



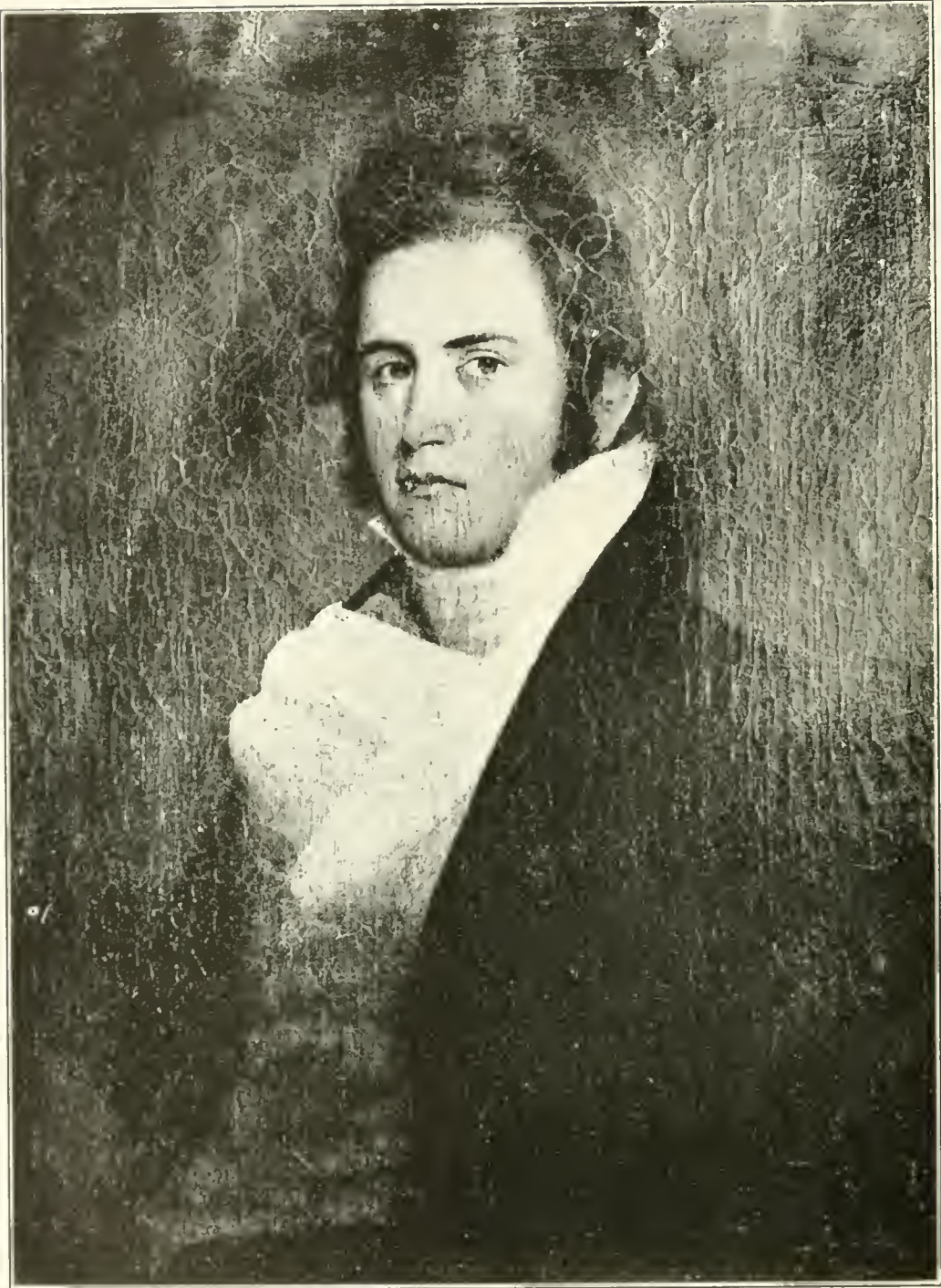


**PUBLICATIONS
OF THE
NEBRASKA STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY**

VOLUME XX



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JOSEPH CHARLESS
Founder of the Missouri Republican

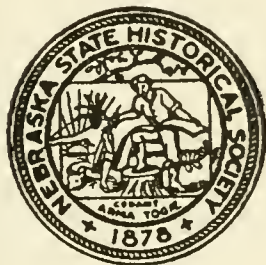
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PUBLICATIONS

OF THE

Nebraska State Historical Society

VOLUME XX



Edited by
ALBERT WATKINS
Historian of the Society

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PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY
Lincoln, 1922

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OFFICE OF THE NEBRASKA STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

LINCOLN, February 1, 1922.

*To the Honorable Samuel R. McKelvie,
Governor of Nebraska.*

Sir:

In accordance with the statute, we herewith submit
Volume XX, Publications of the Nebraska State Historical
Society.

ROBERT HARVEY, *President*,
ADDISON E. SHELDON, *Superintendent*.

EDITOR'S PREFACE

Notwithstanding that the three members of the Society's committee on publications, including myself, unhesitatingly agreed upon printing this book as it appears, I feel some trepidation about it. While its novelty or uniqueness, in substance and form, chiefly constitutes its strength, yet, obviously, it raises a suspicious question of venturesomeness, on the whole, and whether the matter, however valuable, might not have been presented in better form.

Between the crude people and material resources of the northwestern plains (and especially of the part called the Nebraska Country), and St. Louis, there was a notable mutuality, a sort of "Useless each without the other" relationship. That more or less romantic fact is illumined along the serial thread of the story; and while the French founders of St. Louis and their compatriots lacked the genius for the larger enterprise of building a permanent empire of the greater Northwest, beyond the Ohio, which they at first occupied or possessed, but let slip to their British rivals, yet for the rudimentary achievement their temperament was the better fitted.

The book consists largely of accounts of the adventures of the fur trader founders of St. Louis on the great plains of the Missouri valley and in the adjacent mountain region, as related consecutively and contemporaneously in the *Missouri Republican*, from the year 1808 to 1861. Similar material, important in quality and amount, was procured from the *Missouri Intelligencer*

and other pioneer newspapers on file in the library of the State Historical Society of Missouri, from the *Cincinnati Gazette*, and from the *National Intelligencer*.

That the continuous publication of the *Missouri Republican* was begun as early as July 12, 1808, is very remarkable, but it is also remarkable that, with the exception of an occasional number, continuous files of the paper were kept from the first, and they are still remarkably well preserved. I closely scanned every issue, noting news of the Nebraska Country and copying in full the most important articles about it. That this was no easy task may be inferred from the fact that this great newspaper was issued daily from March 14, 1837. Until it was first named *Missouri Republican* on March 20, 1822, it was called, successively, *Missouri Gazette*, *Louisiana Gazette*, *Missouri Gazette and Illinois Advertiser*, and *Missouri Gazette and Public Advertiser*.

Perhaps the most valuable information in the book is that of the traffic on the great highways to Oregon and California, and especially the part of it which was systematically obtained and recorded, by official authority, at Fort Laramie and Fort Kearny.

My explanatory and supplemental notes will, I hope, be useful to casual readers, though in their painstaking preparation I had in mind especially the use and need, constantly increasing, of teachers and other students for such authenticated material.

In the long and laborious examination of the files of the *Republican*, Mr. Collins Thompson, secretary of the newspaper,—named the *St. Louis Republic* in 1888—generously provided a desk for me in the business department where the volumes were brought from the vault in the basement; and after the files were placed in the custody of the Missouri Historical Society, housed in the Jefferson Memorial Building, I received a like generous aid in completing my task. I am greatly indebted to Mrs. Beauregard, archivist of the Society, and to Miss Drumm,

librarian, for their uniform courtesy to me during my long tenancy of an apartment in their building, which is admirably adapted to the orderly housing of its invaluable historical records and relics. I am grateful, also, for the cooperative courtesy of the late Judge Walter B. Douglas, immemorial vigilant fostering friend of the Society. I thankfully acknowledge the accommodating service of Mr. Gifford, librarian, and Mr. Mills, assistant librarian, of the Mercantile Library of St. Louis, of the officers of the St. Louis Public Library, and of Mr. Shoemaker, superintendent of the State Historical Society of Missouri, at Columbia, for the use of the very valuable early newspapers which are preserved in the Society's library. I am under similar obligations to the librarians respectively of the Public Library and the Mercantile Library of Cincinnati and the librarian of the University of Cincinnati.

Circumstances required me to avail myself of the diligent and intelligent aid of my daughter, Mrs. Edson Watkins Burgitt, of Britt, Ia., in the tedious task of reading the proofs of the book. This service by a French scholar was apt and opportune.

In the copious quotations from the original sources adverted to, I, of course, faithfully followed copy, and to make the historical portrayals the more realistic, the style of the typography, such as capitalization of proper names, of date lines, of the address of letters, etc., was copied as closely as practicable—a difficult task, by the way.

Mr. Sheldon, secretary of the Society, shared largely in selecting and procuring the illustrations of the volume. Many of them were obtained from the rich collection of the Missouri Historical Society and through its favor.

ALBERT WATKINS.



OUTLINE OF CONTENTS

Preceded by the editor's preface and a list of the officers and directors of the Society and followed by a general index, is a history, in serial short stories, of the valleys or plains of the Missouri and Arkansas rivers (comprehensively The Nebraska Country) and of the contiguous mountain region, covering the first six decades of the nineteenth century and compiled mainly from contemporaneous newspapers named in the preface.

First are the stories of the traffic of the fur traders of St. Louis—mainly French—with the Indians, along the Missouri, the Platte and the Arkansas rivers, by means of rowboats, saddle horses and pack mules. The progressive advance, from 1819, of steamboats up the Missouri; the movement at the same time for military protection of the Upper Missouri traders from Indians and British trespassers; the later construction of military posts along the Oregon Trail, to protect fur traders of the middle mountain region and the emigrants to California and Oregon, and afterward along the cut-off road to Montana; the cholera scourge at St. Louis and on the California and Oregon road, and of the smallpox among the Upper Missouri Indians; management of the public lands, mismanagement of the Indians and their segregation; political organization for the region thus opened for white settlers and the fierce partisanship incident thereto, especially touching the slavery question; character of the pioneer currency; origin of the Santa Fe Trail, and its traffic; wars between gentile settlers and undesired Mormons and the retirement of the saints to Utah and the armed rebellion there; the continual hostilities between whites and Indians and among the Indian tribes; the annexation of Texas, and the part of it included in Nebraska; emigration to the Pacific coast and intervening territory; early mails; building of the earliest railroads west of the Mississippi, are also a part of this varied, vivid and often flash lit history.

The events related in the newspapers as they occur, in chronological sequence, are so numerous that it was not practicable to classify them in chapters or other groups; besides, this continuity in time has obvious positive advantages. Readers are therefore left for guidance to the titles of the odd numbered pages and the page references to the specific topics in the comprehensive index.

ILLUSTRATIONS

Joseph Charless	<i>Frontispiece</i>
<div style="text-align: right; margin-bottom: 5px;">Opposite Page</div>	
First Page Newspaper Headings.....	33
<i>Missouri Gazette</i> , August 2, 1808; <i>Missouri Gazette and Public Advertiser</i> , September 11, 1818; <i>Missouri Republican</i> , March 20, 1822, March 15, 1836; <i>Sunday Republican</i> , August 5, 1849.	
Benjamin O'Fallon	37
Indian Agent "for the various tribes on the Missouri," 1819-1824; treaty commissioner to them, 1824.	
Adam B. Chambers	66
Editor of the <i>Missouri Republican</i> ; secretary of the Indian Council of Fort Laramie, 1851.	
<i>Missouri Intelligencer, and Boon's Lick Advertiser</i> ,	349
Page heading April 30, 1819; page of issue May 28, 1819, announcing arrival at Franklin of steamboat <i>Independence</i> .	
<i>Missouri Intelligencer, and Boon's Lick Advertiser</i> ,	351
Page of issue July 16, 1819, announcing arrival of <i>Western Engineer</i> .	
Missouri River Steamboat <i>John D. Perry</i> , 1850-1860	335
Missouri River Steamboat <i>Trapper</i> , 1820-1830.....	365
Keel Boat in Missouri River Trade.....	368
Map of the Nebraska Country and Contiguous Territory	<i>Inside back cover</i>

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY, 1922

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NOTES OF THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE NEBRASKA COUNTRY

MANUEL LISA, 1807

Oct. 12, 1808. Account of the prosecution of George Druillard, in the district court of St. Louis, J. B. C. Lucas presiding judge and Auguste Chouteau, associate, for the killing of Antoine Bissonnette on a charge of murder. Mr. Lisa and the accused in the spring of 1807, with goods and merchandise, which with their equipments amounted to \$16,000, embarked as an adventure on a trading and hunting voyage up to the source of the Missouri river.¹ They engaged the deceased as a hand for three years as hunter, watchman, etc. The party arrived at the mouth of the Osage May 14, 1807—about 120 miles up the Missouri—and on putting off the deceased was missing. Lisa instructed his partner “to go and bring him dead or alive.” Druillard shot him—finding him in about half an hour—so that he died. He had stolen blankets and other articles and secreted them in the river Au Marie.

Verdict not guilty.

MISSOURI FUR COMPANY

Missouri Gazette, March 8, 1809.

“The Missouri Fur Company, lately formed here, has every prospect of becoming a source of incalculable advantage, not only to the individuals engaged in the enterprise, but the community at large. Their extensive prep-

¹ “This was the famous fur trader’s first adventure into the Upper Missouri, probably, at least. His expedition comprised forty-two men. It ascended the Yellowstone River to the mouth of the Bighorn, where it built a trading post. John Colter, who joined the expedition at the mouth of the Platte, was sent on a mission to the Blackfoot Indians and on the journey discovered Yellowstone Park. The Ave Marie River mentioned is now called Marias Creek. It joins the Osage about three miles above its mouth.

arations, and the respectable force they intend to ascend the Missouri with, may bid defiance to any hostile band they may meet with:—the streams which descend from the Rocky Mountains afford the finest hunting, and here we learn they intend to build their fort. They have engaged to convey Shehekah, the Mandan chief, to his nation.”

Missouri Gazette, Nov. 16, 1809.

Two men of the party which conducted the Mandan chief to his nation on the 13th, 43 days from the village, arrived there September 24; passage, 101 days from St. Louis; 1610 miles from the mouth of the Missouri to the village; making allowance for stops, 20 miles a day; arrived at the Arikara village September 12; were hospitably treated. The Sioux were hostile, but afraid to stop the party. The Blackfeet were entirely in the interest of the British and hostile to Americans. The British had trading houses on the Yellowstone and other tributaries of the Missouri. Crooks, Miller and McClellan, who had permission to ascend the Missouri to its head, were stopped by Tetons, but escaped by stratagem. They are now trading with the Omaha on the Platte. Pierre Chouteau and two sons, a son of Auguste Chouteau, Lisa, and Dr. Thomas, are expected daily with particulars.

Nov. 23.

They arrived on the 20th. Promised a journal of their journey to the *Gazette*.

Feb. 22, 1810.

Benito Vasquez, Sr., died February 17.²

On November 30, 1809, the name of the paper was changed from *Missouri Gazette* to *Louisiana Gazette*.

Louisiana Gazette, April 25, 1811.

Says the Mahas village is some distance below Floyd's river.

At the mouth or near it, of the Qui Coure (L' Eau Qui Court), there is a village of the Pancas. The Ari-

²See Billon, *Annals of St. Louis*, 1764-1804.

kara village is about 1400 miles up; and the Mandan, the last to be met with on the Missouri, sixteen hundred miles by its meanders, and in latitude 47° 21' 47" N. They consist of four villages on the river.

"There are several villages of the Kansas, in the forks of that river, and the Blue Earth river." On the Platte, below the mouth of Wolf river. There is the great Pawnee village, and some distance above it, a village of Ottos, and the remains of the Missouris who have united themselves to that nation.³ The Loups reside in a village with the Pannis, on the Wolf river.

The Ponca numbered 300 warriors and 1400 souls; Grand Pawnee and Oto village, 700 warriors, 3000 in all; Pawnee and Loups, 500 warriors, 2000 in all; Oto and Missouri, 200 warriors, 1000 in all; Kansas, 300 warriors, 1400 in all; Sioux, 2500; 15,000 in general; only half of what they were twenty-five years ago on account of small-pox.

MISSOURI FUR COMPANY

Louisiana Gazette, Feb. 1, 1812.

Contains articles of association of the "Missouri Fur Company," 21 articles.

"The undersigned do hereby form a company of limited partnership and do associate and agree with each other, to the end of exploring in a commercial way, and hunting in that portion of country within the claim of the United States, and westwardly of a point, which shall be 500 miles from the United States present factories; and to conduct business within the said boundary, and at the town of St. Louis, under the name and title of the President and Directors of the Missouri Fur Company; and they do hereby mutually covenant and agree, that the following shall be fundamental articles of this their

³The Grand Pawnee village at that time was situated above the mouth of the Loup, on the south side of the Platte, nearly opposite the site now occupied by Clarks, Merrick county. The Oto and Missouri village was below, not above, the Pawnee village.

association, and agreement with each other, by which they and all persons who may at any time hereafter transact, any business with the said company, shall be bound and concluded."

Article 1.

Capital stock not to exceed fifty thousand dollars, shares one thousand dollars each, five hundred payable when subscribed, residue in installments, not exceeding \$250 on each share, payable on thirty days notice as the president and directors may require.

Art. 2.

Twenty-three thousand dollars of the stock shall be subscribed by individuals, "and the funds of the former St. Louis Missouri Fur Company, which is now up the Missouri, calculated at twenty-nine thousand nine hundred and eighty-five dollars, in goods, wares and merchandise, and debts due by hunters who are now out as will appear by a reference to the settlement of accounts of that company in the possession of Gen. William Clark of St. Louis, shall constitute twenty-seven thousand dollars of the said fund, and taken into the common stock of this association. Subject to the future direction of the president and directors aforesaid, and the undersigned individual members of the former St. Louis Missouri Fur Company shall be entitled to three shares each in this association for the goods, wares, merchandise, &c. which they have up the Missouri aforesaid."

Art. 3.

Subscriptions to the \$23,000 stock to be opened in St. Louis "under the directions of Gen. Wm. Clark, Manuel Lisa, and Salist Labade [probably the second Sylvester Labade]. . . ."

Art. 13.

"It is hereby expressly and explicitly declared to be the object of the persons who associate under the firm of the Missouri fur company, that the property or joint

stock of said company, exclusively of the dividends to be made in the manner herein mentioned, shall alone be responsible for the debts and engagements of the company, and that no person who shall or may deal with the said company, or to whom they shall or may become in any wise indebted shall on no pretence whatever, have recourse against the separate property of any present or future member of the company, or against their persons . . .”

Art. 20.

Provides that the association shall continue until the first Monday of December 1818, but owners of two-thirds of the stock might dissolve it “at any prior period.”

Notice in this issue signed by “Pierre Chouteau, Sen., And Manuel Lisa,” that, “On the 15th of February next, at the Store house opposite Mr. Gratiot, in the town of St. Louis, all the property of the *St. Louis Missouri Fur Company*, which remains in the hands of the Agent, consisting of Boats, Rifles, Guns, Howitzers and sundry other articles, also 130 Arpents of land near Portage des Sioux,” will be sold at public auction.

April 11, 1812. Wm. H. Ashley offers for sale “my plantation” ten miles west of Cape Girardeau, 480 arpents. Evidently his home place as he describes the house as large and “the kitchen and other houses, all well calculated for the reception of a large family.”

KANSAS VILLAGE

May 16, 1812. Prints a long extract “from a journal to the Pawnee and Kansas villages, undertaken by an officer of the Factory on the Missouri,” dated, Fort Osage, Sept. 4, 1811. The editor was indebted for this letter “to the politeness of Gen. W. Clark.”

The Kansas village was situated “immediately on the north bank of the Kansas river, about a hundred miles by its course above its junction with the Missouri, in a charming elevated prairie of small extent, which is nearly

encircled by the river, one of its north branches called the republican fork, (that falls in a few hundred paces above the village) and a small creek that flows into the north branch. On the N. and S. W. it is overlooked by a chain of lofty naked hills which give a romantic effect to the scene. The village contains 125 houses in lodges generally about 60 feet long and 25 wide, constructed of stout poles or saplines, arranged in form of an arbor, and covered with skins, bark and mats, they are in general neat, commodious and comfortable. The village is built without much regard to order, there are no regular streets or avenues, the lodges are placed pretty compactly together in crooked rows allowing barely room to pass between them. The avenues between the rows are kept in tolerable decent order, and the village is on the whole rather neat and cleanly than otherwise. The Kansas river is about one hundred yards broad at the village and is I believe always navigable for keel boats as high as the village. Its mouth is 30 miles above Fort Osage. It is a gentle stream, and waters a fine tract of country. The territory claimed by this tribe, is bounded by the Missouri on the north and north east, north by a line from the mouth of the Naddoway; south by the Tabo [Tabeau], and west as far as their fears of the Pawnee of Red river, Paducas and Hietans will suffer them to go from year to year."

The language of the Kansas and Osage is so nearly the same that the difference is scarcely describable; manners but little different. The tribe contained "about 250 fighting men with a good proportion of women and children." The narrator arrived at the Kansas village May 19; left on the 22d for the Pawnee Republican village to make peace between the two tribes; traveled "N. 43° W. about 120 miles" to the Pawnee village, arriving on the 28th. "This village is seated in a beautiful level prairie on the north bank of the Wolf branch of the Platte, about an hundred miles above its mouth. It contains at pres-

ent but 170 houses which are built in a conical form of strong beams and poles, mats, straw, &c., and covered eighteen inches thick with clay and neatly sodded over, they are generally about eighty feet in circumference at the base, and the floors are sunk two feet below the surface of the ground. These houses are strong and very durable, commodious and comfortable, the best of them are well furnished with clean, neat mats, skins &c. and are ornamented with curtains of wicker work in front of their beds. There is not the least regularity in arranging the houses, no rows, streets or avenues, but they are far enough apart. This village is inhabited by three tribes of Pawnees, two of which formerly dwelt on the north branch of the Kansas river [Republican] about 60 miles in a direct course N. N. W. of the Kansas village, but the successive incursions of the Kansas, obliged them to abandon their old towns about two years ago; and move to their present residence. These three tribes are united under the authority of the celebrated chief Cheritarish [also Che ri ta rish] and seem to live together in the most perfect harmony, many families who have lived with their relations and friends since their removal; are just beginning to build for themselves. The chief told me that when the town is completed it will be nearly double its present size. About ten miles higher up the river is the village of the Pawnee-Loos or Wolf Pawnees, or as they call themselves *Skee-neys*. I did not visit this village. . . . It is represented to be considerably smaller than the other village is at present.

“There appears to be a good understanding between the two towns. The four tribes who live in these two villages, may be safely computed I think to contain upwards of 1000 fighting men with a very large proportion of women and children.

“There are several branches of the same stock living on some of the waters of Red River, about 1000 miles

above Natchitoches and there is another tribe of them high up the Missouri by the name of *Rickarees*.

“The Pawnees seem to be a sober good kind of people; the men are not so stout as the Osages and Kansas, nor so active and enterprising though they are handsome and well formed: the women are ugly and filthy, but very ingenious and industrious. They maintain a continual warfare with the Hietans from whom they rob and steal an incredible number of mules and horses. They sometimes penetrate to the settlements of St. a Fe. The Loos particularly who committed such serious depredations there, 6 or 8 years ago as induced the governor of that province to send a strong detachment of mounted militia to awe them to better conduct.

“This detachment had but just departed from the Pawnees when Lt. Pike and his party arrived there in 1806. I had frequent conversations with the old chief, who is certainly a man of very good sense, and far superior in point of talents, to any Indian chief of my acquaintance; from his own account, it would seem that he is much courted by the governor of St. a Fe. He showed me all his papers, medals, flags, &c., of which he has no small quantity. They are all Spanish, except one flag given him by Pike. I was not a little astonished to find among them, letters dated 1807 from the Governor of St. a Fee, and Baton Rouge, expressive of their satisfaction of his loyalty and adherence to the Spanish government. These letters were accompanied by flags and medals: under the same date is a letter from the governor of St. a Fe to White Hair, late chief of the big Osages in the same style which from some accident was never delivered. I was informed by the old chief that these letters from St. a Fe were brought him by an old Frenchman well known in St. Louis by the name of “Monitou” who appears to have engaged himself very industriously in keeping up a correspondence between the Pawnees and

Osages and the Spanish government; since the cession of Louisiana. . . .”

(Concluded in the issue of May 23.)

The writer visited the Little Osage camp on the Arkansas, about 75 miles south and 16 east from the Pawnee. It took him from June 4 to the 11th to make the journey. These Osage had killed more than 200 buffaloes within a few days, so their visitors “had abundance of fine fat beef.”

“The grand Saline is situated about 280 miles south west of Fort Osage between two forks of a small branch of the Arkansas, one of which washes its southern extremity and the other (the principal one) runs nearly parallel with and within a mile of its opposite side. It is a hard level plain of redish colored sand of an irregular or mixed figure, its greatest length is from north west to south east, & its circumference fall [full] thirty miles, from the appearance of drift wood that is scattered over its surface, it would seem that the whole plain is sometimes inundated by the overflowing of the streams that pass near it. This plain is entirely covered in dry hot weather from 2 to 6 inches deep with a crust of beautiful clean white salt of a quality rather superior to the imported blown salt, in this state it bears a very striking resemblance to a field of brilliant white snow with a crust on it after a rain. . . .”

The “rock saline” was about “S. 4° W. fifty miles” from the Little Osage camp. After a long spell of hot weather this section is covered with a solid rock of salt, 5 to 12 inches thick. At one of the four springs the writer hewed out with his tomahawk a block 16 inches thick. There was gypsum also in the same place.

In the year 1901 a monument was erected under the auspices of the Kansas State Historical Society near the junction of White Rock Creek and the Republican River, a point agreed upon as within the site of the Pawnee village at which Captain Zebulon M. Pike and his command sojourned in October, 1806, on the expedition “To the sources of the Arkansas, &c.” The

monument stands on the northeast quarter of section 3, township 2 south, range 5 west, Republic county, Kansas, about six miles south of the Nebraska boundary line.

The writer of the foregoing descriptive article said that he traveled seventy-five miles from the Pawnee village on the Republican to the Osage camp on the Arkansas, which he says was sixteen miles farther east than the Pawnee village. It is about 150 miles in a direct line to such a point. The general reliability of this writer's statements will at least strengthen doubt of the propriety of placing historic monuments on sites without properly proving their right to them. For example, the extent and location of so-called Quivira will never be surely known, and I cannot conceive that the question as to how far north or northeast Coronado came can ever be satisfactorily settled. Fortunately, it does not much matter. Perhaps the Pike-Pawnee monument is in the proper place. However, if Nebraska has been too backward in claims of this sort, Kansas has been bold enough for both.

The Hietans are here probably the same as the "Cumancias" or Comanche. According to Long, at the time of his expedition to the Rocky Mountains in 1820, they were wandering hordes called also Cumancias, and Nuttall says in his journal that the Salt Fork of the Arkansas, which runs north of and nearly parallel with the Cimarron, was the hunting boundary between the Pawnee and the Hietans. He found the water of this river "impotably Saline."⁴

This sketch of the great salt region is remarkably truthful. The wells at Hutchinson, Reno county, Kas., in the center of the productive part of it, yield about 6,000 barrels daily. It comprises Kingman and Harper counties, directly south of Reno and reaching to the Oklahoma line, and Rice and Ellsworth counties, directly north. The vast deposits are mined as rock salt in Kingman and Harper counties; in the other counties named, by the brine method. The Morton Salt Company has a large interest in the Hutchinson wells. In southwestern Kansas there are surface incrustations and beds of salt from a few inches to two feet thick. This salt-bearing section extends southward forming the big salt plain of Woodward county, Okla., from half a mile to two miles wide and extending eight miles along the Cimarron. It is covered with snow-white crystals of salt, and salt springs. The system includes a great salt plain on the Cimarron, near the Kansas boundary, the Salt Creek plain in Blaine county and one on the Salt Fork of the Arkansas. There are beds of asphaltum in the center of the state, south of the Ca-

⁴ *Early Western Travels*, XII, 272, XVI, 122; *Handbook of American Indians*, pt. 1, 327.

nadian River; but neither salt nor asphaltum is an important production of Oklahoma.

Changed from *Louisiana Gazette* back to *Missouri Gazette*, July 18, 1812; to *Missouri Gazette and Illinois Advertiser*, March 5, 1814; back to *Missouri Gazette*, July 15, 1815, but *Illinois Advertiser* continued in first column heading to July 10.

From the *Missouri Gazette, and Illinois Advertiser*, by Joseph Charless.

November 8, 1817, E. Maury announces opening of "a new hotel"—Planter's Hotel. The advertisement was dated November 7.

December 27, 1817. Notice of dissolution of copartnership, Berthold and Chouteau (B. Berthold; P. Chouteau, Jr.), dated St. Louis, Oct. 18, 1817.

CHARITON

Jan. 9, 1818. An advertisement of lots for sale says that Chariton "is situated on the north bank of the Missouri river, on the East side of the Grand Chariton, about fourteen miles from Boons-Lick, twenty-four from Franklin, twenty from the mouth of Grand River, and 150 miles from St. Charles. . ." It has one of the best harbors; three navigable rivers meet at the town. In a notice entitled "Mails" by "R. Simpson, P. M.," "Boonslick" is so spelled.

A notice of warning (in English and French) against trespassing, signed "Wilson P. Hunt," on land purchased by him "of the late Madame Labadie." Formerly the property of "Gregoire Sarpy Esquire." Advertisement by Bernard Pratte of his store—general merchandise; also furs, peltry, lead. A. P. Chouteau, de Mun & J. B. Sarpy advertise their general merchandise store.

JOSHUA PILCHER—BANK OF ST. LOUIS

Feb. 20. Long protest against certain alleged insurgent action by a coterie of the directors of the "Bank of St. Louis", among them Joshua Pilcher, Thomas H. Benton, Lieutenant James M'Gunnegle and Colonel Daniel

Bissell, of the United States army, took part with Pilcher in riotous proceedings. It appears from the protest that Pilcher resigned as director, Feb. 11, 1818.

March 6. Thomas H. Ficklin and other stockholders of the bank sign a communication about it.

FORT OSAGE

Ibid. Report of committee on Indian affairs, House of Representatives, made January 22, 1818, mentions Fort Osage, "on the Missouri river, near the mouth of the Osage."

PILCHER ⁵

March 13, (Friday). Lengthy communication by Pilcher, dated at St. Louis March 4, 1818, about the Bank of St. Louis, in which he says: "I have been a Director of the Bank of St. Louis, ever since it was established. I have seen its rise, decline and fall. . . ." *Ibid.* Notice by "S. Hammond, Pres't." that the bank of St. Louis "opened for business on Tuesday last, redeemed its paper in specie, and the public are hereby notified, that it will continue to redeem its paper in specie on presentation."

March 20. Advertisement by Gregoire Sarpy that he will sell, at wholesale or retail, "an assortment of very fresh garden seeds, just arrived from Paris, having been procured from Vilmorin Andrieux, seedsman to Napoleon, viz., Cabbage seed of all kinds, Collyflower, Brocolie of divers kinds; with a choice collection of herb seeds."

More of the troubles of the Bank of St. Louis aired in issues of April 24 and May 1.

"& *Illinois Advertiser*" put back in heading May 8.

May 15. Notes and incorrectly quotes a resolution

⁵ Joshua Pilcher; born in Culpeper county, Va., March 15, 1790; settled at St. Louis during the war of 1812; about 1820 entered the fur trade on the Upper Missouri as a member of the reorganized Missouri Fur Company, succeeding Manuel Lisa as president; became superintendent of Indian affairs at St. Louis, in 1838, on the death of William Clark and held the office to the end of his life, about five years. The Johnsons of the famous expedition of 1819 had great trouble with this bank.

adopted by Congress April 4, 1818, requesting President Monroe "to present to Colonel Richard M. Johnson, a sword, as a testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of the daring and distinguished valor displayed by himself and the regiment of volunteers under his command, in charging, and essentially contributing to vanquish, the combined British and Indian forces under Major General Proctor, on the Thames in Upper Canada, on the fifth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen."⁶

May 29. List of Indian agents "appointed by the president under the act passed at the last session of Congress and confirmed by the senate."⁷ It included "Thomas Forsyth, Agent to Missouri territory"—salary \$1200.

THE STEAMBOAT "FRANKLIN"

June 12. Notes that the steamboat *Franklin* "of about 140 tons burthen, arrived here in 32 days from New-Orleans, with passengers and an assorted cargo. . . . The *Franklin* is admirably calculated for a regular packet boat to ply between St. Louis & Orleans. . . ."

June 19. Says that the *Franklin* has left St. Louis for New Orleans expecting to arrive there in eight days. "Our common barges take 25 to 30 days to perform the voyage."

MANUEL LISA.

"Manuel Lisa, esq. arrived here a few days ago, from his trading post on the upper Missouri, with valuable cargoes of furs, peltry &c. &c. This enterprising gentleman is anxious to again extend our Indian trade to and beyond the Rocky Mountains. Previous to the late war, his establishments extended to the Pacific side of the mountains, but his parties were obliged to return to the

⁶ U. S. Statutes at Large, III, 476.

⁷ "An act directing the manner of appointing Indian Agents, and continuing the 'Act for establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes.'" U. S. Statutes at Large, III, 428.

Missouri, leaving behind them an immense quantity of valuable furs, in consequence of the hostility of the Black Feet Indians."

INDIAN SAVAGERY.

"We learn that the Indians who reside on the river Platt and between the rivers Missouri and Arkansas are (as usual) at war with one another." About two months ago, a party of four hundred Pawnee drew a party of Osage into an ambuscade within fifty or sixty miles of the Arkansas. Only one out of forty-eight warriors escaped.

The Pawnee were also at war with Spaniards of Santa Fe, and lately defeated a hunting party of them (Spaniards) within United States territory, killing seven. They found a Spanish boy of ten years concealed in Spanish baggage and kept him to offer as a sacrifice "to the Great Star," as they declared. The boy had been recently purchased by Lisa from the Pawnee priests "and providentially saved from the fire. This poor little victim was so impressed with his intended fate that (a few nights ago) he sprang from his bed and called for Mr. Lisa to protect him from the Pawnees, who were coming to burn him; and when convinced that he was in a place of safety, he declared that his dreadful apprehensions could not be done away until he had performed a promise he had made when at the Pawnee village, viz: that if the Almighty would release him, he would have a solemn mass performed for his deliverance. Mr. L. says he will, if possible, have him gratified. He is to be sent to school and educated for the counting house.

"Some time ago this sanguinary band took a Pado woman prisoner and devoted her to a sacrifice; as she was pregnant, they waited her delivery before the offering should be made. However, as soon as she recovered from child-birth, she stole a horse and escaped. Her infant child was immediately transfixed on [a] sharp pole as an offering of their god."

A note to this story says that there were then three

bands or tribes of Pawnee—*Republican, Loup* and *Big Step*, “residing a few leagues apart. The Wolf Pawnees are the only tribe who offer up human sacrifices to the objects of their worship. Their priests, (amounting to about forty) have unlimited power over the minds of this miserable people; and their temporal chief (now in St. Louis) reigns with despotic sway.”

PROPHETIC.

Name changed this date to “Missouri Gazette and Public Advertiser.”

July 10. Of nineteen toasts at a Fourth of July celebration at St. Charles, number thirteen was: “The Missouri river—the center of a respectable state—we hail the period when its banks will rival in population, wealth and enterprise the proudest River in the union.” The toasts “were drank by the company.”

Copies from the *Cincinnati Gazette* an item stating that Colonel James Johnson has contracted with the war department to furnish rations for the troops to be stationed at the mouth of the Yellow Stone (sic) river—munitions of war, baggage and provisions in steamboats. The supplies would reach their destination in sixty days. The *Missouri Gazette* asks if it would not be for the benefit of the Missouri Fur Company and the county generally “that Col. Johnson should have the suttling of the troops, and the management of the trading establishment at that important post?”

SLAVERY IN ST. LOUIS.

July 17. General Daniel Bissell offers fifty dollars reward for the return of a negro boy, seventeen or eighteen years old, to him at his plantation, nine miles north of St. Louis, “or secure him in jail so that General Bissell can have him again. . . ”

At this period there were many advertisements like this in St. Louis newspapers.

THE *Johnson* AND THE JOHNSONS.

Nov. 6. Note of "The new Steam-boat *Johnson*, built by Col. Johnson of Kentucky . . . She is intended as a regular trader from Kentucky on the Mississippi, and the Missouri as far up as Yellow Stone river. This boat will afford great facility in transporting troops or military stores intended for this post—and at once opens a quick and rapid water communication between the enterprising citizens bordering on the great waters of the Missouri, Mississippi and Ohio . . . The *Johnson* was not able to reach Louisville in time to receive the provisions and other military stores destined for the Missouri, [and so] took in a cargo for New Orleans. In the spring she will ascend the Missouri."

Passed Shawneetown the first of this month bound for New Orleans.

There was more than the usual merit in the title of these two otherwise typical Kentucky colonels. Richard Mentor Johnson raised a regiment of a thousand mounted Kentuckian militiamen for service in the war of 1812. The decisive battle of the Thames, in the province of Ontario, some sixty miles east of Detroit and a mile from the hamlet of Moraviantown, which is thirty miles up the river from the city of Chatham, was fought on October 5, 1813, between Americans, under command of Major General William Henry Harrison and a British army supported by a large body of Indians, lead by Tecumseh, the great Shawnee chief. Colonel Johnson divided his regiment into two equal parts, one commanded by himself and the other by his brother, Lieutenant Colonel James Johnson. At a critical period the two Johnsons virtually took the lead, and with consummate dash and skill won the battle. There is little doubt that Colonel Johnson killed Tecumseh with his own hand and thus demoralized his followers. Colonel Johnson's life was given up to politics and holding high offices. He was United States senator, vice president, and for many years member of the House of Representatives. But these patriotic brothers in war used their great political influence in promoting the Yellowstone Expedition and in successfully grafting on it. Henry Clay, then a fellow political partisan of the Johnsons, very speciously defended them against the charges preferred by the War Department. McMaster's brief account of the battle of the Thames (*A History of the People of the United States*, IV, 39-40) is apropos.

Auguste Chouteau is at this time president of the "Bank of Missouri." It has \$210,000 capital; debts due bank, \$324,493.21; real estate, \$4,700; deposits, \$312,888.89; notes in circulation, \$100,002.25. Cash on hand, \$231,542.39; do. sent for specie, \$65,544.49; sent to the branch at St. Genevieve, \$40,000—this branch had that amount of stock—; total \$337,086.88.

Nov. 13. Quotes from a letter "now going the rounds," saying that the government is fitting out an expedition to the Rocky Mountains and the northwest coast: "A steam boat [*Western Engineer*] is now building at Pittsburg for this expedition, and which it is expected will be able to proceed up the Missouri to its source. It is ascertained that *there is a passage through the Rocky Mountains, and at the distance of about five miles after you pass the mountains, a branch of the Columbia commences running, to the Pacific Ocean!!!* It is intended to take the steam boat to pieces at the mountains, and rebuild her in this river. The expedition is to traverse the continent by water, and to be absent about two years.—It will pass the first winter on this side of the Rocky Mountains!!!!"⁸

March 17, 1819. June 20, 1818, a treaty with the Pawnee Republic, concluded at St. Louis proclaimed by the president January 17, 1819; June 18, 1818, with Grand Pawnee, proclaimed January 7, 1819; June 19, 1818, with "Pitavirate [Pitahauerat] Noisy Pawnee tribe," proclaimed same date.

March 24, 1819. Notes that a treaty with the "Pawnee Marhar" tribe was concluded at St. Louis, June 22, 1818; proclaimed January 5, 1819.

William Clark and Auguste Chouteau, commissioners, negotiated these treaties of "peace and friendship," in which the several tribes acknowledged themselves to be

⁸For a history of this expedition, see Watkins, "*First Steamboat Trial Trip up the Missouri*," *Nebraska State Historical Society*, XVII, 182; also, Goodwin, "*A Larger View of the Yellowstone Expedition*," *The Mississippi Valley Historical Review*, IV, 299.

under the protection of the United States and no other power.

YELLOWSTONE EXPEDITION.

April 21. A highfaluting article, by "X", on the vast influence and effect of the expedition.

April 28. Under date line Frankfort, Ky., April 9. "On Thursday evening the 2d instant [Thursday was the first], arrived at the lower ware house near this place the new and elegant Steam Boat EXPEDITION from Shippingport,⁹ built at Pittsburg, and purchased by the enterprising and indefatigable Col. J. Johnson, for the Yellow Stone expedition. She carries about 200 tons, and brought up the Kentucky about fifty tons. Her accomodations are of the first order. The water was rapidly falling, in consequence of which all possible expedition was used in discharging her cargo and preparing her to descend the river. About ten o'clock on Friday she had received about 100 tons, which the Captain thought as much as could with safety be carried in her down the Kentucky. She arrived at the mouth of the Kentucky in nine hours, without meeting with any impediment."

"The U. S. Steam Boat, WESTERN ENGINEER, destined to explore the waters of the Mississippi, under the command of Maj. Long, was launched at the arsenal, near Pittsburg, on the 26th ult."

"On Thursday, the 20th, [18th] ult. the beautiful steam boat CALHOUN, of 100 tons burthen, was launched at the boat yard one mile from Frankfort. It is the property of Col. James Johnson & Co. [*Ky. Gaz., April 9.*"]

Wednesday, May 12. "The STEAM-BOAT INDEPENDENCE, Capt. Nelson, arrived here yesterday with passengers and freight from Louisville."

Wednesday, May 19. "The EXPEDITION, Capt. Craig,

⁹ Shippingport, now a village of about 125 inhabitants, is situated on the Ohio River, in Beaver county, Pa., about forty miles below Pittsburg and ten miles east of the east boundary of the sharp northern projection of West Virginia.

arrived here on Wednesday last [May 12], destined for the Yellow Stone . . . The EXCHANGE, *Capt. Whips*, arrived here on Monday [17th], and will return to Louisville in a few days for a new set of boilers, she having burst her boiler in ascending the Mississippi."

FIRST STEAMBOAT AT UPPER MISSOURI.

Notes that the *Independence*, Capt. Nelson, "for Franklin on the Missouri," sailed on Sunday last [16th]. And then: "In 1817, less than two years ago, the first Steam-Boat arrived at St. Louis. We hailed it as the day of small things, but the glorious consummation of all our wishes is daily arriving. Already during the present season, we have seen on our shores 5 steam boats, and several more daily expected. Who could or would have dared to have conjectured, that in 1819, we would have witnessed the arrival of a steam boat from Philadelphia and New York. Yet such is the fact. The Mississippi and Ohio have become familiar to this great American invention & another new arena is now opening. A steamboat owned by individuals [the *Independence*], has started from St. Louis for Franklin, 200 miles up the Missouri, and two others are now here destined for the Yellow Stone. The time is fast approaching, when a journey to the Pacific will become as familiar, and indeed more so, than it was 15 or 20 years ago to Kentucky or Ohio."

May 26. A communication to the *Mercantile Advertiser*, copied by the *Gazette*, says that it is intended that the *Western Engineer* will go as far as the Yellowstone, the object being "to obtain a thorough knowledge of that section of the country, with a history of the inhabitants, soil, minerals and curiosities. The expedition is under the direction of Major Stephen H. Long, of New Hampshire, of the topographical engineers, attended by Mr. James Graham, of Virginia, and Mr. Wm. H. Swift, of Mass. from the United States Military Academy; Major

Thomas Biddle, of the artillery, and the following gentlemen:

“Dr. Jessup, of Philadelphia, Mineralogist.

“Dr. Say of do., Botanist and Geologist.

“Dr. Baldwin, of Wilmington, Del., Zoologist and Physician.

“Mr. Peale, of Philadelphia, Landscape Painter and Ornithologist.

“Mr. Seymour, do. do. do.

“Major O’Fallon, Indian Agent.

“She is well armed, but carries an elegant flag, painted by Mr. Peale, representing a white man and an Indian shaking hands, the Calumet of Peace and a Sword. The boat is 75 feet long, and 13 feet beam, draws 19 inches of water, with her engine, which together with all the machinery, is placed below deck, entirely out of sight. The steam passes off through the mouth of the figure-head (a large serpent). The wheels are placed in the stern, to avoid the snags and sawyers which are so common in those waters. She has a mast to ship or not as may be necessary. The expedition will depart with the best wishes of the scientific part of our country.”

This information was obtained from a young officer of the expedition.

Under the date line, “Pittsburgh, April 23”, is an article giving the object of the expedition:

“The object of the expedition is principally to make a correct military survey of this river, and to fix upon a site for a military establishment, at or near the junction of the Yellowstone with the Missouri; to ascertain the point where the rocky mountains are intersected by the 49th degree of latitude, which forms the western [northern] boundary between the possessions of Great Britain and the United States; to enquire into the trading capacity and genius of the various tribes through which they may pass, and finally, to investigate whatever may be novel or interesting in the geology, botany, mineral-

ogy and natural history of those yet unknown regions. The boat will be completely equipped for defense, and will be manned by a few troops."

Graham and Swift are called lieutenants.

The *Engineer's* "draught of water is so trifling as to render it perfectly practicable to fulfil all the objects contemplated. She will carry a considerable quantity of presents to conciliate the feelings of the natives, and to establish friendly intercourse."

A lot of congratulatory anticipation and moralizing follows.

"The defects of the plan so boldly executed by Lewis and Clarke will now be remedied; their journal is an outline of a scheme to be yet filled up . . . "

"The *Steam-Boat* JOHNSON, passed here on Wednesday last [May 19] with troops, &c. for the Yellow Stone." An advertisement of the "Town of Osage", laid out by its promoters, says it is situated at the confluence of the Osage and Missouri rivers, latitude 38° 22', about half way between the mouths of the Kansas and the Missouri rivers.

June 2. Notes that the *St. Louis*, from New Orleans, arrived on the 1st instant, Colonel Atkinson and Major M'Intosh, passengers. The Captain's log book showed that on May 26, 7 p. m., "at the Grand Turn, below Island No. 60, passed 9 keel boats with 6th regt., U. S. infantry, commanded by Col. Atkinson, destined for the Missouri. At 11 P. M. took on board Col. Atkinson and Major M'Intosh . . . 28th. At 3 P. M. passed s. b. Jefferson, with U. S. troops, having broken her piston."

"GEN. JESUP of the U. S. army, arrived at St. Louis, on Sunday last" [May 30].

June 9. On Sunday [June 6] the *Johnson* arrived from Cape Girardeau, with U. S. stores—one of the fleet destined for the Missouri expedition.

"On Sunday and Monday last, passed this place on their way to Belle Fontaine, 9 barges with the 6th Regt. U. S. Infantry, commanded by Col. Atkinson. Eight of

the boats came up together in front of the town on Monday, and made a very handsome appearance."

"On Saturday [June 5], the steam-boat Independence, Capt. Nelson arrived from Franklin and Chariton on the Missouri. The Independence has met with no accident on her route, although much troubled with bars and impediments in the channel of the river. Both the inhabitants of Franklin and Chariton gave a dinner to the captain and passengers on board. The Independence was three days coming from Franklin, but only 19 running hours. She has been absent from St. Louis in all 21 days. This trip forms a proud event in the history of Missouri; Missouri has hitherto resisted almost effectually all attempts at navigation; she has opposed every obstacle she could to the tide of emigration, which was rolling up her banks and dispossessing her dear *red* children; but her *white* children, although children by adoption, have become so numerous, and are increasing so rapidly, that she is at last obliged to yield them her favor. The first attempt to ascend her by stream has succeeded, and we anticipate the day as speedy, when the Missouri will be as familiar to steam boats, as the Mississippi or Ohio. Capt. Nelson merits and will receive deserved credit for his enterprise and public spirit in this undertaking."

The Yellowstone expedition did nothing more than the *Independence* in demonstrating the navigability of the Missouri river.

THE WESTERN ENGINEER

Wednesday, June 16. "On Wednesday last [June 9] arrived the U. States steam-boat WESTERN ENGINEER, under the command of Major Long, having on board the gentlemen attached to the scientific expedition to explore the western waters."

YELLOWSTONE EXPEDITION

Preparations for the military expedition up the Missouri are rapidly progressing and the troops will shortly be ready to proceed to their destination.

An elegant entertainment was given on Thursday last to the officers of the Missouri expedition and the gentlemen of the scientific expedition also to Capt. Hewes of the *St. Louis* and Nelson of the *Independence*. The latter left for Louisville on Sunday last.

June 23. The *Western Engineer* left St. Louis on her journey up the Missouri on Monday the 21st.

“Col. Chambers, with part of the Rifle corps, left Belle Fontaine on the 14th inst. to proceed to Martin’s cantonment, up the Missouri.”

It is understood that the Sixth Regiment will proceed from Belle Fontaine up the Missouri in five or six days.

“The s. b. JEFFERSON, arrived on Saturday last [June 19] from Louisville.” Was delayed by breaking of machinery.

June 30. The Missouri expedition is daily expected to proceed. On Sunday [the 27th] the *Johnson* and *Expedition* “proceeded from the mouth of the Missouri to Belle Fontaine in about 2 hours, and stemmed the current with great ease.”

“Last week Col. Henry Atkinson, on seeing the ferry boats worked by wheels, immediately conceived the idea of applying them to the barges, bound up the Missouri with U. States troops, stores, &c. In about three days he had one of the barges rigged with wheels and a trial made, in which she was run up the Missouri about two miles and back in 30 minutes.”

July 7. Copies from the *Kentucky Gazette*.

“The famous reports, springing from the *Blackest Heart*, that have been circulated concerning any agency the two Col. Johnsons’ is said to have had in injuring the old St. Louis Bank, are all susceptible of being proved entirely false.”

Wednesday, July 14. “The Military Expedition composed of the 6th regiment U. S. Infantry, left Belle Fontaine on the 4th and 5th instant, in three steam-boats, and

four keel boats, propelled by wheels and sails. The officers who proceeded in the keel boats were:

1. *Brevet Maj. [Daniel] Ketchum, Lieut. [John] Ellison.*
2. *Capt. [Thomas] Hamilton, Lieut. [John] Mansfield.*
3. *Capt. Reed, [Thomas M. Read].*
4. *[Brevet] Capt. [Elijah] Boardman, Brevet Capt. [John P.] Livingston.*

“Major Ketchum arrived at St. Charles on Monday [July 5] in eight running hours from Belle Fontaine, and left there on Tuesday morning. The other keel boats all left St. Charles during Wednesday morning.

“S. B. Johnson, Capt. Colfax, arrived at St. Charles on Wednesday the 7th, and left there on Friday evening, having on board Capt. [William] Haile, Lieuts. [Hazen] Bedell & De Lafayette Wilcox, Lieut. [Andrew] Talcott of the Engineers, and Drs. [Thomas G.] Mower [surgeon], and [William H.] Nicoll [surgeon's mate]. Col. Atkinson and Capt. [Thomas F.] Smith of the rifle regiment, are also to join this boat and proceed in her.

“S. B. Expedition, Capt. Craig, arrived at St. Charles on Thursday [July 8] and left there on Friday morning, with Maj. [G.] Humphreys, Brevet Maj. [W. S.] Foster, Adjutant [Thomas] Staniford, Lieuts. [C. F. L.] Durand and Givens [William C. Given], and Col. James Johnston [Johnson] on board.

“S. B. Jefferson, Capt. Orfurt, arrived at St. Charles on Thursday evening and left there on Saturday, Capt. Shaler [Ephriam Shayler] and [John] Bliss, Lieut. [Alphonso] Wetmore, Paymaster, Lieut. [Jacob] Brown, Quartermaster, and Lieuts. [James] McIlvain, [Samuel] Keeler [Jr.] and [Zalmon C.] Palmer, [all of the Sixth Infantry] were on board.

“Col. Atkinson commanding the expedition and who now commands this department and Capt. Smith of the

Rifle regiment, Assistant Adjutant General, proceed up by land and join the fleet at or near Franklin.

“Gen. Jesup, Quartermaster General of the U. S. has proceeded by land to Franklin and superintends the operations in his department and if necessary will proceed further up the Missouri.

“The keel boats will undoubtedly reach their destination in season. The steam-boats experienced considerable difficulty in ascending the Missouri to St. Charles, and no doubt will meet with more, but the expedition never returned to Belle Fontaine as has been stated, and we sanguinely expect, they will be able to proceed some distance up the Missouri at least. In case they should be unable to proceed, at any time, arrangements are made to prevent a failure or long delay of the expedition.

“Col. Chambers, with part of the Rifle regiment arrived at Franklin on the 26th June.

“The Western Engineer was passed during the last week about 50 or 60 miles above St. Charles, making slow progress.”

A long statement “To the Public”, by Risdon H. Price, president, explaining why the directors of the Bank of St. Louis decided to suspend it.

“Among these disappointments, the most prominent, is the delinquency of the Colonel’s James and R. M. Johnson of Kentucky, in not paying the large sums of money (amounting to about \$56,000) lately awarded against them. The Col. Johnson’s had entered into the most honorable obligations to discharge the debt that should be found against them; and from the extraordinary assurances on the part of the Col. Johnson’s, as well as from the legal obligations these gentlemen were under, the directors of the Bank of St. Louis placed a considerable degree of reliance on receiving a prompt payment of this debt . . . ”

A suit at law had been begun on the award against the Johnsons, and the president said that the result would

probably be to recover the funds of which the bank had been so long unjustly deprived, "and for the want of which, connected with other collateral circumstances, it may finally be annihilated."

In a letter dated at Belle Fontaine, May 20, 1819, Colonel James Johnson states that in entering the mouth of the Missouri the *Expedition* ran aground on a sand bar, but Capt. Craig, "being quick in resources to avoid dangers, soon was clear of it." The boat was obliged to beat back on coming to rapid water a little farther on. Several efforts to get over failed. "*Capt. Craig* then run out his warp and we soon went over the difficulty. I find that it will not do to load as heavy as I expected in this river . . . I do believe we shall succeed—I find we are well provided to meet difficulties. It was expensive to make these arrangements; but, Sir, I see their necessity." Said he was waiting for orders to move up the Missouri and expected to receive them very shortly, that the river had not commenced its annual rise but was in good order for navigation. "The *Calhoun* will be here very shortly."

July 21. "From the *Missouri Intelligencer*."

"Franklin, (Boonslick) July 2d, 1819.

"We announce with great satisfaction the arrival here, this day, of five large Keel Boats, with 260 troops, exclusive of officers, being a part of the expedition destined for the *Yellow Stone*. Our citizens were apprised of their approach by the firing of swivels from on board the boats, and every demonstration of joy and satisfaction was manifested at an event, the successful result of which, promises such important advantages, as well to this portion of the country as to the nation at large."

Colonel Talbott Chambers, Captain James S. Gray, Lieutenant Scott, Lieutenant Keith and Doctor Malone were the officers who came with the troops.

July 28. A gentleman just arrived from St. Johns, on the Missouri, states that the *Expedition, Johnson*, and *Jefferson* passed that place on the 17th, all in good order;

but he inconsistently says the *Jefferson* was four days behind the other boats. If the water continues deep enough to keep them afloat their progress is certain, "the *weekly* falsehoods of the *Enquirer*—man to the contrary notwithstanding."

An item dated Franklin, July 9, says that Colonel Chambers' detachment remained at Franklin three days and then "departed early on Monday morning last, the 5th instant for the Council Bluffs." "*Boons Lick paper.*"

August 4. The *Western Engineer* arrived at Franklin on the 18th ult. Dr. Baldwin, botanist, was obliged to leave the boat there on account of illness.

A stockholder defends the Johnsons on the ground that they were deceived in believing that they were dealing with those having authority to act for the Bank of St. Louis.

August 18. Says the Boons Lick¹⁰ papers, "which arrived by the last mail from Franklin," gave information that the *Western Engineer* left St. Charles June 25, arrived at Franklin July 14, 19 days—running time, 97 hours 15 minutes; average, 5 hours per day. Left Franklin on the 19th. Colonel Chambers' command arrived at Fort Osage on the 20th of July.

The *Expedition* arrived at Franklin with about 300 troops and several keel boats, on July 22. The keel boats went right on; the *Expedition* not till the 30th.

The *Johnson* arrived at Franklin August 3, left on the 5th.

General Jesup and Colonel Atkinson arrived at Franklin, by land, July 19. On the 24th Jesup went on to Fort Osage. Atkinson remained at Franklin "until the arrival of the other steam and keel boats."

¹⁰ So named because salt in important quantities was manufactured from the water of springs there by two sons of Daniel Boone, as early as 1807. It was situated near the Missouri River about four miles above the town of Franklin. The *Missouri Intelligencer and Boonslick Advertiser* was started at Franklin April 23, 1819. Soon after Franklin became the county seat, in 1817, Boonslick lost its identity as a distinct settlement.

Under date of Franklin, July 22, credited to "Boons Lick paper," it is said that it is understood that the *Western Engineer* will continue to precede the Yellowstone expedition and go leisurely on, examining the country, to Council Bluffs, "where it will remain during the winter." On arrival at Council Bluffs a party provided with pack horses will explore the Platte, which connects with the Missouri "about sixty miles below the Council Bluffs . . . Its name, in fact, being derived from the French, implies flatness or a very even and extended surface." Not being navigable, less is known of it than of the other streams which empty into the Missouri. The party will return to Council Bluffs before the winter sets in.

If it can be ascertained that a sufficient quantity of wood, suitable for a steamboat, can be procured, in the spring of 1820 the *Engineer* will proceed to the mouth of the Yellowstone. If not, "the party will proceed to their place of destination in a keel boat."

Sept. 8. Says the *Expedition* arrived at Chariton August 5, and at Fort Osage,¹¹ August 16, and was to leave there on the 22d. The *Johnson* was fifty miles below Fort Osage on the 25th of August. Captain Craig said at Fort Osage, August 21, that the *Expedition* would go on the next day, that he had to lighten it about 40 miles below. The *Enquirer* is quoted as saying that the *Expedition* gave out at Fort Osage and her cargo was transferred to keel boats.

¹¹ Fort Osage was situated on a high mound on the south side of the Missouri, near the site now occupied by Sibley, a town on the Wabash railroad, about twelve miles northeast of Independence and twenty-two miles east of Kansas City. It was established in 1808 through the immediate instrumentality of William Clark, then Indian agent for the Territory of Louisiana. The main purpose of the post was to protect the Osage Indians from hostile tribes, and it served not long afterward for the protection of white settlers from Indians. By 1816 settlers had become numerous enough to justify the organization of Jackson county, which comprised the site of Fort Osage. About twenty years later Kansas City began to grow up on the western border of the county. Upon the transmutation of Fort Atkinson into Fort Leavenworth in 1827, Fort Osage was abandoned.

From September 11 to November 6, inclusive, the *Missouri Gazette & Public Advertiser* is published on Saturdays and Wednesdays.

Sept. 15. Quotes "Boonslick Pap." as saying that the *Expedition* left Fort Osage August 24, "accompanied by the keel boats and troops under the command of Col. Chambers, and all the troops stationed at that place, not a soldier, as we are informed, being left in the fort." But settlements have "extended as far as that place, and the increasing population, which the extreme fertility of the soil will continue to invite, renders a garrison in some measure unnecessary and will soon present an insurmountable barrier to any encroachments of the savages."

Sept. 22. Says the *Expedition* and the keel boats arrived at Martin's Cantonment on the 28th ult. All arrived on the same day. The keel boats left on the 4th inst. The *Johnson* was expected daily.

Sept. 29. Copies from the *Missouri Intelligencer*, under "Franklin, Sept. 19, 1819." *Western Engineer* left Martin Cantonment (Cow Island) on the 20th ult.

"Col. Chambers, with the keel boats and troops under his command, left Cow Island¹² on the 5th inst."

The *Expedition* "arrived at Cow Island on the 27th Aug. getting on well."

"Several Keel Boats, with the remainder of the troops, provisions, &c. which had been taken out of the steam-boat *Jefferson*, some distance below this" (Franklin), "on account of her inability to proceed higher up, arrived here a few days since, and proceeded immediately for the Council Bluffs, the place of their destination this season."

October 27. "By a gentleman, from the Council Bluffs we learn that Dr. Say and the party who proceeded by land had arrived in safety at the Council Bluffs, and met with no further difficulty from the Indians... The keel-boats, with all the troops, except those

¹² Opposite the town of Iatan, Platte county, about ten miles above Leavenworth.

who went in the s. b. *Jefferson*, had arrived, and those were expected in a few days. The *Western Engineer* had also arrived, and the scientific party had determined to winter at the Bluffs. The s. b. Expedition lay near Sugar Tree Bottom, about 8 miles above Cow Island, aground.

“The *Johnson* lay between Fort Osage and Cow Island. They had abandoned the idea of progressing further.

“The *Missouri* is extremely low and it is with difficulty that even the keels proceeded.

“The winter quarters at the Bluffs, were rapidly progressing.

“One of the keel boats with quartermaster’s and ordnance stores had sunk. The whole of the cargo lost, but all the persons on board escaped.”

November 3. The keel boats with the troops have all arrived at the Council Bluffs except one company of infantry that proceeded in the *Johnson*. The site selected for winter quarters is about a mile and half north of the Bluffs in a bottom. The *Western Engineer* “has arrived within five miles of the Bluffs, where she will remain during the winter in a safe harbor. Houses have been erected for the accomodation of the party that are attached to her . . . The s. b. Expedition has arrived at Martin’s Cantonment, three hundred miles below the Bluffs. The steam boat *Johnson* is thirty miles above Fort Osage.”

Major Long and Dr. Jessup arrived at St. Louis from Council Bluffs, October 26; left the Bluffs on the 11th. “Cols. Atkinson and Chambers, Maj. Biddle, Inspector General, and Captain Smith, assist. Adju’nt General, are expected shortly from the Council Bluffs.”

Dec. 15. Quotes from a “Franklin Paper” that “a road is now laying out between the *Council Bluffs* and *Chariton*, by which a direct communication between the former place and Franklin, (a distance of 500 miles) will be effected, and facilitate the transportation of articles

necessary for the expedition during the winter, while the intercourse by river is closed."

Letters to anyone on the expedition should be directed to Franklin, "where an express from the Council Bluffs will arrive once a month for the purpose of receiving all letters, papers &c. for the expedition."

Jan. 12, 1820. Monroe's message, Dec. 7, 1819, says that the troops "ordered to the mouth of the Yellow Stone on the Missouri have ascended that river to the Council Bluffs, where they will remain until next spring [the next spring], when they will proceed to the place of their destination."

COUNCIL BLUFFS AND FORT ATKINSON DESCRIBED

Jan. 19. Prints a letter "from a gentleman attached to the Yellow Stone expedition to his friend in this place," dated "Fort Missouri, Council Bluffs, Nov. 16."

"... This fort is situated eight hundred miles above the mouth of the Missouri, and one mile above the place called the Council Bluffs, the place where Lewis and Clark held a general council with all the Indians in this quarter of the world. It is a bluff of about 100 feet higher than the surface of the water, and perpendicular on the side adjoining the river, which flows at its base, but it gradually descends to the distance of three fourths of a mile on all other sides. . . . The fort that is now built is only temporary; but next year there will be one built of brick on the top of the bluff." The timber above and below "renders it the most beautiful spot I have ever seen for a fort . . .

"I expect to ascend the Missouri next year, several hundred miles higher, but I do not think the troops will ever reach the Yellow Stone. All the Indians have become quite submissive & friendly."

February 23. Mr. Daugherty,¹³ just arrived from

¹³ John Dougherty was distinguished as agent among the Upper Missouri Indians and for his intelligent activity in politics. He was

Council Bluffs, reports that "the troops are fast recovering from their great fatigue in erecting barracks, &c. Several had died of dysentery and fever."

"About the first of January, the Sioux's murdered ten lodges of the Ponkar indians, amounting to sixty souls, with Mr. Vandeburg, a trader, formerly of Vincennes, and a Frenchman, in Mr. V's employ. The massacre took place south of the river Platte, on the margin of a stream called Fourche de Loup.

"The steam boats Expedition and Johnson are expected daily, as they were preparing to descend the river as Mr. D. passed them".

Missouri Gazette & Public Advertiser, Aug. 23, 1820.

STEAMBOATS.

Washington—advertisement that after returning from the mouth of the Ohio in about ten days, "she will proceed for Franklin on the Missouri provided that sufficient freight offers."

From September 13, 1820, to March 20, 1822, James C. Cummins was owner and publisher of the *Missouri Gazette & Public Advertiser*.

Ibid., Jan. 17, 1821. Advertisement: "If seventy tons or more of freight shall offer for the Council Bluffs, a steam boat of the first class can be had on application to John Shackford & Co."

The *Washington* apparently did not get satisfactory offers of freight for Franklin.

Ibid., June 6, 1821. Notes the arrival on June 3, of the *Expedition*, Captain M'Guire, from Council Bluffs, "where she has been lying aground for some time."

Aug. 15. The *Mars* is in from Shippingport, and the *Dolphin* has made trips between St. Louis and New Orleans. The *Paragon* also has been running this season to

subagent, under Manuel Lisa, for the Indians above the Kansas as early as 1813 and continued in that office under Benjamin O'Fallon until he became agent in 1827. He began to act as interpreter also in 1816. He was afterward associated with Robert Campbell in carrying on his business as sutler at Fort Kearny.

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 TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1853. No. 2.
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 advance.

 $\frac{1}{2}$ [illegible]

... ..

11. *Chrysomelidae* (10 species)

Missouri Gazette & Public Advertiser.

2000

Yours Respectfully,
H. C. F. R. S. A.

THE REPUBLICAN.

MISSOURI REPUBLICAN.

ST. LOUIS, TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1924

SUNDAY REPUBLICAN.

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1969

TABLE 1. Mean (SD) Age and Weight of Children in the Study.

the mouth of the Ohio and to Shippingport and Cincinnati.

Nov. 21. The *Memoranda, Rapide, United States, Maid of Orelans, Dolphin, and Missouri* running to the Ohio and to New Orleans.

Feb. 27, 1822. "Corn wanted"—by the editor, on subscription. Hopes by this method to catch farmers who are in arrears.

March 20, 1822, new name, "*Missouri Republican*", new proprietor, "Printed by Edward Charless", Josiah Spalding, editor.

June 5. Capt. Craig is captain of the *Calhoun*, which has arrived at St. Louis from Louisville.

June 12. Speech of T. H. Benton, in senate, about illegal leases of lead mines, showing that upon the application of Richard M. Johnson two such leases, 160 acres each, had been made to James Johnson and others, of Kentucky, to be taken anywhere between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi river, for three years.

Aug. 14, 1822. Aug. Choteau, Wm. Clark, Ber'd Pratte, John O' Fallon, Rob't Wash, as trustees of the Bank of Missouri, give notice that makers of notes to the bank, which have been assigned to the trustees, must pay up, for the purpose of raising a fund to redeem the notes of the bank in circulation and pay its depositors.

"Prominent" names, an indication of unstable banking.

Sept. 4. Notes editorially, that "Numerous boats are preparing both up the Mississippi and Missouri, to convey produce down." There is much activity among fur dealers. Retrenchment and economy have taken the place of profusion.

Notes that, "Wilson P. Hunt, Esq., has been appointed Post Master at this place."

SANTA FE TRAIL

Nov. 13. In his message at the opening of the second general assembly, Governor Alexander M'Nair said that

“for a year past, our adventurous citizens have extended their enterprize to the internal provinces of the Mexican empire—caravans of horses and mules loaded with merchandize have passed from Missouri to Sante Fe, and it is a fact to the belief of which no credit would have been given until it was performed, that wagons have this summer made the same journey.

“Twelve salt springs are granted to the state and with them seventy-two sections of land, for the purpose of supplying the salt works with timber and fuel.”

Anticipated the Nebraska provisions.

Nov. 20. A notice headed “Fifty Dollars Reward”, signed “Cabanne”, offers that sum for the return to the undersigned, at his plantation near St. Louis, of a runaway negro slave, Solomon, or half of it if the negro is “safely confined in jail and notice given to the subscriber, so that he can be obtained.”

Doubtless John P. Cabanné, who managed the American Fur Company's post, situated about six miles below the Council Bluffs of Lewis and Clark. Cabanné was one of the proprietors of the company, and probably assumed the management of the post, which was called “Cabanne's”, during the year in which the incident noticed here happened.

January 15, 1823.

“FOR THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS

“The subscribers wish to engage One Hundred MEN, to ascend the Missouri river to the *Rocky Mountains*, there to be employed as Hunters. As a compensation to each man fit for such business, *two hundred dollars per annum* will be given for his services, as aforesaid. For particulars apply to J. V. GARNIER or W. H. ASHLEY at St. Louis. The expedition will set out from St. Louis on or before the 1st day of March next.

“Jan. 15.

“ASHLEY & HENRY”

This advertisement was in issues of January 15 to March 5, inclusive.

COURT JURISDICTION

Feb. 5. "Yesterday a man by the name of Cheesborough was tried for manslaughter [in the Missouri district court at St. Louis], for killing a soldier without the limits of the state, near Council Bluffs."

March 12. "Two keel-boats belonging to General Ashley, left this place on Monday [March 10] for the Yellow Stone, having on board about 100 men. They have started to join the establishment commenced by that gentleman last year, above the mouth of the Yellow Stone, for the purpose of hunting and trapping. If enterprise could command success, it would certainly await upon the exertions of the head of these expeditions."

March 26. Notes that "the beautiful new, steam-boat *Pittsburg & St. Louis Packet*, captain Scott, arrived here on Thursday last, in ten days from Pittsburg. She left this place on Sunday, for Franklin, and is now holding her way against the rapid current of the Missouri."

Note the few steamboat voyages on the Missouri since 1819.

April 9. William Carr Lane received 122 votes for mayor; Auguste Chouteau, 70; Mary D. Ledue (not a woman), 28.

April 23. Notice of the departure of the *Virginia* "for St. Peters, upper Mississippi, with military stores for that and other posts on said river."

April 30. "Franklin Mo. April 1.

"The Boats *Rocky Mountains* and *Yellow Stone Packet*, under the command of Gen. Wm. H. Ashley, from St. Louis, for the *mouth of the Yellow Stone River*, arrived here on Wednesday last [March 26], on their way up, and departed the next day. These boats have on board about 100 men, who are to join a party of about the same number, which has been for some time at that place, where forts have been erected, and other dispositions made for the security of the company and for prosecuting the fur trade upon an extensive scale. We have many

interesting particulars on this subject, which we intend shortly to lay before our readers. *Intelligencer.*"

In this number, "P. Lindell, & Co." advertise the "Pittsburgh & St. Louis Packet" as "expected daily from Pittsburg and will return up the Ohio immediately."

Sept. 3—Wednesday. "The Steam Boat MAGNET, with part of the troops from Baton Rouge, destined for the upper Missouri, arrived here on Friday last.

Papers containing accounts of the Ashley massacre are mutilated so that little is left of the stories.

Sept. 10. "Married.—On Monday, 1st inst. Major THOMAS BIDDLE, U. S. Army, to Miss ANN, daughter of John Mullanphy, Esq. of Florissant."

Sept. 17—Wednesday. Last Saturday Gen. Atkinson received an express from Col. Leavenworth giving particulars of the expedition against the Arikara.

Oct. 8. General order of General Gaines, "Head Quarters, Western Department, Louisville, Ky September 21, 1823." A very eulogistic account of Colonel Leavenworth's Arikara campaign. The available force of the Sixth regiment was 220 officers and men.

"After a toilsome movement of 45 days, against the rapid current of the Missouri, he arrived on the 9th ultimo before the enemy's villages, each of which he found to be enclosed with palisades and ditches. A few days prior to his arrival he was joined by General Ashley with the remnant of his party, amounting to 80 men, and by Mr. Pilcher with 40 men of the trading companies, together with near 600 Sioux, who professed to be friendly."

Oct. 15. A very long denunciatory letter from Joshua Pilcher, acting partner of the Missouri Fur Company, dated Fort Recovery, Aug. 26, 1823, and addressed to Colonel Leavenworth; and another from the same place August 25, to Major Ben. O'Fallon, "U. S. A. for I. Affs."

Nov. 5. Contains copy of the treaty with the Arikara made by Colonel Leavenworth, August 11, 1823.

Nov. 26. "MARRIED—In this place, by the Rev.



BENJAMIN O'FALLON
(Courtesy of Mrs. C. S. Paine)




Salmon Giddings, Mr. John Dougherty, to Miss Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph Hertzog."

THE ARIKARA CAMPAIGN

A long caustic comment on Pilcher's conduct in the Arikara affair by the Louisville *Public Advertiser*, in part as follows:

"How came an Indian *trader*—the acting partner of the Missouri Fur Company, to be appointed *sub-agent of Indian affairs*?

"If Col. Leavenworth was censurable for anything during the expedition, it was perhaps, for failing to arrest Mr. Pilcher, and to have him tried by a court martial for mutinous conduct. This was the opinion we formed on perusing *his report*, and his letters to Col. Leavenworth—. We know that this was the opinion of the commanding officer of the Western Department—and such, we are confident will eventually be the opinion of the public at large."

GENERAL ATKINSON, PRACTICAL AGRICULTURIST

Dec. 17. At a meeting of the "Agricultural Society of the County of St. Louis" on the 15th inst., "Col. O'Fallon proposed Gen. *Henry Atkinson*, of the United States Army, as an honorary member of the society. In making the proposition, Col. O'Fallon adverted to the flourishing state of the agriculture at Council Bluffs, which had received the particular attention of General Atkinson, in its arrangement and in the method of cultivation. He was accepted unanimously."

From January 19, 1824, to December 19, 1825, inclusive, the *Republican* was issued on Monday instead of Wednesday. The day of publication was changed to Thursday on December 22, 1825.

Feb. 9, 1824. Wilson P. Hunt and General Bernard Pratt, were of the first board of directors of the St. Louis Library Association, just formed. Mr. Hunt,

chairman of the committee of organization, reported that about 50 persons had contributed about 800 volumes, and it had received also \$38 in cash.

March 29. Contains "an estimate" by "Th. S. Jesup, Brig. Gen. & Q. M. Gen.", to John C. Calhoun, secretary of war, "of the expense which would be incurred by transporting two hundred of the troops now at Council Bluffs, to the mouth of the Columbia, or Oregon river."

"For 10 boats, to transport the detachment from the Council Bluffs, to the head of navigation on the Missouri or Yellow Stone river, at \$700 each.....	\$7,000
"Intrenching and other tools necessary on the march.....	1,500
"200 horses at \$30 each, in merchandize, say \$25 each	5,000
"Tools and materials for boats on the Columbia	1,500
<hr/>	
"Total	15,000
"Add an equal sum for unforeseen expenses	15,000
<hr/>	
"And the whole amount required will be...	30,000"

Gen. Jesup said that the horses could be obtained from the Pawnee, "near the Council Bluffs," or from the Mandans, at about thirty dollars each in merchandise, and perhaps not more than fifteen or twenty dollars, at all events not more than twenty-five dollars in cash.

Missouri Republican, Monday, May 17, 1824.

Notice of death of Gregoire Sarpy, on Saturday last—May 15—"at an advanced age."

July 12. At the Fourth of July celebration, Florissant, St. Louis county, John Dougherty offered this toast: "The Stars of America.—May they illuminate the world." Colonel O'Fallon also offered a toast.

WHAT GENERAL JACKSON WOULD DO

March 14, 1825. Prints a statement from Thos. H. Benton, senate chamber, Feb. 10, 1825, that he prefers Jackson to Adams for president, "believing that he was preferred ten to one by the people of Missouri, and knowing from an association of two winters with him in the Senate, that he would expel the British from the Upper Missouri and protect our Fur trade; that he would expel them likewise from the Columbia river and protect our rights and interests beyond the Rocky mountains; that he was in favor of giving us a road to Mexico, and preventing the Indians from robbing and murdering our citizens while traveling upon it; that he would send a military force to the Crossing of the Arkansas and endeavor to remove the boundary line between the U. S. and Mexico to its old place on the dividing ridge between the waters of the Mississippi and of the Rio Del Norte. . . ."

When the United States acquired the so-called Louisiana Purchase from France in 1803, its western boundary had not been defined, though there were pretensions that it extended to the Rio Grande River. By the treaty of 1819 between the United States and Spain it was agreed that the boundary between the Louisiana Purchase and the remaining Spanish possessions on the west should run along the west bank of the Sabine River from its mouth to the thirty-second degree of north latitude, thence due north to Red River; thence westward along that river to the twenty-third meridian west from Washington; thence, crossing the Red River and continuing on north to the Arkansas River; thence along the northern bank of the Arkansas to its source; thence due north to the forty-second degree of north latitude, and thence along that parallel to the Pacific Ocean. The mouths of the Sabine and the Rio Grande are about two hundred miles apart. In short, the United States unhesitatingly dropped the vague and very doubtful claim to Texas, itself an undefined country, for the consideration of the certain cession of the Floridas by Spain.

On December 19, 1836, the congress of the Mexican state of Texas declared its independence with this boundary:

Beginning at the mouth of the Sabine River, and running west along the Gulf of Mexico, three degrees from land, to the mouth of the Rio Grande, thence up the principal stream of said river to its source, thence due north to the 42nd degree of N. latitude, thence along the

boundary line as defined in the treaty between the United States and Spain.

Unable to procure Texas by historical right or by purchase, its acquisition was accomplished through colonization, which was systematically set on foot by the Austins, father and son, in the period from 1820 to 1824. By 1845 the desire of the inhabitants for annexation had become undeniably strong and preponderant, and manifest destiny had its way.

Thus, though the impetuous president disappointed the equally impetuous senator, he lived to see his wish gratified by the initiation of the people of the vast territory, after twenty years of watchful waiting. But the acceptance of the overtures of Texas precipitated war a year later, which resulted in the acquisition by the United States from Mexico of all the territory lying west of Texas and north of the southern boundary of New Mexico, Arizona, and California (called Upper California under the dominion of Spain and Mexico). The forty-second parallel of latitude—now the northern boundary of California, Nevada and part of Utah—was the northern boundary of Mexico as fixed by the treaty of 1819, with Spain, and most of it—all west of the Rocky Mountains—the southern boundary of Oregon. In 1853 the United States acquired from Mexico, for a consideration of ten million dollars, a tract contiguous to the southern boundary of New Mexico containing 45,535 square miles. It was called the Gadsden Purchase because the treaty of sale was negotiated by James Gadsden, then minister of the United States to Mexico. The original southern boundary of New Mexico was changed by the addition of the Gadsden Purchase to the territory in 1854. The formation, in 1863, of the Territory of Arizona from that part of New Mexico lying west of the thirty-second meridian, took 31,535 square miles of this Purchase, leaving 14,000 in New Mexico.

The New Mexico which the United States acquired by the peace treaty of 1848, was a province of Spain from the near end of the sixteenth century until it became a territory of the Mexican republic in 1822—except that the part taken over by Texas was still in dispute. This dispute was settled in the great compromise of 1850 through the purchase by the United States for ten million dollars, of all that part of Texas lying north and west of the new boundary running as follows: the thirty-second degree of north latitude from its intersection with the Rio Grande River, the southwestern boundary of the state, east to the one hundred and third meridian; thence north on said meridian to the parallel of thirty-six degrees and thirty seconds north latitude; thence east along said parallel to the one hundredth meridian, the eastern boundary of the state north of Red River. By the same act of Congress this purchase was incor-

porated in the Territory of New Mexico. The compromise of 1850 involved the organization of the territories of New Mexico and Utah without restriction as to slavery, the admission of California as a free state, abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia, adjustment of the old boundary dispute between New Mexico and Texas, and the strengthening of the fugitive slave law—a salve to slavocracy, as the Texas relinquishment was a salve to antislavery.

Texas ceded—or retroceded, according to one's point of view, prejudice or predilection—mostly to New Mexico, approximately, 98,380 square miles, about three-elevenths of the mammoth state's original area. This cession comprised a unique projection about eighty miles in width and three hundred in length up to the forty-second parallel, as shown by the accompanying map. By the treaty of 1819 the boundary between the territory of the United States and Spain west of the Mississippi River and northwesterly from the intersection of the one hundredth meridian and the Arkansas River, followed the course of the river to its source—in latitude $39^{\circ} 20'$ and longitude $106^{\circ} 15'$, some seven miles northeast of Leadville, Colorado—thence due north to the forty-second degree of north latitude, and thence west along that parallel to the Pacific Ocean. When Texas forcibly seceded from Mexico she claimed the territory west of the treaty boundary as far as the Rio Grande River, whose source is about ten miles northeast of Silverton, Colorado, so she naturally extended her western boundary north from this point to the northern boundary of Mexico. The distance between these parallel lines is about eighty miles. This accounts for the elongated strip. The part of the strip which finally fell to Wyoming extended from the forty-second parallel south to the Colorado line, about seventy miles. The eastern boundary includes two ranges of Albany county, and the southwestern jog, and the western boundary excludes one range of Carbon county and the southwestern jog. The town of Rock River is situated about eight miles inside the eastern boundary, and Rawlins is about the same distance inside the western boundary.

This boundary proceeds due south in Colorado to the source of the Rio Grande River; thence it follows the southeastern course of the river to the point of its emergence from the state, about fifteen miles east of the one hundred and sixth meridian. The river here runs between the counties of Conejos and Costilla. Near the southern boundary of Colorado the projection broadens into the main body of the cession, bounded on the north by the Arkansas River, on the east by the hundredth meridian south of the northeast corner of reformed Texas (at the intersection of $36^{\circ} 30'$ north latitude) and for the rest by the one hundred and third meridian—to the southeastern corner of the

cession at the thirty-second parallel of latitude. The due north and southeastern boundary of the strip ended at the source of the Arkansas whence it ran southeasterly with the Arkansas to a point near the present town of Pleasanton, in Fremont county. Thence, the boundary of the projection follows the northeasterly course of the river until it is not far from Canon City, and then with it nearly east to the Kansas line. The general course of the Rio Grande is southeasterly from its source to a point just beyond Alamosa, whence it runs nearly south into and through New Mexico to El Paso—at the northeast corner of the present Mexico and near the northwest corner of the present Texas. The principal part of the Texan cession in Colorado lies south of the 38th parallel of latitude and east of the Rio Grande as far north as Alamosa and of a line continuing north from that place to the 38th parallel.

All of New Mexico lying east of the Rio Grande, approximately two-thirds of the area of the state, was derived from the Texan cession. The part of the cession now in Colorado lying west of the continental divide was taken from Utah; all of the part now in Wyoming and the part immediately south of it as far as the divide, now in Colorado, was taken from the Territory of Nebraska. All of the cession bounded on the east and north by the Arkansas River from its source to its intersection by the hundredth meridian, on the east by that meridian, on the south by the thirty-seventh parallel of latitude and on the west by the mountain divide, except the jog of northeastern New Mexico, was incorporated in the Territory of Kansas; but the part of this area lying west of the one hundred and second meridian, containing about 8,500 square miles, was included in the territory and the state of Colorado. The part bounded by the thirty-eighth parallel of latitude on the north, the thirty-seventh on the south, the one hundred and third meridian on the east, and the summit of the Sierra Madre Mountains on the west—the jog of New Mexico—was transferred to Colorado. That part of the state of Kansas lying south of the Arkansas River and west of the one hundredth meridian, which runs a short distance east of Dodge City, was included in the Texas cession. This corner, acquired in the momentous struggle in which Kansas so conspicuously bled and in whose throes she was born, contains about 6,600 square miles. The cession embraced also the contiguous strip on the south, between the hundredth and the one hundred and third meridians, which was called No Man's Land, and the Public Land Strip, and now constitutes the northwest appendage of the state of Oklahoma comprising the counties of Texas, Cimarron and Beaver—which contain 5,727 square miles.

A pretentious and comprehensive history of New Mexico er-

roneously says that "The territory thus organized in 1850, included the New Mexico and Arizona of to-day with a small portion of Colorado"—overlooking the Gadsden Purchase of 1853, adverted to above. It also repeats, without credit, Bancroft's inaccurate statement that, "There was a little strip of the territory acquired from Mexico lying between latitude 38°, the mountains, and the Arkansas river, that does not seem to have been provided for in the final settlement of 1850."¹⁴ This strip, described above, was simply left as unorganized territory of the United States. Its expanded continuation eastward to the hundredth meridian, afterward incorporated in the Territory of Kansas, and the northern part of the projection of Texas lying east of the Rocky Mountain divide which was designated as the eastern limit of Utah in its organic act, were in like manner left for future territorial organization.

Members of Congress at the time in question possessed little accurate knowledge of the territory acquired from Mexico, so the discussion of the bills to establish the territories of New Mexico, Utah, and Colorado, throw only a dim light on the reason for running the north boundary of New Mexico east of the mountain divide up to the thirty-eighth parallel while the principal part of it, west of the mountains, followed the thirty-seventh parallel. In the discussion of the bill to establish the Territory of New Mexico, the following colloquy occurred between Senator Underwood and Senator Douglas, chairman of the committee on territories:

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I see that the amendment only proposes to run as far north as the 38th degree of north latitude. Is that the case?

Mr. DOUGLAS. It was the old boundary of New Mexico.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. It will leave out the territory between 36° 30' and the Arkansas river, which is not embraced by the Texan bill. What reason is there, I ask, for leaving it out, and also the country about the sources of the Arkansas river, up to the 42d parallel? Is there any reason for it? I do not see any particular objection to it, but I desire to know the reason for it.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I will state the reasons which induced me to throw that away. The old boundary line between the United States and Spain was run up the Arkansas to its source, and thence due north to the 42d parallel. The boundary claimed by Texas, was the Rio Grande to its source, and thence due north to the intersection of the old Spanish boundary. If the source of the Rio Grande was further east than the source of the Arkansas, then there was no such strip of land as has been indicated. If, on the contrary, it was further west, then there was such a strip. In establishing a territorial government for Utah, we have made the summit of the Rocky Mountains the eastern boundary of that territory. That summit being the boundary, all west of it will fall to Utah, and all east will fall to the Indian territory. We have taken the summit of these mountains, instead of an unknown line, and in forming the Territory of New Mexico, we run

¹⁴ Twitchell, *The Leading Facts of New Mexican History*, II, 281, 282; Bancroft, *History of Arizona and New Mexico*, 458.

the boundary, as established by the bill which passed the Senate for adjusting the Texas boundary, to the 130th [103d] degree of longitude, and thence north to the 38th parallel, which goes as far north as New Mexico ever claimed, and thence across to the eastern boundary of Utah. It leaves the Territory in a convenient compact shape. The bill is to go into operation only when the Texan boundary bill shall have done so, when the territory will all belong to us, and we shall be at liberty to put it in any shape we may think best. It is for that reason we have taken the degree of latitude, instead of an unknown line as the boundary.

The amendment was then agreed to.¹⁵

In the first bill to establish the Territory of Colorado this notch or jog was left to New Mexico, but Senator James S. Green, of Missouri, who had succeeded Douglas as chairman of the committee on territories, caused the bill to be amended so as to confine all of the southern boundary to the thirty-seventh parallel. In explaining the change he said:

Mr. GREEN. There is a slight change in the boundary suggested by the friends of the adjoining Territories of New Mexico and Utah; and as it seems to meet with general acceptance, I send it to the Secretary's table to be read.

I will briefly explain it, and the Senate will understand it in a moment. It proposes only two changes. The reason for that is, that a portion of the inhabitants of Utah Territory have settled there, and this would have a tendency, if the bill remains as it now is, to divide them. They had better all remain together. I have no objection to that modification. The other change is to take off that notch above 37° of New Mexico. I am opposed to that; but still I move it, because I want the thing all settled; and I see no good reason why it should not be adopted. The only thing I can say is this: the Delegate from that Territory says a portion of his people—natives of New Mexico, speaking that language—have settled up there, and he wants a homogeneous people all kept together. There is some force in that; but still, I think, in parceling out and shaping Territories and States, we ought to have reference to the permanent good of the Territory, rather than a temporary accommodation.

The Secretary read the amendment; to strike out in the first section the following words: "The said boundary line of New Mexico to the point of intersection of its easterly part with the thirty-seventh degree," and to insert in lieu thereof, the words, "the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude," so that it will read:

Thence south on said meridian [to the northern line] of New Mexico; thence along the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude; thence easterly on said parallel, &c.

The amendment was agreed to.¹⁶

May 30. Notes that the Kansas and Osage Indians have been deliberating on the terms of the treaty proposed by the United States. The object was to have them

¹⁵ *Congressional Globe*, first sess. 31st Cong., XIX, pt. 2, p. 1583.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, second sess. 36th Cong., pt. 1, p. 728.

give up their lands to make room for the settlement of such Indian tribes within the states as can be induced to emigrate thither, "the extensive tract of country west of us." That is, in furtherance of the general removal scheme.

August 22. Prints a letter from "Jac. Brown", general in chief of the U. S. army, dated "Head Quarters, Washington, 21st July, 1825." Addressed to "Brig. Gen. H. Atkinson."

The first paragraph: "The attention of the War Department, has been called to the subject of the fur trade of the Missouri, and the necessity of preserving it from the encroachments of British skill and enterprize." The letter then suggests that it might be desirable that "four or five companies of the number comprising your expedition" be "so located as best to favor the objects proposed." It gives Atkinson authority at his discretion to establish such a post. "It is suggested that the extreme north bend of the Missouri, approaching as it does most nearly to the British boundary and settlements, might afford a position embracing the greatest advantages.

"I am aware that the War Department is every way disposed to promote all the just views and interests of our fellow citizens of the Western states; and I address you this letter, conferring upon you the discretionary power it contains, from the conviction that it could not be placed in better hands."

In a letter to General Atkinson, dated February 6, 1824, the secretary of war, John C. Calhoun, approved the general's suggestion that a movable instead of a stationary force should be employed on the Upper Missouri. It seems that General Atkinson preferred his own judgment to the opinion of the general-in-chief. On the demonstration in 1843 that the cut-off to the Columbia, soon after named the Oregon Trail, was practicable, the high or Missouri River route was abandoned, and no military posts were established in that region until they were needed many years afterward for the protection of settlers and internal lines of travel.

Oct. 3, 1825. Is informed by a letter received from

Franklin that "our enterprising citizen Gen. Wm. H. Ashley passed that place on his way down with a very valuable cargo of Beaver. It is stated that he has from 80 to 100 packs, worth from 40 to \$50,000. He may be daily expected. From the same source we learn that the Missouri Expedition had returned to the Bluffs, and that the Commissioners will be here in a few days."

Oct. 10. "It gives us pleasure to state, that the reported success of Gen. Ashley, noticed in our last, is not exaggerated. The quantity of beaver brought down by the General, exceeds, in fact, the amount stated, and is a just reward to his enterprize."

The editor of the *Republican* is impartial to capitals and "lower ease", but not so to s and z in spelling "enterprise."

Oct. 24. Notes the return to St. Louis of the "Commissioners of the Missouri Expedition (gen. ATKINSON and maj. O'FALLON)" on the 20th instant, "having proceeded up the Missouri as far as 2000 Mile Creek, about 120 miles above the Yellow Stone. They have formed treaties with seventeen different tribes of Indians."

Learns "from Mr. Gamble, secretary of the commissioners for marking a road from the frontier of Missouri, to the confines of New Mexico, and for treating with the intervening Indian tribes, that the survey has been completed to the boundary line of the United States.

"The road commences a mile or two south of Fort Osage, upon a line run some years ago as the boundary of the Indian lands, in lat. 39° 10' 19", and lon. 93° 51' 5" from London. It follows the neighborhood road until it crosses the Little Blue Creek; it then enters upon those extensive prairies which reach, without intermission, to the mountains of New Mexico. At the distance of 26 miles from Fort Osage, the road crosses another stream of the Missouri, called the Big Blue, a creek about 20 yards wide, and which at the season of high water might require a ferry boat. After crossing this creek, the route pursues the ridge which divides the waters of the Kansas.

River from it." This ridge, continuing, becomes the divide between the Kansas and Osage rivers and also between the Neosho and the Kansas and the Little Arkansas and the Kansas. " . . . Kansas River runs in the direction that the road must follow to reach what is called the North Bend of the Arkansas, and where the Smokey Hill Fork of the Kansas and the Arkansas approach nearest to each other"—10½ miles. This ridge was adhered to in the main. The road leaves the Arkansas "at the mouth of Walnut creek (the North Bend)."¹⁷

"The expedition reached the boundary line early in Sept. and remained in camp until the 21st, waiting for authority to continue the surveys through the Mexican territory." The commissioners were Major Sibley, Colonel Reeves, and Colonel Mather. At North Bend, on the return, "a company of 20 adventurers, with a great many mules and horses laden with merchandize, arrived from Missouri, bound for Santa Fe; and an hour afterwards a company of 81 persons, returning from Santa Fe, also arrived at their camp." This company carried

"In Silver,	\$18,568
Gold,	182
Beaver Fur, 2044 @ \$5,	10,220
Mules, 416,	
Jacks and	
Jennets, 25,	
Horses, 189,	
<hr/>	
628 [630] at \$25,	15,700
<hr/>	
44,679 [44,670]"	

¹⁷ The distance between the Arkansas at the North Bend and the Smoky Hill, is not less than thirty miles. The course of the Kansas is in direct continuance of that of the Smoky Hill—nearly east—and it seems that the entire stream should have been called the Kansas, instead of that part of it beyond the junction of the Smoky Hill and the Republican. On the contrary, though the Republican is somewhat longer than Smoky Hill, during its entire course in Kansas it runs not far east of south, a fact which increases the impropriety of saying that

Monday, Oct. 31. A party of 70 men in the employ of Gen. Ashley, started yesterday from this place for the Rocky Mountains. "They go by land, and are furnished with mules and horses to transport the goods and articles necessary for the expedition."

Notes the marriage of General William H. Ashley, "on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Horrell, to Miss Eliza, daughter of Maj. William Christy, all of this place."

Missouri Republican, Sept. 21, 1826

Notes the return of General Ashley with 123 packets of beaver, acclaimed a very successful season. Left St. Louis March 8, "crossed the Rocky Mountains, where he fell in with his men. He traveled the whole way by land, with pack-horses, going and coming, and has performed the trip in shorter time, (including several weeks spent there) than was ever known before."

Oct. 26. Notes that Major Sibley, and Joseph C. Brown, surveyor of the Santa Fe road, have "reached our settlements." They wintered in the "Spanish settlements,"—New Mexico—until leave was with difficulty obtained to survey the road through Mexican territory, which they had accomplished. The part in the United States was done in 1825.

Feb. 15, 1827. Notes the appointment, by the president, of John Dougherty as Indian agent "for Upper Missouri," vice Benjamin O'Fallon, resigned.

March 15, 1827. Advertisement: "W. H. Ashley's expedition for the Rocky Mountains, will leave St. Louis in a few days. FIFTY competent men may meet with employ in that service, if application be immediately made."

April 29, 1828. The *Illinois* left last week with four

the Kansas is formed by the confluence of the other two streams. It ought to be said that the Republican comes into the Kansas from the north.

companies of the Third Infantry, commanded by Colonel Leavenworth, for Canton Leavenworth.

Missouri Republican.

PAWNEE

Nov. 18, 1828. A letter from John Dougherty, Indian agent, dated at "Cantonment Leavenworth," Nov. 4, says that 1500 Grand and Loup Pawnee had gone on a war excursion against the whites, principally against the Santa Fe road. The *Republican* adds: "The Pawnees inhabit the plains of the Arkansas, and are divided into three bands. They are a strong, athletic race of men, but destitute of true courage."

Dec. 16. Wilson P. Hunt is still postmaster of St. Louis.

Jan. 6, 1829. Notes that "Pawnee Picks" are in hostile operations with Comanche and Arapaho on the Santa Fe road.

Jan. 13. Notes that Col. O'Fallon is one of the thirteen directors of the branch bank of the United States about to be established at St. Louis.

March 24. In editorial notice says that the *Missouri Gazette* was established twenty-one years ago and that the *Missouri Republican* is a continuation of it.

April 28. Deplores a rumor that Dougherty is to be removed from his office as Indian agent—on account of politics. He is "one of the most competent and efficient Indian agents now in the service. . ." But the *Republican* is now violently anti-Jackson. Colonel John O'Fallon is president of the U. S. branch bank.

SANTA FE ROAD

July 14. The *Republican* had said that "not a trace of the road remains," etc. It now quotes a refutation from the *Missouri Intelligencer* which shows that \$30,000 appropriated by the government had been spent upon it,

and "it is a large and comfortable highway." Treaties had been made with Indians along its course not to molest traders who traveled it. There are many large mounds of rock and earth which will serve as guides to future travelers—these extend from Fort Osage to the Arkansas, at desirable places.

"TRADE OF THE OUISCONSIN AND FOX RIVERS"

August 18, 1829. "A gentleman from Dodgeville, a village 50 miles distant from Galena, on the route to the Portage, states, that General Dodge intends conveying his lead, (or a portion of it) by the way of those rivers to Green Bay, and thence toward the eastern cities; and that he is actually engaged in hauling lead to the Ouisconsin, about 12 miles distant from Dodgeville, with a view to that object. The lead will be conveyed thence up the Ouisconsin, unshipped, hauled across the portage (a distance of $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles) to the Fox river, re-shipped, and sent to Green Bay, (a distance of 100 miles by land.) A small Steam Boat of 20 or 25 tons burthen, named 'Winnebago Chief,' has been built at Green Bay, by John P. Arndt, Esq. to run on the Fox river. We observed in the Detroit Gazette, a notice of the launching of this boat some time back, which will, (if it be practicable for a steam boat of that size to run in this river) very much facilitate the object intended to be experimented. From Green Bay through Lake Michigan, &c. steam boats of large size, even schooners, run in perfect safety.

"Considerable quantities of lead have been brought down the Ouisconsin in flat-boats, and thence down the Mississippi to St. Louis. S. Boat navigation will be difficult in the Ouisconsin river, if not impracticable. The S. B. St. Louis & Galena Packet bound for the Portage, made an attempt, in April last, to ascend the Ouisconsin; but was not able to make more than 6 or 7 miles up, when she was compelled to return. The river is full of sand bars, and has been somewhat compared to the Missouri,

as the channel frequently shifts.—More of this hereafter.
—*Miners' Journal.*”

SANTA FE ROAD

Nov. 17, 1829. Notes that, “Part of the company of Traders to Santa Fe have arrived at their homes in the upper counties of this state. They have been very successful, realizing large profits on the adventure. Mr. Samuel C. Lamme, a respectable merchant of Franklin, was killed by the Indians on the outward trip.” Major Riley had two skirmishes with Indians. Mexicans furnished an escort to the traders.

Jan. 19, 1830. Thos. Biddle, John O’Fallon, William Clark, and William H. Ashley, are among the directors of the U. S. Bank at St. Louis—appointed by President Jackson. O’Fallon was president of the bank.

Feb. 16, 1830. A correspondent ridicules statements that the returns of the last fall’s company of traders amounted to \$200,000. The company did not bring back to Missouri more than \$20,000 in specie, only about double the cost of the escort to the point of danger furnished by the United States. Besides specie there were about 1200 horses and mules, mostly belonging to Spanish refugees. There was a considerable quantity of furs in the gross returns of about \$133,318.

STEAMBOATS ON THE MISSOURI

May 4, 1830. Notes departure of the *Globe* to Canton Leavenworth April 27 and of the *W. D. Duncan* to Franklin April 28.

June 1, 1830. The *Liberty* will soon leave for Franklin and intermediate points. Hill & McGunnegle sign the advertisements.

June 29. The *Globe* for Liberty, Mo., and intermediate points.

SMITH, JACKSON & SUBLETTE

Oct. 19, 1830. "A trading expedition, commanded by Messrs. *Smith, Jackson & Sublette*, (successors to General Ashley) consisting of 81 men, with ten loaded wagons, each drawn by five mules, left St. Louis for the Rocky Mountains, on the 10th of April, last, and arrived at their place of destination—within 50 miles of the waters of the Pacific—on the 16th of July. Returning, they left the place of rendezvous on the 4th of August, and arrived at St. Louis, on the 11th of October, with the same wagons and teams, and all in good order. We have not been furnished with any further particulars of the expedition, but understand they have been successful."

"TOWN OF CHICAGO"

Oct. 26. Article describing site. About one hundred lots, comprising one-third of the town, sold by the commissioners of the contemplated canal from Lake Michigan to Illinois river, for about \$5,000.

STEAMBOATS

March 29, 1831. The *Globe* for Cantonment Leavenworth and intermediate ports and the *Liberty* for Franklin and intermediate ports.

April 12, 1831. The *Missouri* for Liberty and intermediate landings.

"FOR THE MISSOURI RIVER."

July 5, 1831. "The s. b. CHIEFTAIN will run in the Missouri trade during the remainder of the season, and will depart for Liberty or other landings about the 15th inst."

The *Globe* for Chariton and intermediate ports.

Ibid., 26th. The *Chieftain* will leave for Liberty and intermediate ports.

Nov. 1, 1831. The *Chieftain*, for Franklin and Liberty and intermediate ports.

SUBLETTE'S EXPEDITION 1832

Oct. 16, 1832. In a letter to General Ashley, dated Lexington, Mo., Sept. 21, 1832, William L. Sublette says he left "the settlements" May 13. At the head of the "Colorado of the West," on July 2, Blackfeet Indians attacked the camp in the night, only got some worthless horses. Arrived "on the waters of the Columbia" July 4, "and at the rendezvous of the Rocky Mountain Hunters, on the Columbia river, west of the Three Teton Mountains," on July 8. On July 18, an engagement between "a small party of whites, who had started for their hunting ground the day before", and Blackfeet. An express was immediately sent to his camp about six miles distant. He went with some whites and friendly Pierce-nose and Flathead Indians, and found that the Blackfeet had formed a strong fort of fallen timber and had also dug holes—or rifle pits. Sublette led a party of about thirty whites and as many Indians through a grove of willows; but the Blackfeet resisted the attack. Firing the camp was the next device, but was abandoned because they were mistakenly informed that the enemy were 600 or 800, when in fact they were only about sixty. After being undeceived it was too late to renew the attack. Two men killed, six whites wounded, one fatally. The Indians fled in the night leaving nearly all their baggage and nine warriors and twenty-five horses dead.

"On the 25th July, 7 men started for the Missouri, and on the 26th, came upon a party of about 20 Blackfeet," who killed two of them and wounded another. Sublette left the rendezvous July 30, and the Columbia River August 3. He arrived at Lexington September 2.

March 26, 1833. Notes the killing of Vanderburgh, "one of the principal clerks attached to the American Fur Company," and one Pillon, by Blackfeet, on Jefferson's

Fork. The traders immediately crossed the mountains to join another party under Mr. Drips.

Beginning April 9, the *Republican* was issued twice a week—Tuesday and Friday.

“SANTA FE TRADE

April 23, 1833. “Many of our enterprising young men have already left, and others are preparing to take their departure, for Santa Fe. The upper country will also send out an unusual number of traders. They are to rendezvous at the Round Prairie, near the Missouri line, on the 15th of next month; whence they will be escorted as far as the boundary between the U. States and New Spain, by a detachment of the U. S. Army.

LEAD MINES

April 26, 1833. “A writer in the *Galenian* states, that new and valuable discoveries of Lead ore have been made on the East bank of the Mississippi River, between the Platte and Grant Rivers, in Iowa county, M. T. [Michigan Territory]. The ore is said to be of the best quality, found in large bodies, and over an extensive tract of country. Among the most valuable discoveries, is a horizontal cave, the entrance of which is about 150 feet above the level of the river. It is from two to four feet wide, and from six to nine feet high. From this cave about 400,000 pounds of Lead ore have been taken, with little labor, and the operation was still continued. The land is of the best quality, and covered with timber. A town, called Van Buren, (which name has also been given to the mines and cave adjacent,) has been laid out, and that part of the country is rapidly increasing in population.”

May 3, 1833. Mormons are having trouble in their community, Mount Zion, near Independence.

VOYAGE OF THE YELLOWSTONE

June 25, 1833. “The steam boat *Yellow Stone*, Capt. A. G. Bennett, returned on Friday (21st) last from her

voyage up the Missouri, bringing a rich cargo of skins of various kinds for the American Fur Company. The crew were all in fine health and spirits.

“The *Yellow Stone* ascended the Missouri to the mouth of the river from which she derived her name. We understand that the *Assinaboin*, the other boat belonging to the same company, proceeded still higher up, and will probably go to the head of steam boat Navigation.”

July 2. “Twenty-one Steam Boats were lying in our port on Sunday morning last.”

July 16 (Tuesday). The *Assinaboin*, B. Pratte, Jr., master, arrived from the mouth of the Yellowstone last Thursday with a full cargo of furs, skins, &c. for the American Fur Company. The *Yellow Stone* lost three hands and a pilot by cholera, ascending, near the mouth of the Kansas. Famine threatened the Indians of the Upper Missouri because, unaccountably, buffaloes had disappeared.

MORMONS

August 9. Citizens of Jackson county, Mo., 400 or 500 in number, had a meeting at Independence on July 20, to rid themselves of Mormons, of whom there were 1200 in the county. Mormons were warned that they must leave and that no more should come, and that the editor of their organ, the *Star*, must discontinue it forthwith. They were “wholly at war with the genius of our institutions . . . ” They were described as “this odious description of population . . . they have now nearly reached the low condition of the black population.” They sought to drive out the non-Mormon settlers by inviting free negroes of Illinois “to come like the rest to the land of Zion.” It was unanimously resolved “that the ‘Star’ printing office should be razed to the ground, and the type and press secured. Which resolution was, with the utmost order, and the least noise or disturbance possible, forthwith carried into execution, as also some other steps

of a similar tendency; but no blood was spilled nor any blows inflicted."

Oct. 1. Three hundred and seventy-eight Kickapoo and Potawatomi Indians had last spring settled on the Missouri a few miles above Fort Leavenworth. Sixty-eight Potawatomi joined them in August.

Oct. 8, 1833. The new steamboat *John Nelson* was soon to leave for Independence.

Nov. 5. The *Orion* for Franklin; the *Charleston* for Chariton and intermediate ports.

Nov. 12, 1833. Account by Orson Hyde of mob violence against Mormons in Jackson county, property destroyed and attacks on persons. Mormons resisted and killed many assailants. The governor would not offer protection. The editor laments that the report is essentially true.

Nov. 15. Reports that the circuit judge (Ryland) and civil officers who interceded were imprisoned by the mob.

Nov. 22. Reports total killed six, four of them Mormons.

Nov. 29. The *Orion* "for the Missouri."

Dec. 6. Statement by Lieutenant Governor Lilburn W. Boggs that at the "battle of the Blue," Monday, Nov. 4, two citizens and one Mormon were killed and several wounded on both sides. The militia was called out next day and Mormons disarmed without a clash. About 150, well armed, were marching on Independence.

Jan. 30, 1834. Statement by Mormons of Jackson county troubles which they attribute entirely to religious prejudice. They settled in the county in 1831. After they had been deprived of their arms by the chicanery of Lieutenant Governor Boggs and Colonels Pitcher and Lucas, they were shamefully treated. Rev. Isaac McCoy was a "peacemaker"—with a gun on his shoulder, ordering the Mormons to get out. Most of them fled to Clay county; about 150 to the new county of Van Buren.

Feb. 20, 1834. The *Otto* "for Missouri River."

March 10. Governor Dunklin ordered the captain of the "Liberty Blues," militia, to hold his men ready to assist the civil authorities in bringing the offenders in the Jackson county Mormon troubles to justice, and himself to attend the court and execute any orders of the judge or circuit attorney. Judge Ryland said that it was unnecessary to investigate the troubles as the jurymen "*were equally concerned in the outrages committed.*" The captain was therefore ordered to return to Liberty and discharge his men. "To see a civil court"—the governor says—"surrounded by a military force, is well calculated to awaken the sensibilities of any community"; "and," continues the editor, "the Governor charges his subordinate officer to perform his duties in the mildest manner possible. It is certainly a new thing in this country to see the military called in to protect the civil authorities in the exercise of their just powers; and goes far to prove how much we have relaxed in virtue and a regard for the laws which ought to govern us. Every patriot must hope, that the occasion may seldom arise when it shall be necessary to surround a judicial tribunal with such guards. It is a pernicious example, but rendered, perhaps, necessary in the present case by the extraordinary circumstances attending the conflict."

Shades of Roosevelt! This editor constantly stood against justice for negroes, free or slave; and a Whig too. Nevertheless, his rebuke was quite proper—as pertinent as that of Charles E. Hughes and others, not long ago, of the infractions of the right of traditional free speech and opinion which have been more or less irrationally passed on by the inertia of war feeling.

April 10. The *John Nelson* for the Missouri.

May 29. *Ioway* and the *Otto* for the Missouri.

June 9. The Springfield, Ill., *Journal* notes that 250 to 300 Mormons, all able-bodied men, except one, a woman, passed through that place. They were generally armed, but did not disclose their destination.

AGAINST THE INDIAN DUMPING POLICY

June 16. Protests against the bill of the committee on Indian affairs to set apart the territory west of Arkansas and Missouri, south of the Platte and west to the Mexican possessions, for the segregation of Indians. "There will be continued strife, if not sanguinary wars, between them"—on account of heterogeneousness, etc. "But the effect of having this league of savage nations located immediately upon our border, must be prejudicial to the interests of our own state; and will, most probably, give rise to incursions, and acts of hostility, of a very serious kind. Missouri is to be forever girted by savage tribes."

The movement for territorial organization of most of this vast "Indian Country" ten years later was an inevitable culmination of this discrimination by the East against the West. The removed Indians did not make the trouble.

MORMONS

June 30. The *Missouri Enquirer* quoted: Judge Ryland addressed a committee of Jackson county citizens and Mormons, admonishing them to get together. He warned the Mormons that if they should cross the river to defeat citizens of Jackson in battle, hundreds would rush from adjoining counties to avenge them. A meeting was organized by citizens of Clay county for the purpose of appointing a mediatory committee of Clay citizens; but there was so much excitement that it was necessary to adjourn the meeting without action.

A gentile ferry boat was mysteriously sunk, drowning five citizens.

NAVIGATING THE WISCONSIN

July 3. The *Galenian* says that the steamer *Jo Daviess*, built at Galena, went up the Wisconsin to Fort Winnebago, at the portage, and returned in safety to Galena.

CHOLERA

July 15. Cholera in Clay county, confined at first to Mormons who had recently emigrated there, and then

spread to their brethren "who previously resided there." Eighteen cases in three or four days, thirteen fatal.

Ibid., 25. Cholera "prevails at Chariton, among the Mormons, at Liberty, and perhaps other places on the Missouri."

August 22. The *O'Connell*, "For Chariton and intermediate landings."

The only one for the Missouri among fourteen advertised, the rest on the Illinois, Mississippi and Ohio rivers; four for Cincinnati.

August 26. A man just back from the mountains says that those who accompanied Provost, of the American Fur Company, were not attacked by Pawnee last spring as was reported. W. L. Sublette and Captain M. S. Cerre had probably arrived at Independence by this time, Sublette with 60 or 70 packs of beaver, Cerre with about 20 packs. Their rendezvous was on Ham's Fork of the Rio Colorado. The messenger left Fort Vancouver, 90 miles above the mouth of the Columbia, May 31, lay by 37 days, reached Independence August 16.

Hams Fork runs into Blacks Fork at Granger, Sweetwater county, Wyo.; about forty miles below Granger, Blacks Fork runs into Green River, which in the northern part of San Juan county—the extreme southeastern county of Colorado—unites with Grand River, forming the Colorado.

Ibid. The *Ioway* "for the different ports on the Missouri." The *O'Connell* for Chariton and intermediate landings.

September 12. The *Galenian* for Liberty.

THE FIRST FORT DES MOINES

September 30. Lieutenant Colonel Kearny and three companies of Dragoons have arrived "at the quarters providing for them on the Des Moines River."

This post was established by order of the war department dated May 19, 1834, and on September 25 Lieutenant Colonel Kearny and his command, comprising B, H, and I companies of the Regiment of Dragoons, arrived at the site of the post,

which is now occupied by the town of Montrose, Lee county, Iowa—about ten miles above the mouth of the Des Moines River and the city of Keokuk. An advance detachment was already building barracks. This was only a temporary post, and it was gradually abandoned in 1836-37. The last squadron left June 1, 1837.

The second Fort Des Moines was established at the junction of Raccoon Fork with Des Moines River, in 1842. It was abandoned in 1846. By authority of an act of Congress approved April 4, 1900, the present Fort Des Moines was established in 1901 on a site about four miles south of the city of Des Moines.

Ibid. The *Warrior* and the *Galenian*, "For the Missouri."

October 14. A small company of traders back from Santa Fe; left early in August, via Taos, crossing the Rocky Mountains to the trading posts on the Arkansas.

The "regular Fall company" was to leave Santa Fe in about four weeks after those in question. Trade was bad on account of scarcity of money and depredations of Apache and other Indians.

October 24. "The fall Company of Traders to Santa Fe have all arrived at their several homes in this state. They left Santa Fe on the first of September, and the rendezvous at Red River on the 10th of the same month. We learn that they met with no Indians whatever during any part of the journey. The Company brought in, as near as can be ascertained, \$40,000 in gold, \$140,000 in specie, \$15,000 worth of Beaver, 50 packs Buffalo Robes, 12,000 pounds of Wool, and 300 head of mules, valued at \$10,000. It was composed of 140 men, and numbered 40 wagons."

November 14. Severely criticizes the expedition of the Dragoons to the southwest. Lost 100 men; immense expenditure of money; endured incredible hardships on the Pawnee plains. When they arrived at the Pawnee village they were so destitute of food that they were obliged to kill some of their equally famished horses to eat. Only 150 effectives reached this point. They found the Pawnee friendly and helpful. A council of 3000 war-

iors of neighboring tribes was held, but with no result worth while. The failure would have a disastrous effect on the Indians. Reports of their plenty had already excited the cupidity of the white man who had marked them for his prey.

Allowance should be made for Whig rancor, which was then violent against the Jackson administration. The officers of the expeditionary force were so competent as to silence charges of its immediate mismanagement. Brigadier General Henry Leavenworth was in general command and Colonel Henry Dodge and Lieutenant Colonel Stephen Watts Kearny in immediate command. Lewis Cass, secretary of war, was both able and possessed of exceptional familiarity with the conditions of the frontier. In some account of the expedition in his report for 1834, he said:

It is known to you that some of the western tribes of Indians, roaming through the extensive prairies west of Arkansas and Missouri, particularly the Comanches and Kiowas, have, for some years, interrupted the peace of that quarter by predatory attacks upon our citizens, and upon the indigenous and emigrant Indians, whom we are under obligations to protect. Their war parties have annoyed our citizens in their intercourse with the Mexican States, and have rendered the communication difficult and hazardous. It became necessary to put a stop to this state of things, either by amicable representations or by force. Those remote tribes have little knowledge of the strength of the United States, or of their own relative weakness; and it was hoped that the display of a respectable military force, for the first time in their country, would satisfy them that further hostilities would lead to their destruction. The dragoons, being peculiarly adapted to this service, were ordered to penetrate into that region, and to endeavor by peaceable remonstrances to establish permanent tranquillity; and, if these should fail, to repel any hostile demonstrations which might be made. Fortunately the efforts to introduce amicable relations were successful, and the object of the expedition was obtained without a single act of hostility. Colonel Dodge, who led the expedition, and his whole command appear to have performed their duties in the most satisfactory manner, and they encountered with firmness the privations incident to the harassing service upon which they were ordered. It is to be regretted that the prevalence of sickness prevented the whole regiment from joining in this duty, as the same zeal for the public interest pervaded the whole. That sickness deprived the country of some valuable lives, and among others of Brigadier General Leavenworth. Impelled by his anxiety to forward the views of the government, he exposed himself, while yet weak, to the hardships of a border campaign, and sunk under the malady which these induced. His high personal character, his services during the late war, and his exemplary official conduct since, are too well known to you to require from me anything more than this brief allusion to his worth and fate.

Among the accompanying documents will be found a full statement of the proceedings of Colonel Dodge, and of the satisfactory result of his expedition.

Colonel Dodge gives a full account of the campaign in his

"Journal of the expedition from Fort Gibson to the Pawnee Pict village." This is his entry on August 5:

Rested for the day; men employed in curing meat; the express to General Leavenworth returned. Intelligence from Captain Dean of 3d infantry, announces the death of General Leavenworth; he died at his camp near "Cross Timbers," on the 21st of July; Lieutenant McClure, of this regiment, died at the Washita on the 20th of July; bilious fevers; one hundred and fifty men sick at the Washita.

And this for August 6:

Marched at 8 o'clock for the fort at the mouth of Little river; course southeast; distance, twenty-three miles; road through "Cross Timbers." This is a timbered thicket, small blackjack sapplings so close as to frequently require the axe to make a road for a horseman. Five litters in our train; men in them extremely ill. Colonel Dodge sent an express to Colonel Kearney, who is at Camp Smith, near the mouth of the Washita, directing him to move his command to Fort Gibson; herds of buffalo broke and rebroke through our columns to-day; encamped in timber, in the bottom of a branch of Little river; found excellent grazing in the pea vines; litters came up several hours after the command.

General Leavenworth's final and fatal camp was near the rapids of Washita River, now in Murray county, Oklahoma. The reports cited are printed in *American State Papers*, Military Affairs, V, 358 and 373.

February 17, 1835. Meeting of citizens of Clay county, at Liberty, protest against the proposal to dump Indians on their border—under the removal policy.¹⁸

STEAMBOATS

March 3. *Galenian*, and *John Nelson*, for Chariton; *Siam*, for Missouri River.

March 17. *Diana*, for Independence.

March 24. *John Nelson*, for Independence.

March 31. *Diana*, and *Siam*, for Independence; *Ioway*, for the Missouri River; *John Nelson*, for Cantonment Leavenworth.

¹⁸ These fears were not unfounded. Half a dozen of the removed tribes were settled along or near the Missouri River, opposite, just above and just below Clay county. Removal of Sauk and Fox of the Missouri, *Transactions of the Kansas State Historical Society*, I and II, 268; Watkins, *Illustrated History of Nebraska*, II, 223, 224; proposal of removal created popular apprehension, Houck, *History of Missouri*, II, 388; beneficial effect of removal in Kansas, *Transactions of the Kansas State Historical Society*, VII, 32; *Echoes of Indian Emigration*, *Missouri Historical Review*, January, April and July, 1914; *The American Nation*, XV, 180; McMaster, *A History of the People of the United States*, IV, 39-40.

April 14. *St. Charles*, for the Missouri River.

April 17. *Heroine*, and *Diana*, for Independence.

From April 28, 1835, the *Republican* was issued tri-weekly, on Friday, Thursday, and Saturday.

May 5. *John Hancock*, and *St. Charles*, for the Missouri; *Siam*, for Cantonment Leavenworth.

May 23. There were 22 steamboats at St. Louis wharfs on the 21st—from the *Great Mogul*, 700 tons, to *Jo Daviess*, less than 30 tons. The *Diana* started for the Yellowstone on the 20th.

June 20. *Far West*, for Independence; *Iowa* for Missouri River.

July 2. *John Hancock*, for Missouri River.

July 14. *Col. R. M. Johnson*.

Letter in Louisville Journal: "Col. R. M. Johnson's second wife, Madam Parthene, a yellow woman, has eloped with one of his Indian students, carrying with her a check for \$1000 and cash to the amount of \$300, which she took out of her titled husband's drawer, she having possession of his keys. The name of the Indian is Jones, and he is a fine looking copper-faced savage." One of Johnson's first wife's nieces and Mrs. Johnson were out on horseback and met Jones, and Hunter, another Indian, and ran off with them. They were caught and brought back. "The Jackson men here are shocked at this runaway match." They were afraid that at a critical time John's political opponents "would get hold of the facts and make them public."¹⁹

July 16. The *Diana* arrived at St. Louis from the mouth of the Little Missouri. Cholera prevailed at several trading posts on the river. Ten died of it at Fontenelle's post. Two out of 30 attacked on the boat died.

¹⁹ This contradicts a statement I obtained from the state library at Frankfort Ky., that Colonel Johnson was never married but lived with this negress as his mistress. The incident is alluded to in my reference to the naming of Johnson county, Nebr., for Johnson, in volume XVII of the publications of the Nebraska State Historical Society, page 171.

NAVIGATING THE PLATTE RIVER

July 18. Mr. Campbell "of the firm of Sublette & Campbell," arrived on the 15th inst. He left for the mountains April 9. Deducting days lost, it took only three months "for the accomplishment of this perilous adventure." "By and by we shall think nothing of making excursions to the Mountains . . ." He was not molested by Indians. He remained "at the company's post at the foot of the Black Hills" about fifteen days. "Returning, he resolved to attempt the navigation of the Platte river—a means of transportation which has heretofore been, by the traders generally, deemed altogether impracticable. He accordingly constructed a batteaux, loaded it with a large number of packs of Buffalo robes, and, by the occasional employment of small boats made of *skins*, he was enabled to descend the river a distance of six hundred miles, in safety. The navigation of the Platte is made very difficult by its great width, its shallowness, the absence of a channel in any part of it, and its quick-sand bottom." The traders and trappers in that part of the country were generally successful this season. From Snake Indians he learned that Indians had murdered two of Wyeth's trappers—the only outrage on Americans in that country this year.

INDIANS

August 18. Declaring against the formation of "the Western Territory," for Indians, states that a man who had intercourse with them for fifteen or twenty years says they "derive very little benefit from the furs and skins they are enabled to take; and when the Government pays out an annuity to them, the traders, and particularly the *whiskey smugglers*, soon get it, giving little or nothing in exchange. The whiskey venders immediately on the frontier, produce nearly all the misery which exists among the Indians, and are *the cause* of the bloodshed which so frequently assails the ear. It is no unusual

thing, just after an annuity has been paid, to find the guns, blankets, powder, horses, in short everything necessary to the comfort of the Indians, transferred to the hands of the whiskey trader; and the wretched savages rioting in bestial intoxication."

And William Clark was superintendent. Opposition to these criticisms was based on the ground that the "veteran" must not be turned out.

Aug. 22. Correspondent. Major Benj. O'Fallon, a Jackson elector in 1828, "but I believe the party have mustered him out of service for refusing to join them in their paltry scheme of personal aggrandizement."

STEAMBOATS ON THE MISSOURI

Sept. 19. *Chian*, for Missouri River; *Chariton* for Independence.

April 9, 1836. *Iowa* on the 10th and *John Hancock* the 14th, for Missouri River; May 5, says will go May 7; the *Howard* also for the Missouri.

April 28. Quotes Gen. Jesup's recommendation for Indian defense in the west—from Fort Snelling on the north to Fort Jesup, near the Red River. Would re-occupy Council Bluffs, "as a post having command of the movements of all the tribes of Indians in the neighborhood." Indigenous Indians "within striking distance of the frontier," 150,341; removed to that quarter, 31,348; yet to emigrate, 62,181; total, 243,870.

STEAMBOATS ON THE MISSOURI

May 21. *Howard*, for Chariton, May 21; *Kansas*, and *Hancock*, Missouri River very soon.

June 21. *Howard*, for Independence June 22.

June 23. *Iowa*, for the Missouri, June 23; *Boonville*, for the Missouri, June 25; *Chariton*, for Chariton, soon.

June 25. *Kansas*, and *Hancock*, for the Missouri river, June 27; *St. Charles*, Liberty, June 25; *American*, Chariton, June 25; *Iowa*, Missouri River, June 25.

July 2. *Tiskilwa*, Missouri River.

July 5. *Chariton*, Independence, perhaps to Black-snake Hills; *Howard*, Independence, July 7; *Dart*, Missouri, July 5.

July 28. *Booneville*, and *Dart*, Independence, July 28.

Beginning September 20, 1836, the *Republican* was "published every morning [except Sundays] by Charless & Paschall, —at ten dollars a year."

Nov. 30. Five steamboats lost on the Missouri this season. November 26, the *John Hancock*, heavily freighted, struck a snag near Bellefontaine and sank in ten feet of water.

"IOWA COPPER MINES"

Jan. 31, 1837. Located one mile from Mineral Point, thirty-five from Galena, "embracing four hundred acres of land; in which copper has been discovered at various points, in great abundance.

"The great road and mail route from Galena to Green Bay, via Fort Winnebago, passes through Mineral Point, and a railroad has been projected and an appropriation made for its survey from Milwaukee on Lake Michigan, to some point on the Mississippi near Galena, which passes through the mines. The lakes and the Mississippi are now struggling for the mastery"—of this very fertile country from Green Bay to the Mississippi, which includes the mineral section.

Signed "S. C. Stambaugh." Dated, "Lancaster, Dec. 27, 1836."

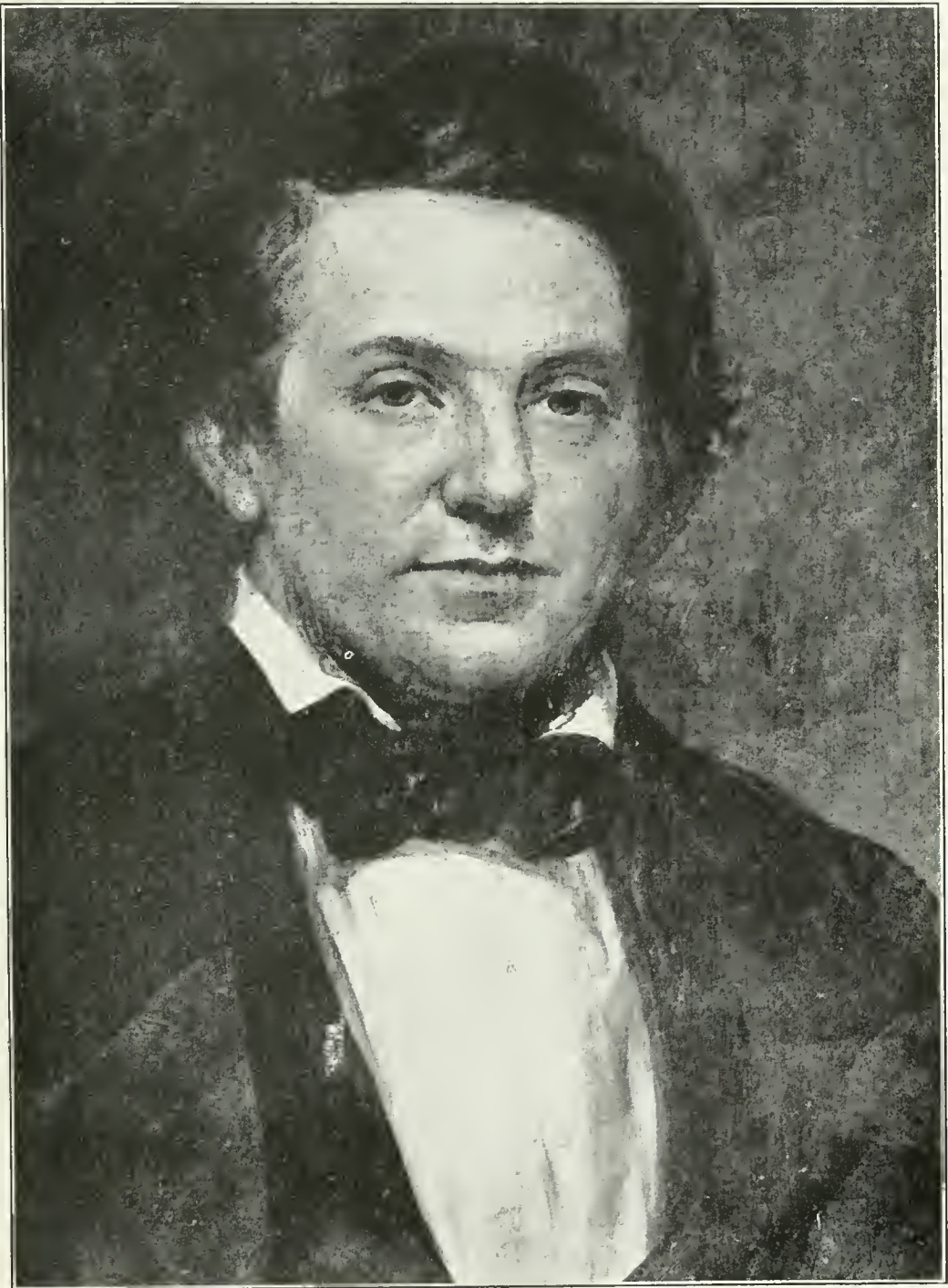
On and after Tuesday, March 14, the name is "*Daily Missouri Republican*."

April 18. Thirty-three steamboats busy at the wharfs on the 17th; eight arrived in the course of fifteen hours.

June 26. No returns from the Santa Fe traders this season on account of raiding by Apache.

July 3, the *Republican* is transferred by Charless & Paschall to Chambers, Harris & Knapp. The name is changed, on the 4th, to "*Missouri Republican*," with "Daily", in smaller letters immediately under it. Continues strongly Whig.

July 8. "The established seat of government, for the



ADAM B. CHAMBERS

Wisconsin Territory is said to be improving rapidly. About sixty persons arrived in one week, and are now engaged in putting up temporary accommodations for the workmen to be employed in the erection of the public buildings."

NAVIGATION OF THE WISCONSIN

"The Free Press, printed at Mineral Point, states, that two steamboats the *Science and Envoy*, had ascended as high as Helena, and that one of them had gone up as far as the Portage, without meeting the ordinary difficulties to be encountered in the navigation of new streams of even larger dimensions."

July 28. Santa Fe traders, Captain White's company, have returned to Fayette, bringing between \$80,000 and \$100,000 in gold and silver, the gold in dust, silver in bars. They lost most of their mules coming in.

INDIAN TREATIES

August 30. "The utter faithlessness of our government towards the Indians is every day more and more fully developing itself, and must, if persisted in, result in a serious war with the Indian tribes on our borders." Quotes a blister from N. Y. *Mercantile Advertiser*.

This is the burden of the *Republican's* song, while its party is out.

Sept. 2. The secretary of war has ordered Major Dougherty "to procure the service of the northern Indians for the Florida Campaign." The Indians are to receive \$40 a month, transportation and rations. The *Republican* protests the right to do this without consent of Congress.

PACIFIST INDIANS

Sept. 7. It is said that the quota required of the Kansas tribe have agreed to go to Florida. "The Kansas are one of the most effeminate and unwarlike tribes on our frontier. They will as assuredly run as soon as they

get into a fight." The Shawnee "repelled the proposition with indignation."

Sept. 19. Still harping on my daughter, against the enormity of employing Indians in the Florida campaign, emphasizing their alien status. "The Indians stand to the United States, and are treated by our government as independent foreign nations."

Oct. 30. "Major Dougherty left here [St. Louis] yesterday for Washington city, having in charge a deputation of Indians from the Missouri river. The deputation consists of 4 Grand Pawnees, 4 Topage Pawnees, 4 Republican Pawnees and 4 Pawnee Laupes, also 4 Ottawas [Oto], 4 Omnobaws [Omaha] and 1 Missouri. These are nearly all chiefs and mostly taken from tribes living near the foot of the Rocky Mountains, who have no idea of the strength or magnitude of our Government. They will be taken to Washington and probably to Philadelphia and New York, one of the objects of the visit being to give them some evidence of the strength of this government; another object is to effect a treaty of peace between the Pawnees and Sioux of the Missouri. It is also probable, that the government will endeavor to purchase a tract of land including the site of Council Bluffs, from the Omnobaws, for the future residence of the Winnebagoes.

"We also learn, that by the importation of a quantity of liquor into their country a short time before the arrival of Major D—he has been delayed several days in effecting his object. The Sioux under the charge of Major Pilcher, have returned from Washington."

These tribes of eastern Nebraska are here misplaced too far west, just as contemporary people, who should know better, persist in placing the mostly mythical Great American Desert far too far east.

Nov. 17. "The people of Wisconsin propose erecting a very large and spacious capitol for the accomodation of the Legislature and officers.—The Edifice is to be built of stone of the following dimensions: one hundred

and four feet long, and fifty-four feet wide; the walls to be 30 feet high, above water-table; first story 13 feet between joints; second story, 16 feet between joints."

Nov. 28. The Steamboat *Boonville* snagged a few miles above Independence; total loss. Destined for Fort Leavenworth, laden principally with stores for that garrison. Boat and part of cargo insured. "A small portion of the furniture only was saved."

ROBBING THE INDIANS

Dec. 13. "Scarcely a day passes which does not furnish continual evidence of the mercenary practices of those charged with the disbursement of the Indian annuities . . ." Quoted from Logansport *Telegraph*—criticism of forcing Potawatomi to receive goods which they didn't want.

ASHLEY AS POLITICIAN

William H. Ashley was beaten for governor of Missouri in 1836, (while yet a member of congress) by Boggs, democrat. He played the fast and loose game of Jackson personal preference and anti-Jackson principles successfully twice, but the third time it failed him.

SMALLPOX AMONG INDIANS

Jan. 20, 1838. Reports of deaths among Mandans and other Indian tribes are greatly exaggerated. Not one-fourth of the Mandans have died.

MISSOURI RIVER

Feb. 8. The Missouri rose five feet suddenly on the night of the 6th. The ice rush broke up all ice from St. Charles to the mouth of the river.

NORTHWEST FUR TRADE

Feb. 14. Editorial. It is contended that Van Couver, "the Hudson Bay Company's fort," is within the territory of the United States which rightly extends some distance north of the present boundary of the operations of

the American company. The question is vital to St. Louis, which "is, and ever must be the intermediate point for the operations of this trade; and we believe that no other place can be made the point from whence the munitions of this traffic can be exported at a point into which the products of the trade shall be brought. It now furnishes employ, capital and profits to many of our citizens and as it is extended these benefits will be enlarged. St. Louis is, and her geographical position must always continue to make her the commercial emporium of North Western Territory. . . ."

ASA WILGUS

Certifies in an advertisement that St. Louis white lead is not inferior to English lead. Signs himself as "painter".

STEAMBOATS

Feb. 15. Adv. The fast running St. Peters will leave for Fort Leavenworth and intermediate points "as soon as the navigation will permit . . . will run as a regular packet in the Missouri trade during the ensuing season."

"RICH RICHER, ETC."

Feb. 20. Editorial. Quotes partisans of the administration as contending that banks make "the rich richer and the poor poorer." The editor demands "why we should have *one kind of currency for the government and office holders, and another for the people.*" Says Benton, in supporting the sub-treasury scheme and opposing local banks, has kept capital out of Missouri.

SMALL POX AMONG THE INDIANS.

(*Missouri Republican*, March 5, 1838—copied from the *St. Louis Bulletin*.)

From all of our information on this subject it appears that this dreadful disease has found its way to the most

remote bands of the Blackfeet, and has been fatal to a most lamentable extent. Thousands of the Blackfeet have fallen a sacrifice to the scourge, yet they are said to blame themselves, and attribute it to no fault of the whites. They now say that they always thought the traders their friends, and had they listened to their advice, their plains would not have been strewn with the dead bodies of their chiefs and braves. The "Pipe Stein" a chief of great influence, when dying called his people around him, and his last request was, that they love their traders, and be always governed by their advice. "I may", says one of the traders, "be blamed for not using measures to arrest the progress of the disease, but without resort to arms on the arrival of the boat with supplies, the Indians could not have been driven from the fort. An express arrived two days in advance of the boat, bringing the melancholy intelligence that the small pox was on board, and I represented to the Indians that they would if they went near it, be infected by it, but I might as well have talked to the winds. The survivors however are now sorry for their obstinacy, and are as humble as the poor dogs who seek in vain for their dead masters. Our trade in this section is utterly ruined for years to come, nor can all the peltries pay the expenses of the Fort. The few surviving Indians I have seen, beg of me not to leave them in their calamity, and if we will have pity on them, they promise never again to act contrary to our wishes."

From Fort Union the accounts from the Company's Agent, are distressing. A letter dated the 30th of November, 1837, says: "All our prospects on the Upper Missouri are completely prostrated, the trade is ruined, if not forever, at least for years to come.—On my arrival here on the 10th of October, I found the Small Pox, or whatever disease it is, (and it appears to me to be a hundred fold more horrible than the ordinary kind) had penetrated to the most distant part of the Assinaboin country,

and that the poor Indians were dying by fiftys and hundreds a day. The patient when attacked, complained of excessive pains in the head and loins, and in a few hours would fall down dead. The body turned black almost immediately and swelled to nearly three times its ordinary size. Several hospitals have been erected by our people and our medicine stores were exhausted, but all in vain. For many weeks my men and carts have been employed in collecting the dead bodies and burying them in holes, but since the earth has become frozen, we have been compelled to consign them to a watery grave. Many widows and orphans are left in a state of the most appalling distress.—They are wholly dependent on the Fort for subsistence and every feeling of humanity compels me to support them, though with my limited means it is a heavy burden. I should have been less than man, if I could have beheld the misery and wretchedness around me with indifference. And sir, I am not ashamed to acknowledge, that I have shed tears of bitter anguish over the dying and the dead.”

The disease, as before stated, has not as yet spread among the Sioux, and as many of them have been vaccinated it is hoped that the disease will not prove so disastrous, even if it should reach this numerous and powerful nation.

From the great mass of information with which we have been furnished by our friends, we give the following summary, and feel confident that full credence may be given it.

The Mandans, once a great nation, but gradually reduced by various causes to about 1600 souls, living in permanent villages, some 1600 miles above St. Louis, have all died but *thirty-one*.

The Minatarees, or Gros Ventres, living near the Mandans, numbering about 1000, were by our last accounts about one half dead, and the disease still raging.

The Arickarees amounting to 3000, who but lately

abandoned a wandering life, and joined the Mandans, were about half dead, and the disease still among them. It is probable they have been reduced in proportion to the Mandans.

The Assinaboins, a powerful tribe, about 9000 strong, living entirely by the chase and ranging north of the Missouri in the plains below the Rocky Mountains, down towards the Hudson's Bay Company, on north Red River, are literally annihilated. Their principal trade was at Fort Union, mouth of the Yellow Stone.

The Crees living in the same region numbering 3000 are nearly all destroyed. The great nation called Blackfeet, who wander and live by the chase, ranging through all the region of the Rocky Mountains; divided into bands—Piegans, Gros Ventres, Blood Indians, and Blackfeet, amounting in all to 50,000 or 60,000 have deeply suffered. One thousand lodges or families have been destroyed, and the disease was rapidly spreading among the different bands. The average number in a lodge is from 6 to 8 persons.

This fearful and alarming disease will doubtless be communicated to all the tribes on the Columbia river, and in all probability to all the tribes south of the Missouri, to the Mexican settlements. These unfortunate beings have been fast disappearing before our advances and Providence has at last threatened to sweep them from the earth, leaving nothing but their graves, as mementos of their former existence. Our country abounds with evidences of having been once occupied by another race, and may they not as these have fallen victims to some such scourge. The ways of heaven are just, yet mysterious, and nations must bow before its will, as the reed before the storm.

The following letter from a gentleman now in the Indian Country, gives (as we have every reason to believe) a true, but startling account of the ravages committed by the small pox. We know the writer well, and

whatever he says, may be relied on. All will read his narrative with interest and can but sympathize over the misfortunes of those who have so severely suffered.

FORT UNION, Nov. 27, 1837.

Dear Sir—Knowing that you feel deeply interested in every thing relative to Indian affairs on the Upper Missouri, I feel that it is my duty to make known to you the mighty changes which a few short months have brought about.

You will probably recollect that the small pox was on board of the boat at the time she came up last summer, and that we had all flattered ourselves that the Indians would escape the contagion. It appears that fate had decreed it otherwise. In spite of all the precautions that were used, the disease broke out at the Mandans about the 15th of July, and from thence, as if borne on the wings of the wind, spread throughout the whole country in an incredible short space of time. There is not a tribe above the Sioux, except the Crows, but are literally annihilated. The disease appears to have been the most virulent that ever was heard of—let a few facts suffice to show its character.

You know the population of the two Mandan Villages—probably 1500 souls. At the time I passed there (1st Oct.) there were *thirty-one* only remaining.—The *Gros Ventres* and Rees (Arickarees) were absent on a hunting excursion, took the disease near a month later—consequently not more than one half of the two tribes had perished at the time I saw them—but the small pox was still raging in the camps, and great numbers were dying every day.

Some few, probably one in fifty, recovered from severe attacks, but finding their relations were all dead, and seeing the dreadful ravages which the disease had wrought in their *once* handsome features, life became a burden to them, and the greater part put an end to their own lives—some by throwing themselves from the high

rocky precipice, which, you recollect, stands near the village, others by shooting, stabbing, &c.—The whole of the surrounding prairie has been converted into one great grave yard, and hundreds of carcasses which had never received the rites of sepulchre, lay scattered around in various stages of dissolution, emitting fetid exhalations, which poisoned the atmosphere, and made it quite sickening, even at the distance of several miles.

The fate of the Assinaboins, Crees, Blackfeet, and others, are, if possible, still more deplorable. I have not heard of a single instance in which an Assinaboin recovered. They are now flying in every direction, vainly hoping to outrun or elude this ruthless destroyer. All feelings of sympathy or kindred affections seem lost among them; women and children may be seen wandering through the prairies in search of food, or howling round the graves of their husbands or fathers.

My last intelligence from the Blackfeet is no less distressing. It appears that upwards of one thousand lodges had already perished and the disease still raging with unabated fury. Poor fellows! I could not help feeling deeply affected when I heard of their melancholy fate. I know they are not friends of yours, and you will probably feel but little sympathy for them; but I know them well, and admire them above all other Indians; they come nearer my beau ideal of what an Indian should be, than any others I have ever seen. They were a proud, warlike race, who felt confident against the world in arms, and looked down on all other tribes with sovereign contempt. I know they have always been considered as cruel, treacherous and vindictive—but it was only towards their enemies. Amongst their own tribes and allies, they were faithful friends, affectionate fathers, husbands and brothers, and surely deserved a better fate.

For some time after my arrival at Fort Union, I seriously apprehended some great outbreak amongst the Indians, and that all their dying energies would have been

directed against the whites; every day brought fresh intelligence of warlike councils, and threats of deep and dire revenge. But the small pox continued to knock them down, and death, who has no feelings of *honor*, never failed to strike them while they were down.

It is said that several parties who started with the avowed intention of attacking the Fort, all perished on the way—not a single one returning to tell the mournful news. Thus, in the course of a few weeks, their strength and spirits were completely broken, and nothing but the sad requiem of the dead was heard in the camp, which so lately resounded with all the spirit stirring din of warlike preparations; all feelings of hostility have now ceased, and the few wretched survivors are as humble as their starving dogs that are wandering wild and masterless through the prairies.

Language, however forcible, can convey but a faint idea of the scene of desolation which this country now presents. In whatever direction you turn, nothing but sad wrecks of mortality meet the eye—lodges standing on every hill, but not a streak of smoke to be seen rising from them—not a sound can be heard to break the awful stillness, save the ominous croak of ravens, and the mournful howl of wolves battenning on the human carcasses that lie strewn around. It seems as if the very genius of desolation had stalked through the prairies, and wrecked his vengeance on every thing bearing the shape of humanity.

You may possibly think, that finding all our prospects of trade so completely prostrated, that I may have been hypocondrical, and colored everything with the sombre hues of my own mind—would to God 'twas so. A little medicine might remove the disease, and restore my mind to its usual tone, but neither medicine or time can restore the Indians.

I hope to see you on board the steamboat, and will have the pleasure of accompanying you to St. Louis.

Respectfully, your friend.

STEAMBOATS

Chariton, Howard, Astoria, Kansas, for Missouri River.

March 10. *Wm. H. Ashley* and John Wilson, on Whig reform and internal improvement ticket, candidates for Congress. Adv.

STEAMBOAT

March 24. The *Adventure* proposes to ascend the Osage river "as high as the town of *Osceola*."

DANIEL WEBSTER

March 26. Extravagantly lauds his speech of March 12 against the subtreasury bill and exclusive specie payment.

STEAMBOATS

April 2. *Belle of Missouri*, will leave on the 3d for Independence. *Dart* will leave on the 4th for Leavenworth and intermediate points. *Glasgow*, for the Missouri.

DEATH OF WM. H. ASHLEY

April 3. "Communicated." "The deceased came to this country while it was called the District of Louisiana, in the year 1808. From that time till his death, he has resided in that portion now known as the State of Missouri."²⁰ A high eulogy for great industry and rectitude follows.

April 6. Proceedings of a public meeting in honor of William H. Ashley, at the courthouse, St. Louis, April 5; June 2, ceremonies at the First Congregational Church. Mr. Eliot delivered an address an hour and a half in length.

"QUICK TRAVELING"

May 2. Under that head relates that a St. Louis house

²⁰ The name was changed to Territory of Louisiana by act of Congress March 3, 1805. By the act of June 4, 1812, it became the Territory of Missouri.

had received notice of sales made on its account in London in 30 days. "Thirty days between London and St. Louis is almost as quick as shooting."

STEAMBOATS

June 30. *Dart*, for mouth of the Platte and Fort Leavenworth. *Platte*, for Chariton. *Howard* and *Little Red*, for Missouri River.

BETTING ON ELECTIONS

July 4. A proposition appears on the editorial page by a number of gentlemen to bet \$13,000 that thirteen candidates would or would not be elected at the ensuing election—\$1000 on each. Van Buren for president, *not*; Benton, for U. S. senator, *not*."

But the editor denounces it as "at variance with the spirit of our institutions, demoralizing in its effects, attended with no possible good, and in direct violation of the laws of the land." He gives the offer place "merely to comply with the wishes of the respectable gentlemen who made it. . . ."

MISSOURI FUR TRADE

July 17. The steamboat *Antelope* belonging to the American Fur Company arrived yesterday from the mouth of the Yellow Stone; brings about 1000 packs, "chiefly Buffalo Robes." The more valuable furs are on the way down "in Mackinaw boats."

SMALLPOX

The agent of the company reports that the disease had ceased among the Sioux but was still raging higher up the Yellowstone. The Assinaboin were "said to be extinct." Most of the Blackfeet had fallen victims. It was believed that more than 25,000 had died of it.

CAPITOL OF MISSOURI

Aug. 17. A description of the new capitol now in

course of construction at the "City of Jefferson." Seventy-five thousand dollars had been appropriated but would not complete it according to designs.

ANTI-MORMONS

Missouri Republican, August 18, 1838.

The following resolutions were adopted by a mass meeting held at Carrollton, Carroll county, Mo., July 30, 1838:

WHEREAS the people called Mormons, about eight years since, located themselves in Jackson county, and for improper and dishonorable conduct, were driven from said county by the citizens thereof. And whereas the citizens of Clay county received them as persons whom they believed were persecuted, and did, under such impression, aid and protect them until they found by actual experience, that said Mormons were a class of people, amongst whom other denominations could not reside with any degree of satisfaction. And whereas it was distinctly understood, and expressly agreed upon by said Mormons and the other citizens of the upper part of the State of Missouri, that they (the said Mormons) might select a tract of country uninhabited, and locate themselves in peace, but they should not intrude upon the citizens of any of the adjoining counties, agreeably to which contract the Mormons first settled that tract of country now known as Caldwell county, which met with the approbation of the counties adjoining. And whereas said Mormons have broken the covenant so by them made, and are now settling in Carroll county, contrary to the express wishes of the citizens thereof: And whereas said Mormons and their abettors have threatened to assassinate some of our most valuable citizens.

Therefore be it resolved by this meeting, That there be a committee of safety appointed, to consist of five persons, to wit: Doctor William W. Austin, Edmund I. Rea, William Freeman, Hiram Wilcoxen, and Abbott Hancock,

whose duty it shall be to correspond with the adjoining counties, and make known our distressed situation, and request aid to remove Mormons, abolitionists, and other disorderly persons, out of the limits of Carroll county.

Resolved, That the committee of safety be authorized to adopt such measures as to them shall seem most expedient for the safety of the citizens of Carroll county.

Resolved, That the committee of safety be, and they are hereby, authorized to raise, by subscription or otherwise, a sufficient sum of money to defray any expense that may accrue in carrying the foregoing resolutions into effect.

Resolved, That the citizens of the adjoining counties be, and they are hereby, requested to form corresponding committees, and hold themselves in readiness to give assistance, if the same should be required.

Resolved, That the editors of public papers within this State be, and they are hereby, requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

On motion of Hiram Wilcoxon, the foregoing preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

THOMAS MINNIS, President.

T. H. FREEMAN, Secretary.

Aug. 25. Editorial. "Let the reader bear in mind the fact that these Mormons, most of whom we believe are abolitionists, with this same Jo Smith . . . are members of the Van Buren Locofoco party, and supported at the last election the whole Locofoco ticket. . . ."

DEATH OF WILLIAM CLARK

Missouri Republican, Sept. 3, 1838.

It becomes our truly painful duty to announce the decease of one of the most highly respected and esteemed citizens of St. Louis,

GOVERNOR WILLIAM CLARK

The Governor, for some time past, has been complaining, and gave evidence of a rapid increase of his afflic-

tions, and the ravages of old age. Lately his illness greatly increased, and on Saturday night he breathed his last, at the residence of his son, Merriweather Lewis Clark, Esq. of this city. Though the event—from the age and feeble health of the deceased—was not unlooked for, it will not be the less regretted. To see the great—the good—those whom all are constrained to love as the benefactors of their country, and respect as their country's ornaments—whose names and whose histories are identified with all we know of the early history of our land—to such men falling around us will wring a sigh from every breast and a tear from every eye.

The name of Governor Clark must ever occupy a prominent place on the pages of the history of this country. He arrived in St. Louis in the year 1803, and in company with his intrepid companion, MERRIWETHER LEWIS, Esq. and a small band of selected men, performed the first journey across the Rocky Mountains to the mouth of the Columbia river. The history of the pioneer trip of LEWIS and CLARK is familiar to every reader. After his return, he was appointed Governor of the Territory of Missouri, and subsequently, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Western Division—which office he continued to hold until the day of his death. In the office of Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and in his intercourse with the Indians of the west, his services to the United States have been pre-eminently valuable. He well understood the Indian character, and his whole intercourse with them was such as won their highest esteem and their most unbounded confidence. His name is known by the most remote tribes, and his word was revered by them every where. They regarded him as a father, and his signature—which is known by every Indian, even in the most distant wilds of the *far west*—wherever shown, was respected.

He was sixty-eight years of age when he died, and was probably the oldest American settler residing in St.

Louis. Through a long, eventful and useful life, he has filled the various stations of a citizen and an officer with such strict integrity, and in so affable and mild a manner, that, at the day of his death, malice nor detraction had not a blot to fix upon the fair schroll which the history of his well-spent life leaves as a rich and inestimable legacy to his children, and the numerous friends who now mourn his death.

His remains will be interred to-day, at the family burial ground, four miles from the city. The procession will move at 10 o'clock A. M.

Sept. 6. A meeting in Saline county, August 21, resolved in favor of helping to expel Mormons from Carroll county if necessary; and one in Howard county, August 30, approved opposing the Mormons.

Sept. 18. Notes a report that about 500 Mormons left Preble county, Ohio, August 31, for Missouri.

Sept. 19. Mormon hostilities are more threatening.

MORMON DIFFICULTIES

Daily Missouri Republican, Sept. 22, 1838.

We have nothing later from Daviess county than the 14th. At that time the militia from Clay, Saline, Jackson and some other counties were collecting in Daviess and Carroll, but no decisive steps had been taken on either side. We copy below an article from the WESTERN STAR, (published at Liberty, in Clay county,) of the 14th, which shows the origin and progress of the difficulty. We have heard a number of verbal reports, but nothing that can be relied on, so we prefer waiting for more positive intelligence. The remarks of the STAR are as follows:

“We desire in the statement we are about to make to give a true narrative of the causes which have produced the difficulty between the Mormons and the citizens of Daviess county, as well as to give all that has occurred respecting the movements of both parties since the first difficulty took place.

At the election in Daviess county, a citizen objected to a Mormon's voting, which brought about angry words,—the Mormon was struck with a club, and in return used the same weapon himself; and before the affair terminated, several on both sides were engaged, and knives freely used. No person was killed, but several cut and bruised.

The excitement did not terminate with the fight. Shortly afterwards, Joe Smith, Lyman Wight, and other Mormon leaders collected a large force in Caldwell, and went into Daviess county to protect the Mormons residing there. They went armed and equipped for war, but they say their intentions were peace, and if what we hear be true, respecting the paper which they presented to Adam Black, a justice of the peace, for his signature, a very different face has been placed upon the transaction to What B. has sworn to. The paper Smith presented to Black was to the effect, that, inasmuch as it was anticipated that difficulties would grow out of the fight at the election, between the Mormons and the citizens of Daviess, he (Black) as a Justice of the Peace, pledged himself that he would take lawful notice of any unlawful proceedings of either party—Smith representing to Black, that if he would sign such a paper, he would show it to his own people and to others, and that it would have an effect to prevent difficulties.

We understand that the facts elicited at the trial of Smith and Wight (who gave themselves up, and were heard before the Judge of our Circuit Court last week) completely stamped the certificate of Black, Cumstock, and others, with falsehood. After the trial of Smith and Wight, it was believed that difficulties had ceased, but not so. The people of Daviess county had sent letters and messengers to other counties, in order to raise men to drive all the Mormons out of Daviess, and many from other counties had gone to their aid. The Mormons seeing this, made preparations also. When, seeing the crisis

at which things were arriving, the Judge of our Circuit, Hon. Austin A. King, directed General D. R. Atchison to raise 1,000 men in his Division, and forthwith march them into Daviess, to keep the peace, and prevent bloodshed.

Two hundred men from Clay, under the command of Brig. Gen. Doniahen [Doniphan], Major Lightburne, and Capt's Moss, Whittington, and Price, marched out on yesterday and the day before.

We are not apprehensive that any thing serious will take place, though both parties have become much excited. Both sides are to blame, but our opinion is that the Mormons are the aggressors. Until the 4th of July, we heard of no threats being made against them, in any quarter. The people had all become reconciled to let them remain where they are, and indeed were disposed to lend them a helping hand. But one Sidney Rigdon, in order to show himself a great man, collected them all together in the town of Far West, on the 4th of July, and there delivered a speech containing the essence of, if not treason itself. This speech was not only published in the newspapers, but handbills were struck for distribution in Caldwell and Daviess counties. We have not the speech now before us, but we recollect amongst other threats, that the author said: "We will not suffer any vexatious law-suits with our people, nor will we suffer any person to come into our streets and abuse them." Now, if this is not a manifestation of a disposition to prevent the force of law, we do not know what is. It is also true, that when the Mormons left this county, they agreed to settle in, and confine themselves to a district of country, which has since been formed into the county of Caldwell; but they have violated that agreement, and are spreading over Daviess, Clinton, Livingston and Carroll. Such a number had settled in Daviess, that the old inhabitants were apprehensive they would be governed soon by the Revelations of the Prophet, Joe Smith, and hence their anxiety to rid themselves of such an incubus.

THE MORMON WAR

Missouri Republican, Oct. 1, 1838.

Editorial. This war, which has kept a large portion of our citizens in an excitement for the last thirty days, is now at an end in everything, except paying the piper, which the people have yet to do. The war, it is estimated, will cost the State at least *fifty* or *sixty* thousand dollars. We are told that the whole was easily arranged by General Atchison, in the following manner. General A.—who, by the way, has the confidence of the Mormons to a very great degree, and is deserving of general respect, with about two hundred select men, in the character of conservators of the peace, repaired to Far West, where he held a conference with the leading Mormons, and was assured by them that every disposition was entertained, on their part, to abide by the laws. They stated their willingness to submit to the judicial decisions of the county, and claimed nothing but the protection of the laws. A full investigation by General A. of the whole matter, satisfied them that the Mormons were the injured party, and that the statements of Justice Black and others, of the Mormons' threats and attempts to force persons to sign a paper, and to swear allegiance to Jo Smith, were entirely false and groundless. General A. easily succeeded, after learning the whole facts, in restoring peace and quiet to the country, and in dispersing all the armed forces in the neighborhood.

MORMON DIFFICULTIES

Missouri Republican, Oct. 8, 1838.

Editorial. We did suppose that this war, alike disgraceful to all parties concerned, was at an end; but the present prospects are otherwise. We learn by a gentleman who came passenger in the steamboat *Kansas*, on Saturday, that when at the Mormon town above the mouth of Grand River, he saw about two hundred of the

Mormons armed and prepared for conflict.—About eighty wagons, containing a number of families, had just arrived at the village. This passenger states that some of the citizens of the adjoining country had given notice to the Mormons to leave the country, and that if they did not go by Saturday, they would be driven off. The Mormons had refused to go, and were expecting every day an attack from their opponents, whom they represented as about equally strong with themselves.—It, however, was the opinion of our informant, that both parties dreaded a conflict, and he thought it most likely that nothing serious would grow out of the excitement.

MORMON WAR

Missouri Republican, Oct. 11, 1838.

Editorial. The following intelligence is quite alarming. The letter which we give below was received yesterday by the Saint Peters, which left Glasgow about daylight on Monday morning, the 7th instant. The letter was written about the hour of the boat's leaving. The writer is one of the most respectable citizens of the upper country; his statements may be relied upon.

In addition to the above, we understand that a messenger, bearing dispatches to his Excellency Governor Boggs, arrived in the city yesterday. What the contents of the dispatches were, or what order his Excellency has taken, we have not learned. We believe that this intestine war will not be settled without a fight, and the quicker they have it, the better for the peace and quiet of the country. If the Governor thinks proper to order troops out again, we suggest that he give the call to the St. Louis Grays. Equipped and drilled as they are, they would be more effective than twice their number of raw militia, besides it would save calling out so many Major Generals, &c.

Glasgow, Oct. 7th, 1838.

Gentlemen,—As one of a Committee of six from the

counties of Howard and Chariton, appointed to visit the county of Carroll, where the disturbance exists between the Mormons and the citizens, and to examine into the causes, and to endeavor to effect a reconciliation between the parties, I have thought proper to communicate to you the facts as they exist. The Mormons reside at a town, six miles above the mouth of Grand River, called DeWitt. For the last week some citizens of Carroll, and others from Saline and Chariton counties, to the number of about two hundred persons, have been assembled within one mile of DeWitt, all well armed, and have one piece of artillery, threatening every day to attack the Mormons in DeWitt; in fact, on the 4th there was an attack made and many guns fired from both sides, but only one man wounded of the mob party, as they are called. We were there on yesterday, and endeavored to bring about a reconciliation between the parties; the citizens proposed that if the Mormons would leave the county and not return again, they would pay them back the amount their property cost, with ten per cent interest thereon, and return them the amount of their expenses in coming in and going out of the county. The Mormons replied that ever since they have been a people they have been driven from place to place, and they had determined they should be driven no more, and that they had determined, every one of them, to die on the ground. There are about 100 families of Mormons who are there, and are now encamped with their wagons in town, having just arrived; what number of men they have we could not ascertain, but presume they have considerable assistance from their principal town—Far West—in Caldwell county, about 60 or 70 miles distant; in fact within the last 24 hours their numbers have increased so much that the mob have declined an attack until reinforced from other counties. A messenger has just arrived, who left there at daylight this morning, and reports that the guards were fired on by the Mormons about 1 o'clock last night, and continued

until the time he left, but no one had been shot of the mob. Some 20 or 30 from our county have volunteered their assistance. The commanders of the mob are Dr. Austin (Sen.) and Col. Jones. The Mormons are commanded by Hinkle. I don't think I ever saw more resolute and determined men than the Mormons.

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MORMON DIFFICULTIES

Missouri Republican, Oct. 18, 1838.

Late yesterday, we received from our esteemed friend at Glasgow, the following letter in relation to this difficulty, which, for the present seems to have ended bloodless. The writer will please accept our thanks for his attention to our wishes. At some suitable occasion we hereafter may express our opinion of the lawless measures which have been pursued by the citizens to the Mormons; at present, we have no time for comment.

GLASGOW, October 12, 1838.

DEAR SIR:—I informed you a few days ago of the then existing difference between the citizens of Carroll and the Mormons residing at Dewitt. I now have the pleasure of informing you, that on yesterday I witnessed the departure of every Mormon in Carroll county, for Far West, in Caldwell county.—The matter at last was settled amicably and the Mormons yielded to the proposition from the citizens, that is, that they should be paid for their property and such damages as should be assessed by two men, chosen by each side, from the counties of Howard and Chariton, and upon the arrival of the committee on the ground, both parties took up the line of march and moved off. The citizens of Carroll pledged themselves to assist any county who assisted them, when called on for a similar purpose. There was a company of militia stationed near the place to preserve peace of about 100 men, who, after peace was made, declared that they would not let the Mormons pass to Far West—they said there was no

room for them in Caldwell county. We have not heard whether they were intercepted on the way, but presume not, for the Mormons were double their number. However, I am inclined to believe that the adjoining counties to Caldwell, will never be contented until they leave the State. Had the Mormons refused to sell on the day the last proposition was made to them, it would have been a serious matter to both parties, for there was but little difference in their forces, and the citizens had come to a determination to make, if possible, a successful attack on the day the compromise was effected.

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ALARMING STATE OF AFFAIRS

Missouri Republican, November 1, 1838.

The following letter, from a highly respectable individual, has been politely furnished us by a friend, for publication. The statements are confirmed by many verbal reports now in the city. We have lately conversed with several intelligent individuals from the vicinity of the Mormon disturbance, and whilst we have found it difficult to arrive with any certainty at the truth concerning many things, we are well assured that the hostility is more deeply seated than has generally been supposed, and we feel assured that bloodshed and devastation only will terminate the struggle, unless the Mormons remove from the county. Every account from that quarter shows an existing state of agitation in the public mind truly alarming. Every stranger is watched with jealousy, and every man compelled to take sides for or against the Mormons. In truth, there appears to be but little division, on the part of the citizens, in their opposition. We are told that the two men who laid out the town of DeWitt, and, as a matter of speculation, invited the Mormons to buy lots in it, have been given leave to pass through the county *three* times, after which they are informed that a return

there will be dangerous. They have already moved their goods into another county.

So deep and all-pervading is the opposition to the Mormons, and so many respectable men have engaged in the attempt to expel them, that we feel satisfied the public are not truly informed of the objections which exist against the Mormons or the circumstances which render them so obnoxious. We hope shortly to be able to develop something more of the causes of this unhappy state of affairs than has yet come to the knowledge of the public.

ON BOARD THE STEAMER ASTORIA,
Below Jefferson City, 28th Oct.

Dear Major,—I hasten to communicate intelligence which I received a few minutes since (from an unquestionable source) at Jefferson City, viz:—Colonel Reese of Richmond, Ray county, had arrived with an express to the Governor, to call out the militia to march in defense of Ray and Richmond. The Mormons had devastated Daviess county, burning the county seat, and most of the houses in the county, and were then marching on Richmond to burn and destroy it. Rencontres had taken place, with loss of lives. Colonel Reese had, but a few hours before we landed, returned, and orders were promptly issued by Governor Boggs for 3000 mounted men to repair to the scene of war. The troops below are to rendezvous at Fayette, and march immediately.

The Mormons have been for many days hauling in corn and other supplies to their great depot, *Far West*. They have been reinforced by many hundreds lately from Ohio and the Canadas,—refugees and Mormons. Do not believe that these disturbances are “humbugs”. There are serious and dangerous difficulties now pending. The writer of this has every opportunity to know these facts, as he was an eye witness in Caldwell, having been out with the troops. Mormonism, emancipation and abolitionism *must* be driven from our State.

LETTER FROM JUDGE KING

Missouri Republican, November 2, 1838.

RICHMOND, October 24, 1838.

Of their course of conduct in Daviess, I will give you the general facts, for to give particulars would far transcend the limits of a letter. On Sunday, before they marched to Daviess, Jo Smith made known his views to the people, and declared the time had come when they would avenge their own wrongs, and that all who were not for them, and taken up arms with them, should be considered as against them, that their property should be confiscated and their lives also be forfeited.

With this declaration, and much else said by Smith calculated to excite the people present—the next day was set to meet and see who was for them and who against them; and under such severe penalties that there was none, I learn, who did not turn out; and about 3 or 400 men with Smith at their head marched to Daviess. This was on Tuesday; the next day was the snowstorm, and on Thursday they commenced their ravages upon the citizens, driving them from their homes and taking their property. Between 80 and 100 men went to Gallatin, pillaged houses and the store of Mr. Stolling's, and the post-office, and then burnt the houses. They carried off the spoils on horseback and in wagons, and now have them, I understand, in a store house, near their camp. Houses have been robbed of their contents,—beds, clothing, furniture, &c. and all deposited, and they term it "a consecration to the Lord." At this time there is not a citizen in Daviess, except Mormons. Many have been driven without warning, others have been allowed a few hours to start. The stock of the citizens have been seized upon, killed up and salted by hundreds; from 50 to 100 wagons are now employed in hauling in the corn from the surrounding country. They look for a force against

them, and are consequently preparing for a siege—building block-houses, &c. They have lately organized themselves into a band of what they call “*Danites*”, and sworn to support their leading men in all they say or do, right or wrong—and further—to put to instant death those who will betray them. There is another band of 12, called the “*Destructives*”, whose duty it is to watch the movements of men and of communities, and to avenge themselves for supposed wrongful movements against them, by privately burning houses, property, and even laying in ashes towns, &c.

I find I am running out my letter too much in detail. I do not deem it necessary to give you a minute detail of all the facts, of which I am possessed, but I give you the above in order that you may form some idea of the disposition of these people. The Mormons expect to settle the affair at the point of the sword, and I am well warranted in saying to you that the people in this quarter of the State look to you for that protection which they believe you will afford when you learn the facts.

AUSTIN A. KING.

THE MORMONS

Missouri Republican, Nov. 7, 1838.

We have seen and conversed with several persons from the scene of difficulty, but such is the excitement prevailing, and the difference of views entertained, that we find it wholly impossible to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion concerning the origin or objects of this contest; and probably there is as much truth in the simple statement, that both parties are in fault, as any other, at this time could be made. Of this fact we are well satisfied, the alarm has created much individual suffering on the part of the citizens; and, if the disturbance continues, as the Mormons are disposed, which now seems to be the prevailing expectation, there will be suffering to a very

great extent. There is no question but the destruction of property in Daviess county has been great, and the loss of crops and stocks will deprive many of their expected winters' subsistence. The Mormon emigration has been large this fall, the amount raised by them small. It is believed, that from what they have gathered from the adjoining country, they now might subsist, if suffered to remain where they are until spring, but this will not be tolerated. We confidently look for consequences of the most fearful character from this cause.

A gentleman from the vicinity gives us the reported statement of the attack upon Capt. Bogard's company. This company was encamped upon a creek bank. In the morning a party of mounted Mormons rode up to the camp within firing distance. The order was then given by the Mormon leader, to his men, to fire on the camp, which was obeyed; almost simultaneous with this order, Bogard's company fired, and then retreated across the creek, every man taking his own direction. One who was taken prisoner by the Mormons, reports, that after he was captured, the leader of the Mormon party interrogated him about his business, &c. Upon his replying that the company was there by order of the Major, commanding the county forces, the Mormon leader told him he might depart, but pointed to him the way he must go, which led past seven men arranged some distance apart, each armed with a rifle. As the prisoner passed, the first of these seven levelled his rifle at him and attempted to shoot, but the gun snapped. The prisoner then wheeled off and fled down a deep ravine, by which he made his escape, not, however, until he had received a ball in his side, above the hip, which, it was subsequently thought, would prove a serious injury.

It is estimated from the militia called out, and the companies of volunteers in service, that there can not be less than four or five thousand men in the field, a force sufficient, unless the Mormons are greatly underrated, to

root them root and branch. We look for a termination shortly, when it may be possible to trace the disturbance to its true source. One thing is very certain, the opposition to the Mormons is not because of their religion.

THE MORMON WAR ENDED!

Missouri Republican, November 9, 1838.

As to the Mormon ravages in Daviess county—the plundering and burning of which so much has been said—we are informed that, before those hostile operations, the Mormons held a consultation, at which the propriety of the steps afterwards taken, was debated at large. Some of their number were averse to the plan, and nearly one-third dissented from it. The reasons assigned for these measures, were alleged outrages by their enemies in Carroll and Daviess counties. According to the Mormon statement, their houses and buildings, near Dewitt, in Carroll county, had been destroyed by their enemies, and they themselves expelled from the county and afterwards pursued, on their retreat into Daviess. It was, therefore, as they allege, in retaliation for previous unprovoked outrages, that they executed their system of violence and terror in the county of Daviess. Evidently, they could not have adopted a more suicidal policy—allowing their own statements to be wholly true.

We have no time now—and it would take more space than we can spare for it—even with a knowledge of all the facts, to enter into a history of the origin and progress of this difficulty. But there is a statement in this connection, which we have heard but recently, and which we sincerely hope is not true. That statement is as follows:

About the 9th or 10th of last month, when about 80 Mormon families had been expelled from Carroll county, and driven into Daviess, a message was sent by them to the State executive, praying for his interposition in their

behalf. The reply to that message was, that already the State had been put to a great deal of expense on account of these difficulties, and that he could see no cause to interpose, thus leaving the parties to fight it out!

The disposition of the captured Mormons presents a case of great difficulty. They are generally poor—at least they have but little money and few means besides their stock and crops to preserve them from starvation. As it is, we suspect, these means are very much abridged. The presence of several thousand troops in their vicinity must have reduced them greatly. The proposition—so it is given out—is to remove them from the State. Who will advance the funds, *wherewith* to consummate such a measure? And where shall they be sent? Their numbers exceed *five thousand* men, women and children! Are these 5000 people—without any means, and literally beggars—to be thrust upon the charities of Illinois, Iowa or Wisconsin?

Dec. 10. Governor's message, December 5, to the House of Representatives about Mormon troubles.

THE MORMON PRISONERS.

Missouri Republican, December 13, 1838.

It will be seen by our correspondence, that the examination of the Mormon prisoners, at Richmond, Ray county, resulted in the discharge of some, and the retention of many others, to answer various crimes, from treason down to larceny. The same letter gives us some rumors in regard to the conduct of a portion of the anti-Mormon party, in the purchase of lands at the recent land sales at Lexington, which if true, will have a tendency to excite public sympathy in favor of the Mormons, and create a strong prejudice against their oppressors. Much as we censure the course of the Mormons, there is no act, of which we have any knowledge, which will at all compare with the unrighteousness of those who, it seems, got up this crusade in order to obtain possession of the

houses and lands of their victims. We will not, even now, believe that any considerable portion of the anti-Mormon party are obnoxious to the charges brought against them, and hope that it may be found to apply to few of them.

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STEAMBOATS

Jan. 1, 1839. Number entered port of St. Louis, 1838, 154

Aggregate tonnage,	22,752
Wharfage collected,	\$7279.84

MORMONS

(Jan. 7. The name of the paper is "Daily Missouri Republican" again.)

Jan. 9. Investigation of disturbances in the state senate. Senators charge that the testimony of the "court of inquiry" was partial and *ex parte*, and unfair to Mormons.

STEAMBOATS

March 20. *General Leavenworth*, "new and splendid steamer, for Cantonment Leavenworth and Weston.

Little Red, Independence and intermediate landings.

Editorial. The *General Leavenworth* arrived from Cincinnati in 72 hours; was built there last winter, intended for Missouri River trade; frame and beams of the best white oak; her bottom plank 3 to 3½ inches thick, "quite impervious to snags." "She is also a *temperance* boat, which is not only novel but highly commendable." Owned by merchants of St. Louis; cost about \$23,000.

PILCHER

April 3. Notes that Major Joshua Pilcher has "returned to our city a few days since, and has entered on the duties of his office; viz: Superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Louis, vice Gen. Clark, deceased."

“EXPEDITION TO THE OREGON TERRITORY”

April 5. “The steamer Antelope, owned by Pierre Chouteau, Jr. Esq., and under command of Edward F. Chouteau, both of this city, left this port yesterday, with several scientific gentlemen; among whom are Mons. Nicolet, of the Academy of Sciences, Paris, and Lieut. Freemore [Fremont] of the Topographical Engineer Department at Washington; also about 12 clerks and 120 hands and laden with articles for the supply of the trade. The corps will be convoyed some distance above the mouth of the Yellow Stone river, as far as the water will enable the boat to ascend, probably a distance exceeding 2,000 miles above the mouth of the Missouri. The boat is expected back in about three months. The company left in good spirits, and we trust, the fatigues, trials and sufferings attendant on such an expedition will not be endured without a fair recompense. The whole company is in the service of the American Fur Company, which sends a like number to the Mountains about once in two years, the time usually required for the excursion.”

FREIGHTS ON THE MISSOURI RIVER.

Daily Missouri Republican, April 10, 1839.

We feel it incumbent upon us to speak upon this subject. It is one that seriously affects our whole section of country, and calls loudly for some measure of relief.—Why is it, we would ask, are we taxed with more than double what is charged on any other navigable stream in the world? The answer is, there must be some combination in this matter, and with due deference to their feelings, we believe it exists between the forwarding merchants of St. Louis and the Steam-boats. If this be the fact, it shows a degree of illiberality, (not to speak in any harsher terms,) that deserves the censure of the people every where. Our community have been liberal towards St. Louis; too much so, considering the treatment we have had in return. We have not a doubt that more

goods are shipped to the Liberty landing, than to any other two landings on the river, and that as much is shipped to Lexington, Richmond, Camden, Independence, Liberty and the ports above, as to all the other landings on the river.

The distance from St. Louis to Liberty landing is 390 miles—6 days is an average trip, and freights are from \$1.00 the lowest, to \$2.50 and \$3.00, the highest price, per hundred pounds. From Pittsburgh to St. Louis it is 1200 miles, 8 days is an average trip, and the freight is from fifty cents to one dollar. It should also be remembered that on the Ohio the boats run all night, and on the Missouri they stop at night—thus a saving of fuel of one-half, on the latter.

Our freights this spring have opened at \$2.00 per hundred, and we would ask, is it in proportion to freights upon other streams? Can our merchants and the consumers of merchandize, stand this any longer if in their power to relieve themselves? We answer no: they must remain in the back ground until a change is effected. It is the worst and most odious sort of Tariff, and if nothing else will put it down, a resort must be had to *multiplication*. A gentleman of our place received last week a bill of groceries amounting to \$225.00,—upon which the freight amounted to \$44.70, being upwards of 20 per cent. Another house received a bill of \$100, and the freight from St. Louis came to \$8.

The above article is taken from the last received number of the WESTERN STAR, Liberty, Clay county, and would have been replied to at an earlier date, but for the press of other matters.

As to the charge or insinuation of a *combination* “between the forwarding merchants of St. Louis and the steam boats” we have authority for saying, that it is wholly unjust and unfounded.

True, there are many mercantile houses in the city, who are part owners of the boats which regularly ply in

the Missouri trade, and it is equally true, that a number of the boats, probably a majority, are in part owned by persons residing on the Upper Missouri—even the Liberty merchants are considerably interested in the ownership of boats which are now running in that trade.

The weight of the charge made by the *Star*, is, that the people of the Missouri, in their freights, “are taxed more than double what is charged on any other navigable stream.” Now we ask the candid reflection of our friend of the *Star*, whether there is not another and more reasonable way of accounting for the high freights on the Missouri than by charging it to a combination and a disposition to extort, upon the part of the St. Louis merchants.

Is there as dangerous and difficult a stream to navigate as the Missouri? If the editor had taken the opinion of men experienced in the navigation of the Western streams, they would have told him, that the trip from Pittsburgh to St. Louis is not deemed more arduous, and in an ordinary stage of water not half so dangerous as a trip to Fort Leavenworth. One of the arguments he uses in behalf of the Missouri, is one of the greatest objections to the stream, viz: that boats have to stop at night. This stoppage is equivalent to a charge for the distance the boat could run in the night, for her expenses are the same, whether she lies up or runs. Besides this, they not only have to lay by, but the boilers have to be cleaned every night, consequently the steam let down and the boilers cooled off. Again the wear and tear of engines by reason of the sand in the Missouri water is double that of any other stream in the West.

Aside from these facts, we have another test of the great dangers of the Missouri river, which cannot be controverted, and which has already told a deep and mournful tale on the pockets of our merchants. We allude to the losses upon that stream. An accurate calculation of the losses on the Missouri, by the snagging and

striking of boats, to say nothing of their frequent detention by getting aground, &c., shows a debit against the Missouri, compared with other streams, of *an hundred per cent*. Let any one, who wishes to satisfy himself, take the number and cost of boats in the Missouri the past year, and the number and cost upon any other river, and compare the losses upon the streams, and he will at once be convinced that one hundred per cent is below the true estimate. He may take the whole length of the Ohio, or the Mississippi, or any portion of either between the principal ports, and the fact will be as we have stated it. Take the losses on the Missouri within the last nine months. We have not time and space to present all the items of injuries which have occurred (sometimes partial and only costing a few thousands for repairs and at others producing a total loss of the boat,) but we have made an estimate, with the assistance of gentlemen who are in the trade, and we have no hesitation in saying, that *the trade has been a losing concern to those engaged in steam boating*. Their net profits will not cover *the losses*.

Upon whom does these losses fall? *Upon the merchants of this city!* Although the boat may be owned whole or in part by men residing on the Missouri, and her cargo may belong to merchants there, yet the insurance is made by the offices here, stock of which is owned by St. Louis merchants, and whenever a loss does occur, it falls upon *them*. We believe we are justified in saying, that every insurance office in the city has suffered largely, from the Missouri trade, and there is not one but what would, at this day, have been much better off if they had refused to take a risk, either on the cargo or hull of a Missouri boat. The whole amount of premiums heretofore received from that trade, would scarcely cover a tythe of the losses.

There is another reason for the high charges he mentions, which the Star may not have observed. . . . The

stocks of many of the merchants, owing to the extremely low waters last fall, were not received here until too late to be forwarded to the Missouri, consequently they were a long time in store, and the charges for storage, drayage, &c., greatly increased. These charges are often included in the freight bills, and collected by the boats, and, to some, may appear as forming a part of the charge for freights. These are all cases of extreme hardship to the owner, for his expenses are greatly increased, he has lost his sales, and yet has his freight bill to pay. Yet no one will charge this as the fault of the St. Louis merchants.

We do not pretend to know what would be the proper rate for freight, but this we do assert, and if the Star will investigate the subject without prejudice against St. Louis, he will admit its truth, that in the aggregate, there has been a loss in the carrying trade of the Missouri for the last twelve months, notwithstanding the high rates of freights.

It is not our purpose or wish to affect this trade or deter boats from entering it, but as our citizens have been accused when they do not merit censure, we have deemed it our duty to present a few prominent facts which should be weighed, by those who complain of the prices. We have taken some pains to acquire the facts, we have looked at the accounts of this trade in the insurance offices, we have seen the balance sheets of several of the boats in the regular trade, and we feel assured, that we have not presented the case in a stronger light than facts will sustain.

All the evils we mention are the result of the natural formation of the river, its turbid waters, its changing channel, and the immense number of snags in it. When it is improved by the removal of the snags we hope to see the channel become stationary, the damages diminished and the freights reduced greatly below their present rates. Another reason is the limited business now done upon that stream, compared with the lower Mississippi or

Ohio. When freights become more abundant, when the produce of that rich country which is now chiefly consumed at home, shall have to seek a Southern Market, more boats will engage in the trade and freights will thus be lowered, for boats will find more constant employment. As it now is, they make little or nothing by the down trip; in fact, it is in most cases an actual expense.

Will the Star do our community the justice to give this such attention as it merits?

“MISSIONARIES TO THE INDIANS”

April 12. Notes the departure of Rev. Mr. Griffin and lady (late Miss Desire Smith) as missionaries for the territory beyond the Rocky Mountains, under the patronage of the Presbyterian Church to labor among one of the Indian tribes near the Columbia river. “Mundy, a carpenter, and his lady, have gone with them. They left Tuesday, April 9, in a covered wagon to Westport, in this State, where they will join a company that left here last week. They will travel by land the whole distance and expect it will take five months. They have an experienced pilot.” Mrs. Griffin had lived at St. Louis a few years. They had never seen or heard of each other until a week ago. They had just been married. The *Republican* praises their missionary ardor.

BUSINESS AT LIBERTY, CLAY COUNTY, MO.

Daily Missouri Republican, April 20, 1839.

The Far West gives the following statement of the business now done in that flourishing village:

We gave last week a list of the mechanics, merchants, &c., of Liberty, from which it appears that there are 17 individuals or firms doing a large business in dry goods, drugs, groceries, etc. There are 5 doctors, and 7 lawyers; 2 newspapers, 2 hotels and 5 grocery shops. We mentioned also, the names of 25 individuals or firms carrying on the several mechanical trades, viz: 4 saddlers; 7 tailors; 1 tinner; 3 carpenters; 1 shoemaker; 3 plasterers; 1 gunsmith; 3 cabinet makers; 1 stonemason; 1 bricklayer.

In addition, the same paper remarks, that the number of mechanics is not near equal to the demand, and that good houses and good boarding can be got by any who may choose to settle there.

STEAMBOATS, FOR MISSOURI RIVER

April 24. New boat *Gen. Brady*, regular packet; new boat *Naomi*; *Pirate*; *Wilmington*; *London*.

TO OWNERS OF STEAM BOATS

Daily Missouri Republican, April 27, 1839.

By the aid of some gentlemen largely interested in the Steam Boat trade, we have been enabled to make out a list of the number and cost of new boats which have been or are building for the St. Louis trade, and which are owned, either in whole or in part, in this city and the adjacent country. The following is a list of the boats already built or building, with their estimated cost, viz: The *Gen. Brady*, \$25,000; *Naomi*, \$23,000; *Leavenworth*, \$24,000; *Shawnee*, \$25,000; *Corsican*, \$25,000; *Glaucus*, \$23,000; *Monsoon*, \$25,000; *Pizar*, \$16,000; *Osceola*, \$16,000; *Rosalie*, \$18,000; *Maid of Orleans*, \$30,000; *New Platte*, \$22,000, making in all \$272,000. In addition to these there are five other boats building, the names of which we have not learned, but the aggregate cost of which will be about \$100,000 more. The one half of an Iron boat, now building, estimated to cost \$50,000, is said to be owned in this city, which makes the sum total for new boats from this city this spring, \$397,000. If to this we add the money paid for boats which are not new but have been purchased by our citizens this spring, we have an item more of \$53,700, which we know of, (there may have been some such purchases which we have not heard of,) making a total of \$450,700.

All these boats have been built on the Ohio and the money expended for them has been drawn from us, and has contributed to swell the business of the various sec-

tions where they were built. Our object in alluding to it is to call the attention of every member of the community to the immense drain upon the capital of our country which we are permitting by this course.

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MORMONS

Daily Missouri Republican, May 2, 1839.

The Mormon Prisoners Escaped.—The Columbia Patriot of the 27th, a paper printed in Boone county, has the following important paragraph:

The Mormon prisoners were taken from the goal [gaol] of Clay county, where they have been confined since last fall, to Daviess or Caldwell, for the purpose of having indictments found. This being done, the change of venue to Boone county was granted and they were immediately put under the charge of a guard to be brought to the goal at Columbia.

Whilst passing through Linn, they stopped to spend the night, at a cabin which is said to be elevated by means of blocks some distance above the ground.—When morning came Joe Smith and his followers were missing, and upon examination it appeared they had escaped by raising a puncheon of the cabin floor and letting themselves down through the opening thus made. They have made a successful escape.

STEAMBOATS

Daily Missouri Republican, May 6, 1839.

Steamboat Pirate Lost.—From the Captain of the Wilmington, we learn that the steamer *Pirate*, about seven miles below Bellview, and about 26 miles below Council Bluffs, on her passage up the Missouri, was snagged, sunk and is considered a total loss. She was freighted with flour, bacon, corn, &c., intended for the Pottawatamie and Otoe Indians. The freight was received at Liberty. It is also probable that she may have

had on board a portion of the Fur Companies goods, designed for the Indian trade. She was insured in this city for about \$12,000. Her cargo, it is probable was insured here, but to what extent is at present unknown. A hand from the *Pirate*, who came down on the *Wilmington*, represents her as being sunk in very deep water, so deep that it is thought no attempt will be made to raise her.

May 15. Notes that the *Leavenworth* left Fort Leavenworth on the 10th; had heard nothing of the reported loss of the *Antelope*.

July 1. *Naomi*, "for Missouri River," and *Platte*, for Independence, only boats advertised for Missouri River on this date.

THE INDIAN TRADE

Daily Missouri Republican, July 1, 1839.

Two bateaux have arrived from the Indian country on the Upper Missouri, loaded with Buffalo robes and furs. The steamboat *Naomi* reports eight boats at the Richmond landing having on board 2400 packs of buffalo robes, and there are reported to be about twenty more in the river bound for this city. The eight and the two above spoken of are the American Fur Company's boats. —A gentleman who came down passenger in the *Naomi* reports that the American Fur Company's boat, the *Antelope* was at the mouth of the Little Missouri on the 12th of June, about eight hundred miles below the mouth of the Yellowstone, the place of her destination. We learn from this source that the river, during the entire spring, has been unusually low, and the *Antelope* has had extraordinary difficulties to contend with. She has been compelled to unload some ten or twelve times to reach the place she was then at, and it was thought extremely doubtful whether she would be able to complete her trip. We are further informed that this season has been very favorable to the company's operations, particularly in the article of Buffalo robes. An immense quantity, it is rep-

resented, has been taken, but whether they will near all reach the market in season is uncertain. We are told that at Fort McKenzie alone, between 1900 and 2000 packs have been purchased.

July 4. Contains letters from H. L. Dousman, of Prairie du Chien, and others, denying charges of frauds under the Winnebago treaty.

DOUGHERTY'S SUCCESSOR

Daily Missouri Republican, July 30, 1839.

INDIAN AGENT. We are pleased to learn that the President has appointed J. B. HAMILTON, of Missouri, Indian agent, in the place of Major Dougherty, resigned. In these party times, when offices are made the reward of partizan service, we are pleased to find an appointment which we can commend, "It is a green spot on a desert waste." In losing the services of Major Dougherty, the government has lost a valuable public officer, one of the first for honesty, integrity and worth in the land, and the Indians a faithful and unflinching friend; and we doubt not, that what he has been his successor will be, and this is all that any one could desire.

STEAMBOATS

Dec. 9. Notes arrival of the *Pizarro*. She lay aground near Liberty several days. Very low water. *Rhine* for Glasgow.

Dec. 16. Notes ascent of Missouri River by the *Emmet*.

MINERAL POINT BANK

Dec. 20. Notes that Governor Dodge recommends an investigation of this bank, in his message to the legislature, "the only bank now in operation in the Territory."

On the 5th, noted that the Bank of Missouri was using irredeemable Mineral Point bank notes for her own currency, which gives them the only standing they have.

There was a considerable amount of its paper in circulation here in St. Louis.

MAILS

Dec. 31. Notes their irregularity to the "upper country," Palmyra and Boonslick mentioned. The stages on the line from St. Louis to St. Charles, twenty miles, do not arrive in time to cross the river the night of the trip. Stages for the north and west—tri-weekly—leave St. Charles at 1 o'clock in the night; so St. Louis mails must lie over two or three days.

OREGON COUNTRY

Feb. 28, 1840. Contains a long editorial on a resolution introduced by Senator Linn, directing the president to notify British authorities to stop occupying territory claimed by the United States. If the trade of the Hudson's Bay Company were confined within its legitimate limits a large portion of it would be done by and through St. Louis. Its route would be up the Missouri River rather than through the cold and inhospitable regions of the North. The geographical position of St. Louis makes her the entre and export port of all the vast region known as the Oregon or Northwestern Territory.

This denotes a paucity of imagination on the part of the editor touching the coming of the great railroads from the east into all that northwest region and building up cities such as St. Paul and Minneapolis, and the great ports on the Pacific coast to dispute the supremacy of St. Louis.

STEAMBOATS, 1840

April 3. *General Leavenworth*, for Weston; *Euphrasie*, for Missouri River; *Naomi*, regular Missouri packet.

SPECIE BY FREIGHT

April 10. Quotes from the *Boonslick Times*—published at Fayette, Howard county—an account of the shipment of \$120,000 in silver, loaded in three wagons, from the land office at that place to St. Louis banks,

thence to the seaboard. Land buyers had to pay ten per cent premium to get this specie. The Bank of Missouri had a branch at Boonslick and the *Republican* contended that it should pay the expense, \$300 to \$400, of sending the silver to the mother bank.

MRS. ASHLEY, WHIG.

April 27. Says the Harrison and Tyler committee have selected "the beautiful square in front of Mrs. Ashley's Mansion" for the erection of the Tippecanoe log cabin. Mrs. Ashley was enthusiastic over it.

ANOTHER BOAT SUNK.

Daily Missouri Republican, April 30, 1840.

By the officers of the steam-boat Osceola, intelligence has been received of the sinking on the Missouri river of the steamboat Naomi, Capt. McCord, on Saturday last, near the mouth of Grand river. The Naomi was descending when she struck a snag. She was immediately run on a sand bar and sunk in about six feet water. The sand, however, was washing away from under her, and when the Osceola left, she was going to pieces. She will be a total loss, except her engine and furniture. She had but little freight on board. Major Ryland, late U. S. Receiver, was on board with \$19,000 in specie, government money, which he saved. No lives were lost. The Osceola brought down the passengers.

The Naomi was owned by Messrs. Stettinius & January, E. & A. Tracy, Glasgow, Shaw & Larkin, Collier & Pettus, Capt. McCord and Jas. Walter, Clerk. 3-4 of one half was insured at the rate of 18 thousand, and 3-4 at the rate of \$20,000.

SANTA FE TRADERS

May 11. About forty wagons arrived a few days ago, at Independence. They brought some gold and silver.

June 12. Bent and St. Vrain, on the Arkansas, had

bought upwards of 15,000 buffalo skins during the season.

July 3. Copies from the *Era* notice that Messrs. Bent & St. Vrain, "traders to Santa Fe," arrived yesterday on the *Euphrasie*, bringing fifteen thousand buffalo robes. They had on board a considerable amount of furs.

MORMONS

July 21. Copies from the *Quincy Whig* an account of outrages on Mormons committed by men of Tully, Mo., who went across the river to Hancock county, below Nauvoo, Ill., and took four Mormons, whom they charged with stealing, back to Tully and treated them brutally. The *Republican* calls the Mormons fanatics but denounces the outrage.

STEAMBOATS

Shawnee, for Westport; *Thames*, for Weston—will run regularly between St. Louis and Glasgow; *Pocahontas*, will run on the Missouri River the balance of the season.

ELIHU B. WASHBURN

Contains his card, "Attorney and counsellor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery", at Galena. Particular attention to collection of debts in northwestern Illinois, Grant, Iowa, and Green counties, Wisconsin Territory, and Dubuque and Jackson counties, Iowa Territory.

MORMONS

Sept. 1. Copies from the *Cincinnati Chronicle* an account of the arrival of Mormons from England, bound for Nauvoo, "the head quarters." About 2800 were there and 2000 in Lee county, Iowa. They had churches at Quincy, Springfield, and Jacksonville, Ill., and in nearly every other state. There were 2000 to 3000 members in England, mostly in Lancashire.

ANTI-NEGRO

Sept. 3. Copies from correspondence of the Louis-

ville *Journal* denunciative of Van Buren for refusing to interfere with the conviction of Lieutenant Hooe, who had been convicted in court martial proceedings in which negroes were permitted to testify. The *Journal* contrasts the action of President Jackson, who reversed a conviction of a cadet at West Point merely on the statement that a Negro's testimony had been received against him. The *Journal* said: "What will honorable men in Europe think of us in this country? A Court Martial *there* would no more tarnish its honor by the admission of any such degraded witnesses against the fame and honor of an officer of the Navy than they would dip their bright swords in pits of filth and smear it on their country's livery which adorned his person. It is for *Americans* to do these things."

The Whig *Republican* approves the brutal Jackson contrast. Its issue of October 16 rather questions the facts about the cadet-Drake affair.

GENERAL HARRISON'S WELCOME TO LAFAYETTE

Sept. 10. On his visit to Cincinnati in 1825. On the whole, very felicitous.

MINERAL POINT BANK

Sept. 19. "For about a year past the notes of this institution have formed a large portion of the circulating medium of this city." For some time they were taken at the counter of the Bank of Missouri, then refused. Lately they had been "post notes", payable in September and October, 1840. On redemption day, they were substituted by others redeemable in December.

Sept. 21. Copies Harrison's speech at a convention in Dayton, September 10, 1840, in which he pledges that if elected he will not accept another term. Is especially opposed to interference by the executive with Congress, and against making pledges as to what he will do. "I believe now as I did then, with the patriarchs of the Jeffersonian school, that the seeds of monarchy were indeed

sown in the fertile soil of our federal Constitution, and that though, for nearly fifty years they lay dormant, they at last sprouted and shot forth into strong and thriving plants, bearing blossoms and producing the ripe fruit. *This government is now a practical monarchy!*" The president's power was greater than that of most European kings. "It is a power far greater than that ever dreamed of by the old federal party."

STEAMBOAT AT BELLEVUE

Oct. 8. The *Malta*, arrived from Bellevue yesterday, reported a fight between a small party of Sioux and about 250 Potawatomi. One Sioux and two Potawatomi killed. The latter cut the Sioux to pieces and the "scalp dance" over it lasted three days.

MINERAL POINT BANK

March 9, 1841. Copies from the *New Era* (St. Louis) notice that the Mineral Point Bank has suspended specie payment. The editor had been told that some \$22,000 of the demand notes had been collected in St. Louis and sent to the bank for the purpose of getting the specie. The order for suspension was given to avoid payment in sums of this magnitude for speculation. A good deal of its paper afloat consists of post notes.

March 10. Brokers refuse to buy Mineral Point notes at any price.

March 13. "Franklin," correspondent, says Judge Doty was the last president of the Wisconsin Bank at Green Bay and the first president of the Mineral Point Bank. Much of the stock of the Mineral Point Bank was paid for in the notes of the Wisconsin Bank, Green Bay, which "was a swindling concern from the beginning to the end." The correspondent could not understand how the Mineral Point bank was able to gain such a degree of credit among mercantile men at St. Louis. He couldn't understand why St. Louis financiers

did not repudiate the circulation of Mineral Point bank's bills when it requested the Bank of Missouri not to receive them.

STEAMBOATS

April 2. The *Shawnëe*, *Thames*, and *General Leavenworth*, for Weston.

MAJOR PILCHER

Daily Missouri Republican, April 12, 1841.

Not knowing whether the *Argus* exchanges with the *Louisville Journal*, or not, we copy the following from that paper, for the particular observation of the *Argus*.

Maj. Pilcher, of Missouri, superintendent of Indian affairs, declared before the last Presidential election, that he would not hold office under Gen. Harrison. He added, that in the event of Harrison's election, he would at once resign and apply his energies to the support of Col. Benton for the Presidency. Well, Harrison was elected; and now we find his organ, the *St. Louis Argus*, *most painfully solicitous for his retention in office*.

That won't do, Maj. Pilcher. You said you would not hold office under Gen. Harrison, and we can assure you he has such a regard for truth that he will make your declaration true, in spite of you.

MORMONS

April 20. The corner-stone of the temple at Nauvoo was laid on the 6th instant. There were 8000 to 12,000 people present. The "Nauvoo Legion," 650 strong, made a respectable appearance.

MINERAL POINT BANK

May 19. Cautions holders of notes not to submit to shaving, as arrangements are making for putting them up to par. "The public have already been pretty well shaved in the notes of this bank. . . ."

May 25. Quotes the *Galena Gazette* as saying that the notes are growing worse every day. Few dealers receive them at any price. They will probably be bought up at a large discount and thus be put out of circulation.

SANTA FE TRADERS

Ibid. Letter from Independence, May 10.

“On yesterday, the few last wagons bound for Santa Fe left our village, the hum and bustle caused by their presence and that of their proprietors, will now be hushed for a while. A company from Santa Fe, twenty-two wagons and a large number of mules, with \$180,000 or \$200,000 in specie, will arrive in a few days.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA

Ibid. “Today the Oregon and California companies rendezvous at Sapling Grove to make arrangements for their departure, and judging from appearances, we think there will be a considerable number who intend going out—some five, six or ten families among them. Mr. Fitzpatrick is expected to be elected Captain and take the superintendence of both parties for some distance.”

PILCHER

June 4. Notes that Charles Kemble “yesterday received his commission as Superintendent of Indian Affairs at this place, vice Major Pilcher, removed.”

June 7. Quotes from the *Argus* a statement that it was worse for Pilcher to have talked politics between friends in the campaign than for his successor, Kemble, to have done so. The *Republican* answers that Pilcher was a public officeholder and therefore—I use President Cleveland’s parlance—an offensive partisan. “But the least said about the major’s removal, by the *Argus*, the better. We know the facts of the *proscription* exercised when he got the office, and we can tell if need be.”

June 11. Kemble declined the proffered office on account of ill health.

SANTA FE

June 12. "Captain Charles Bent, well known as one of the enterprising Traders with the Indians and the Santa Fe country, returned to this city from Bent's Fort, day before yesterday. Mr. B., we understand, brings in this season a large lot of Buffalo robes and furs. He was 36 days in making the trip."

IATAN—STEAMBOAT

June 18. The Iatan was grounded about two miles from the mouth of the Missouri in descending. She would be able to make her regular trip to Glasgow next day.

UPPER MISSOURI TRADE

July 15. Notes the arrival yesterday of a fleet of ten boats from the "head of navigation" of the Missouri and her tributaries, all richly laden—upwards of 20,000 Buffalo robes and an indefinite amount of beaver skins, buffalo tongues and other luxuries, delicacies and utilities. The *Trapper* was expected from the Yellowstone.

WISCONSIN LEAD MINES

July 30, 1841. Quotes a statement from the *Cleveland Herald* that the "diggings" are about eighty miles west of Milwaukee and "extend over about twenty-five miles of country." The *Sentinel* says Mr. Corbin's furnace smelts 5,000 lbs. a day. From twenty to thirty teams arrive daily, at Milwaukee, loaded with lead, which is shipped to Buffalo and New York.

MORMONS

Aug. 5. From 300 to 400, from western New York, passed through Ottawa on the way to Hancock county, Ill. There were ten to fifteen thousand in all at the Nauvoo settlement.

SANTA FE

Aug. 6. The *Western Missourian*, Independence, says Mr. Giddings' company left that place on the 23d for

Council Grove, general rendezvous of the companies, where he will await M'Guffin's company. Giddings was bound for Santa Fe; the other for Chihuahua.

MINERAL POINT BANK

Aug. 18. Notes that receivers of the bank found the vaults empty and assets missing. A portion—certificates of deposit, drafts and checks—in the city were attached by a creditor immediately after the issuing of the injunction.

Aug. 19. The *Galena Gazette* says the commissioners appointed to round up the bank's affairs found few of the assets which had been paraded by Mr. Knapp. His brother, Royal Carlo, was arrested in Galena, held for \$120,000 bail and sent to jail.

Aug. 25. Account, from the *Galena Gazette*, of Samuel B. Knapp's escape and arrest at Rockford. He took away books supposed to contain valuable drafts.

UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI

Aug. 31. Advertises that a preparatory department was opened April 14. The full organization will not take place until the autumn of 1842, on account of "the temporary unproductiveness of the funds", but regular collegiate classes will be formed on or about December 1, this year.

Classics continue through the junior year, Tacitus in the last "session." J. H. Lathrop was president.

MINERAL POINT BANK

Sept. 13. Samuel B. Knapp was arrested on a writ of assumpsit which was declared void by Judge Dunn on account of irregularity in proceedings; but he was held on other writs, and was in confinement. He had been examined before a magistrate on a charge of embezzlement.

Oct. 13. Correspondence of the *Republican*, dated

Madison, Wis., Sept. 26, 1841. The writer had witnessed the trial of Knapp in the district court of Iowa county. Colonel Field, counsel for Knapp, moved to dissolve an injunction, granted in vacation, to vacate an order appointing receivers, and to dismiss the bill on which all proceedings against the bank were predicated. Knapp was discharged upon the indictment. "The whole controversy was then amicably settled by the Cashier and Receivers, and Mr. Knapp will leave to-morrow, in company with one of the Receivers, to settle up the affairs of the bank. . . ." The correspondent puffs "Colonel Field's" ability extravagantly.

SANTA FE TRADERS

Oct. 20. Copies from *Western Missourian*, Independence, October 9, a notice that a large caravan, consisting of thirty wagons and about 350 mules, left a short time ago for Santa Fe, taking 72 tons of goods. Traders had generally left, either for Chihuahua, or the Rocky Mountains. Hence the town was very quiet.

Oct. 23. It was reported that the Santa Fe expedition had been turned back by hostile Indians, although the party had sent for and received reinforcements.

MORMONS

Nov. 25. Interview with Joseph Smith at Nauvoo, November 3: "Ah, Sir, you must not put me among the wise men; my place is not there. I make no pretensions to piety, either. If you give me credit for any thing, let it be for being a *good manager*. A good manager I do claim to be. . . . I bought 900 acres here, a few years ago, and they all have their lands of me. My influence, however, is only ecclesiastical. . . ." Smith was a member of the city council and lieutenant general of the Nauvoo Legion. "I can command a thousand men to the field, at any moment, to support the laws." He thought the temple, then building, would cost \$200,000 or \$300,000. It was 88x127 feet.

FREMONT'S MARRIAGE

Dec. 8. Copies from "the last *Globe*." "On the 19th ult., in this city by the Rev. Mr. Van Horseigh, Miss JESSIE ANN BENTON, second daughter of Col. Benton, to MR. J. C. FREEMONT, of the United States Army." The *Republican* notes the mention of the woman's name first, and comments: "The cause of this reversion, and the making of Miss Jessie the more prominent personage, we presume, results from the fact that it was a runaway match."

SANTA FE EXPEDITION

Jan. 4, 1842. Account of the capture of a party of traders by a military force which marched them to Chihuahua.

STEAMBOATS

April 4. *Rowena*, for Weston; *Oceana*, for Black Snake Hills, regular packet; *Mary Tompkins*, regular packet, for Boonville and Glasgow.

MORMONS

April 12. The *Louisa* brought 350 from New Orleans to this port; all from England; many women and children. Some of the families looked like thrifty people. They were bound for Nauvoo.

KEARNY'S EXPEDITION

May 4. Copies from *Western Missourian* notice of five companies of Dragoons under Colonel Kearny passing last Thursday (probably April 27) under orders for the Arkansas and Red River. "This takes from our frontier, the whole force assigned by the Government for its protection." It was understood that the command had been ordered on to the Platte, "to select the posts contemplated to be established from Council Bluffs to the Mountains, but have changed their destination owing to the unsettled state of our relations with Mexico, and to

meet any contingencies that might call for our interference, in consequence of the invasion of Texas by the Mexicans. . . ." A large company of Americans and Spaniards was soon to leave for Santa Fe with \$150,000 worth of English and Eastern goods—62 wagons and about 800 mules.

SANTA FE

May 9. The *Edna* brought down a small party of Santa Fe traders with 15 packages of specie, about \$80,000.

SANTA FE

May 11. About eighty men bringing about \$200,000 in specie, from Chihuahua and Santa Fe, arrived at Independence. They intended to invest \$150,000 in goods.

MORMONS

May 12. One hundred and fifty arrived on the *General Pratte* from New Orleans, mostly English, bound for Nauvoo.

PLATTE TRADERS

A party of about a dozen independent traders arrived yesterday on the *Thames* from Independence. They came from the forks of the Platte, and reported the great success of Bent & Co., who would soon arrive at St. Louis with upwards of 1100 packs of robes and 2000 or 3000 pounds of beaver.

SANTA FE TRADERS

May 19. A part of Bent & St. Vrain's Santa Fe traders arrived yesterday bringing 283 packs of buffalo robes, 30 packs of beaver, 12 sacks of tongues, and 1 pack of deer skins.

May 25. "Two boats under the direction of Messrs. Letort & Robideau arrived yesterday from Council Bluffs, containing 450 packs Buffalo Robes, for the American Fur Company."

WESTON, MO.

May 28. The *Edna* arrived from Weston with 931 sacks and 95 barrels of wheat, 48 hogsheads of tobacco, 169 coils of rope, 228 bales of hemp, 20 lbs. of hemp seed, &c., &c. Weston is above Fort Leavenworth and, except Iatan, the beginning of a settlement, the westernmost town of the state. It was begun three years ago on public lands not yet in the market; has 400 inhabitants. The population of these Missouri river settlements was mostly farmers from Kentucky and Virginia who brought their negroes and so had labor from the first.

May 31. The *Mary Tompkins* arrived from the Missouri River yesterday with 240 hhds. of tobacco, "the largest lot ever brought by one boat."

STEAMBOATS

June 1. *Emilie*, for Weston; *Omega*, for Weston and "different landings" on the river; *Gen. Leavenworth*, for Glasgow and Chariton and intermediate ports.

The *Rowena* was running on the Missouri this season, "for Lexington, Liberty and Independence," also the *Iatan* for Glasgow and Chariton.

GENERAL ATKINSON'S FUNERAL

June 16. On this date "from his residence at Jefferson Barracks to the family burying ground, in the vicinity." The steamboat *Lebanon* would carry persons wishing to attend, from the foot of Market street, thus avoiding the dust or fatigue of going by land. Further accounts in issue of the 17th.

STEAMBOATS

July 4. A boiler of the *Edna* burst at the mouth of the Missouri River July 3, scalding over sixty emigrant passengers. The *Edna* was bound up the river. Cabin passengers were uninjured.

The *Omega* is "up for the Missouri river."

July 6. Reports that forty-three *Edna* passengers had died and not over six of the eighteen at the hospital would recover.

July 8. Forty-four of the *Edna* passengers were dead; it was hoped that most of the seventeen left would recover.

Iatan, for Boonville and Glasgow; *Bowling Green*, for Black Snake Hills and intermediate ports; *Rowena*, for Weston and other landings; was just back from the trip, St. Louis to Weston, in two days and 21½ running hours.

CURRENCY FAMINE

July 9. "This community is now utterly destitute of currency. . . . Well we suppose we are very near that state called a *specie circulation*. . . . The professions of coming to a specie basis, would more appropriately be styled coming to no basis at all. . . ."

July 11. A committee of citizens report that the explosion on the *Edna* was due to lack of water in the boilers. Charles Connor, second engineer, was to blame for not watching the water.

BANK FAILURE

July 15. Says the Miners' Bank, Dubuque, "is shoveling out specie whenever required, without ceremony. . . ." Quoting the *Miners Express*, Dubuque, I. T.

July 19. Miners' bank suspended specie payment the second time. All notes had been sent from St. Louis for redemption. Amount of circulation very small, not more than six or seven thousand "unprovided for."

STEAMBOATS

Aug. 6. *Lebanon*, snagged and sunk at head of Camden Bend, in five feet of water. Probably could be recovered. Carried merchandise for Santa Fe traders.

Oct. 19. An experienced pilot says the Missouri River is lower than for thirty years at this season. It had been lower in winter than now.

STEAMBOATS

Oct. 29. *Mary Tompkins*, for Boonville and Glasgow and intermediate ports; *Oceana*, for Weston and intermediate landings.

April 7, 1843. *Rowena*, regular weekly packet, Boonville, Glasgow, Chariton and intermediate landings; *Tobacco Plant*, regular packet, Boonville, Liberty and Weston.

April 8. *Iatan*, regular packet, St. Louis and Glasgow.

MEXICAN HOSTILITY

April 15. Colonel Kearny urges the secretary of war to get permission for escort of Santa Fe traders across the Mexican line through to Santa Fe.

MISSOURI RIVER FLOOD

April 18. Great floods on the Missouri river, doing much damage to settlers.

OREGON

Daily Missouri Republican, May 27, 1843.

The Liberty, Clay County Banner says: We are informed that the expedition to Oregon now rendezvoused at Westport, in Jackson county, will take up its line of march on the 20th of this month. The company consists of some four or five hundred emigrants—some with their families. They will probably have out one hundred and fifty wagons, drawn by oxen, together with horses for nearly every individual, and some milch cows. They will we suppose, take as much provision with them as they can conveniently carry, together with a few of the necessary implements of husbandry. There are in the expedition a number of citizens of inestimable value to any community,—men of fine intelligence and vigorous and intrepid character; admirably calculated to lay the firm foundations of a future Empire.

May 29. Five Mackinaw boats from Fort St. Pierre, about 600 miles above Council Bluffs, arrived on the 27th

with 1400 packs of buffalo robes (10 to a pack) and a small amount of furs for the American Fur Company.

OREGON EXPEDITION

May 30. Ten families and several young men started from Bloomington, Iowa, on the 22d instant, "on an expedition to Oregon." A company of ten young men left Cedar county a few weeks since, intending to wait for the second party at Raccoon forks of the Des Moines whence they would go in company to Council Bluffs.

AMERICAN FUR COMPANY

June 22. Notes arrival of the *Trapper* from the Yellowstone with about 1200 packs of buffalo robes to P. Chouteau, Jr., & Co. Left Fort Pierre, where she wintered, June 12. Eight or ten Mackinaw boats belonging to the same company were expected.

STEAMBOATS

July 10. *Iatan*, Glasgow and Chariton; *Rowena* and *Mary Tompkins*, regular weekly packet, Boonville, Glasgow, Chariton.

Aug. 12. Thirty-five boats at St. Louis levee on the morning of the 10th, six for Missouri River.

MORMONS

Aug. 21. A meeting to consider relations with Mormons was to be held at Carthage (Ill.). A good deal of excitement against them.

SANTA FE TRADERS

Aug. 28. The largest caravan—175 wagons—that ever started from Independence, left on the 24th. Captain Cook, U. S. A., with about 150 Dragoons went as escort as far as the Arkansas River. Will then return if there seems to be no further danger.

Sept. 13. Governor Ford had declined to honor the requisition of the governor of Missouri for Joseph Smith.

Great excitement about it. "Missouri is happily rid of the Mormons," says the *Republican*.

MORMONS

Sept. 18, 1843. Quotes the *Alton Telegraph* as saying that Joseph Smith is demanding authority from Governor Ford to defend himself with military force from expected attacks of Missourians, but the *Telegraph* says more likely his object is to make war on our own citizens. Says Smith had a contract with Ford to vote his people for Hoge, and he is now asking for his reward.

Joseph P. Hoge was the democratic candidate for a seat in Congress from the district which contained Hancock county, where most of the Mormons then in the state had settled and Nauvoo, their principal town, was situated. The candidates of both parties—democratic and whig—cunningly angled for the Mormon vote. The Democrat hooked it and was consequently elected. In his *History of Illinois*, chapter X, Governor Ford refuted the accusation that he bargained for Mormon support and denied that he actively favored either candidate. His very forcible and apparently frank discussion of the Mormon situation in a letter to Almon W. Babbitt, which is printed on page 139, following, throws more light on this partisan phase of it.

OREGON COLONY

Oct. 27. A man from the mountains says the colony had taken the southwestern pass to Fort Hall—about twelve days' travel ahead. Would necessarily have to leave their wagons—150—at the fort. They were progressing rapidly. Only one of those who started had abandoned the expedition.

OREGON EMIGRATION, 1843

Daily Missouri Republican, November 21, 1843.

FORT LARAMIE,

Oregon Emigrating Camp, July 13, 1843.

The company for Oregon is at this place, and at present is engaged in crossing Laramie's fork, which is very full. With the exception of one man who had his arm broken by an accidental discharge from a gun while pur-

suing a buffalo, all are well. Our roads have been good beyond expectation, particularly for the last six hundred miles; and I do not believe a road equally good and of the same length can be produced in the States. Our cattle and wagons, so far, stand the trip well; indeed the cattle are fattening generally. Many of the men are working cows; I myself, have two yoke, and find them better than oxen. There is no heavy pulling which requires large oxen, and cows are decidedly faster, and consequently better. You have, too, their milk at night; and in Oregon, I am informed, a good cow is worth as much as a yoke of cattle. Let the emigrants next year fit themselves out with cow teams, and bring loose ones to supply the places of such as get lame. We work them at the wheel and in the lead.

We have now traveled over one thousand miles since leaving Burlington, and are in full view of the Black Hills. Distance to the gap in the mountains about 200 or 250 miles, and to Fort Hall 600. The weather has been cool, without rain, for the last month. Our roads being up Platte river, in the bottom, our cattle could not suffer for water except at short intervals, when we left the river for part of a day. This, however, we done but seldom, as that river from the point at which we struck it to this place, about 400 miles, has scarcely any tributaries. None of our stock has been stolen since leaving the Kansas river. We are now in the midst of the Sioux and Cheyenne Indians, where it will be necessary to keep up a more vigilant watch. At this place we found a few Spaniards with a small cargo of flour, &c., packed on mules from Taos, in the Spanish province, about 400 miles distant. Their prices are \$25 per hundred for flour; sugar \$2 per pound; coffee, \$1.50 per pound; whisky \$2 per pint; and everything else in the same proportion. Emigrants will now be able to judge of the necessity of supplying themselves with the necessaries of life before starting. They will find it to their interests to load their

wagons with such articles as are here mentioned, which they can sell on the way, instead of encumbering themselves with furniture and other heavy loading, which they may be compelled to leave by the way. Mules we find more serviceable than horses, and those coming out should procure them.

We will depart from this place to-morrow, after which I shall probably have no opportunity of communicating with you until we reach Fort Hall. Say to those who think of emigrating that the trip to Oregon is not half the bug-a-boo it is represented to be. All that it requires is patience and perseverance.

Truly, Yours,

M. M'CARVER.

The editor of the Republican credits the above letter to the *Iowa Gazette* of November 11, and says that Mr. McCarver was late a citizen of Burlington but now one of the company on the route to Oregon.

STEAMBOATS

April 12, 1844. *Ione*, Missouri river and intermediate ports; *Wapello* and *White Cloud*, Glasgow and Chariton and intermediate landings.

CABANNE

April 18. "Captain Cabanne, with a portion of his company, have arrived in town from the north fork of the river Platte. They report their trip as very successful. The reverse is reported of the trade on the south fork of the Platte and on the Upper Arkansas. The arrival this season is much earlier than usual."

TRADING ON THE PLATTE

May 9, 1844. A letter received at Independence tells of attacks by Sioux on Pawnee during last winter; about eighty Pawnee were killed and 100 lodges destroyed. Only three Sioux were killed.

All the independent fur companies trading on the

north fork of the Platte, White River and the Missouri, had done well this season. Buffaloes were plenty on the Platte, the last herd being seen at the head of Big Island.

OREGON EMIGRANTS

Daily Missouri Republican, May 28, 1844.

Gen. GILLIAM, commander of the Oregon expedition assembled at Fort Leavenworth, writes that all the emigrants are to meet at the Indian Agency about 25 miles distant, by the 10th inst. He says to Col. FORD, who commands the other detachment of the expedition—"our company when joined with yours, will be very large—much the largest that has ever crossed the Rocky Mountains. There are in the independent Oregon Colony, at this date, 1 minister, 1 lawyer, 1 millwright, 3 millers, 1 tailor, 2 cabinet makers, 5 carpenters, 1 ship-carpenter, 3 blacksmiths, 1 cooper, 1 tailoress, 1 wheelwright, 2 shoemakers, 1 weaver, 1 gunsmith, 1 wagonmaker, 1 merchant, and the rest farmers. There are 48 families, 108 men (60 of whom are young men), 323 persons, 410 oxen, 160 cows, (16 of which are team cows,) 143 young cattle, 54 horses, 11 mules, and 72 wagons. The number of horned cattle is 713 head. Many men from the adjoining counties are on their way to join us. We shall be exceedingly happy to join you and you may rest assured that we *will not leave you.*"

Col. FORD's company has left Independence.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MISSOURI REPUBLICAN

Daily Missouri Republican, June 11, 1844.

OREGON, HOLT Co., Mo.

May 30, 1844.

Gentlemen: A small party of emigrants from Oregon, principally from Holt county, crossed the Missouri at Council Bluffs last week, after electing Mr. STEPHENS, formerly a resident of the Indian country, Captain. They crossed the river without difficulty or loss, except of a

few loose cattle. There were 27 wagons in all, about 40 men, and a large proportion of women and children. The latter must unquestionably suffer dreadfully by the journey. As a specimen of the kind of men who are going, and of the acts to which this miserable infatuation may lead, I may mention the fact, that one man whose wife had very recently been brought to bed of twins in Holt county, took her from her bed and placed her in a wagon to commence the journey. The twins died before reaching the Bluffs; but whether the woman was better or worse, I have not learned.

I suppose by next spring a year, we shall hear but little of emigration to Oregon. Three parties have gone this spring; one from Iowa Point, on the Missouri, near this place; one from Independence, and one from the Bluffs. By next spring, the true character of the Oregon Territory will begin to be known; but not sufficiently, I think, to deter a considerable number from going. But next spring a year, I think, the mania will run out. At least, I do not perceive how it can be kept up much longer. That the country belongs to the United States, I have no doubt; but, at the same time, that going to it is the very worst speculation a man in this country can get at, I have just as little doubt. It is mountainous and rugged; its plains are dry and barren; nothing but rain in winter, nothing but sun in summer; very few fertile valleys, and those of very limited extent, and no navigable rivers to compare with the great water courses of the Mississippi valley. This is Oregon.

The poor devils who start for Oregon, generally spend all they have to scrape together a wagon, some cattle, and a small outfit of provisions.—They will spend the summer in the severest toil in getting there. How they will spend the winter is not known even to themselves; for they are as ignorant as they are poor, and know nothing whatever of the country they are going to. In truth, no man of

information, in his right mind, would think of leaving such a country as this, to wander over a thousand miles of desert and five hundred of mountain to reach such as that.

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It is wrong in the people of St. Louis to encourage this spirit of emigration. The settlement of Oregon will not result in any advantage to your city. Your share of its limited trade will be but small. Trade cannot cross the Rocky Mountains; it must come by way of the isthmus of Panama. You can do better for your city by settling the vacant lands in your own State.

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Now suppose your State was filled up, would not the trade of a single county to St. Louis be greater than all the trade of Oregon?

But this letter is already too long. I can only add, that if people *will* go to Oregon, the route by Council Bluffs is the best they can travel. They can have good roads, ferries and bridges until they reach the Bluffs, and a much better route from there to Fort Laramie, by way of the Pawnees, than on the southern route.

Yours, &c.

DEATH OF JOSEPH SMITH

July 1, 1844. Prints excited accounts of the killing of Joseph and Hyrum Smith by a mob at Carthage, Ill., and fear in the surrounding country of retaliation.

FLOODS ON THE MISSOURI RIVER

July 17. The steamboat *John Aull* has returned from St. Joseph with 200 passengers, many of whom were driven from their homes by the flood and are returning to their old homes in other states.

MORMONS

July 31. Contains a sharp proclamation by Governor Ford, "To the people of Warsaw in Hancock county,"

warning them against imposing on or persecuting the Mormons. The *Republican* says it is for political influence.

Sept. 28. Says Governor Ford has assembled militia at Carthage to see that the murderers of the Smiths are brought to trial.

OREGON EMIGRATION

Jan. 14, 1845. Quotes T. M. Adams, from the *Palmyra Courier*, "who has conducted several of the emigrating parties to Oregon Territory," as saying that the next colony will start from Independence about May 1. No danger was expected from Indians, with usual caution. He had come from the Rocky Mountains with only one man for company. "Our last emigration took no cannon, but it would be advisable to take one brass six pounder. Any number of cattle can be driven with little trouble, as the country through which we pass is capable of supporting countless numbers of stock."

NEWSPAPER IN OREGON

Feb. 6. Quotes a statement of the *New York Commercial* that "one of Hoe's best printing presses, several fonts of type from the foundry of Mr. White, a supply of paper from White & Sheffield, and printing ink from Mr. Mather's factory" had just been shipped to Oregon. Some months ago a government was formed by white settlers similar to that of the territory of Iowa and a sum of money raised to establish a printing office at the Methodist missionary station at the Willamette.

STEAMBOATS

April 1. *Nimrod*, regular packet, for Weston; *Maid of Osage*, for Boonville.

April 22. *John Golong*, arrived from St. Joseph; met the *Huntsville* above Weston, for St. Joseph; *Ohio* at Greenville; *Annawan* at Jefferson City; *Nimrod* and *Henry Bry* aground at Smith's bar; *Balloon* "sounding"

there; *Lexington* two miles below; *Little Mail* at Pinckney; *Wapello* laid up there; *Boreas No. 2*, fifteen miles below Weston.

April 23. The *Balloon* snagged and sunk in five feet of water forty miles above the mouth of the Missouri; had sixty tons of hemp, large number of dry hides, some tobacco and bacon. The cargo was saved, but damaged.

April 28. *Balloon* raised and arrived at St. Louis.

Expresses from Forts Pierre, Platte, and Laramie, to the American Fur Company, arrived the 27th on the *Ohio*. Hunters were very successful at Fort Platte, but the burning of prairies, far and near, about Fort Pierre had driven buffaloes off for food.

May 5. The *Lewis F. Linn* has resumed regular trips on the Missouri.

May 19. Santa Fe traders are buying stocks of goods in St. Louis instead of going east as they formerly did.

May 22. Counted "rising of *thirty large dry goods boxes*, all labeled to different firms in Santa Fe"—one of the many sales made by merchants.

MORMONS

June 7. The trial of those indicted for the murder of Joseph and Hyrum Smith, at Carthage, Ill., ended—not guilty. The three Mormon witnesses were all impeached and Lamborn, the state's attorney, asked the jury to pay no attention to their testimony. W. A. Richardson did not speak to the jury on account of "indisposition."

Mr. Richardson afterward became governor of Nebraska, and Richardson county was named for him. He appeared for the defense in this trial.

OREGON EMIGRATION

June 14. Letters from Colonel Kearny's expedition, about 130 miles—eight days—out from Fort Leavenworth, said it had passed several companies for Oregon, all getting along well. Estimated 3000 were on the route;

divided into companies of 100 to 200, a day's march between them. Each company has 500 to 700 cattle. A good class of people, "possessing many of the conveniences, and some even of the luxuries of life."

DAILY MISSOURI REPUBLICAN

July 1. Editorial. Says this is the first number of the 24th volume; 37 years since the first number was issued, "printed upon a sheet of *foolscap*, on *pica* type." "Under different names" has lived through all changes, etc.

OREGON EMIGRANTS

July 3. Advices from Colonel Kearny's June 4 camp, near the forks of the Platte. His command comprised 280 men in five companies. "On the 24th of May they fell in with the Oregon trail, and after that passed every day some party of emigrants moving towards Oregon or California, with their families and flocks and herds, resembling the movement of the Israelites through the wilderness. . . .

"It is understood that the Dragoons are following the Oregon trail, to near the South Pass in the Mountains, in order to make that road safe to the emigrants. They are, of course, much relieved by their presence, as they no longer apprehend difficulty with the Indians, having such an armed party on the same road with themselves. The women and children are particularly gratified." It is understood that from the South Pass the Dragoons will return to Fort Laramie, going thence across to Bent's Fort on the Arkansas "and return to Fort Leavenworth, on the Santa Fe Trail; thus affording protection to the traders to that country."

July 12. Quotes the *St. Joseph Gazette* of the 4th instant, saying it has learned from traders that a company of emigrants with twenty-two wagons have entirely missed their way and got near the mouth of the Yellowstone. "The company was from Iowa, and crossed at

the Council Bluffs. They left the settlements without a pilot, with the hope of following in the trail of the main companies which left this place." They were without sufficient provisions to go on and with barely enough to return.

July 15. Mr. J. V. Hamilton, who arrived at St. Louis from Fort Laramie on the 14th, says Colonel Kearny arrived at the fort June 14. Some of the Oregon emigrants had reached the fort. Major Hamilton met on his way down 573 emigrant wagons, all progressing well.

July 19. The *Gen. Brooks*, despatched by P. Chouteau, Jr., & Co., May 22, to Fort Union, one of their trading posts on the Yellowstone, returned yesterday. They brought two of the company of emigrants to Oregon who were lost on the prairies; the rest, about eighteen males and the same number of women, were left camped on the Missouri at the mouth of the Vermillion, in a helpless and destitute condition. They left Iowa early in the spring with their own pilot, but lost the way. They were determined to stay where they were, and go on next spring. Indians had begun to steal their horses, and it was feared would get them all.

The boat brought 500 packs of robes for the Chouteau company.

DEATH OF WILLIAM L. SUBLETTE

Daily Missouri Republican, August 1, 1845.

The friends of this gentleman will hear of his death with feelings of deep grief. This event took place at Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 23d, at which city he had arrived on his way to Cape May, where he hoped to be able to regain his wonted health. He left here about the middle of the month, in the company of cherished friends, but his disease assumed a fatal aspect at Pittsburgh, and soon terminated his life.

The life of Col. SUBLETTE has been full of adventure

and enterprise. For several years previous to the expedition of Gen. ASHLEY to the Mountains, in 1820, he was a resident of St. Charles. He joined Gen. ASHLEY in what was then regarded as a desperate enterprise of that excellent man—became, at an early day, conspicuous as a trapper, and a man of tried courage—and acquired deserved notoriety for these qualities and his generosity of character. Years of toil brought with it a just reward; and when Gen. ASHLEY retired, Col. SUBLETTE, his partner, Mr. R. CAMPBELL, and others, succeeded in that hazardous, but profitable employment. He has been connected, to some extent, ever since with the trappers and traders of the Mountains, although residing, principally, in this city, and on his farm in the neighborhood. He filled several public stations, and was the POLK and DALLAS elector for this district in 1844. His death is as unexpected as it will be sincerely deplored by numerous friends all over the State. We learn that his remains will be brought to this city for interment.

INDIAN FIGHT

Daily Missouri Republican, August 15, 1845.

We are informed by the officers of the steamer *Amaranth*, which arrived last evening, from Council Bluffs, that on the 14th of July last, a band of Ottos attacked and massacred four Indians of the Pawnee tribe, who were living among the traders and men in government employ on the south side of the Missouri and opposite the Bluffs. These murders were committed, it is said in retaliation for the loss of some thirty-five Ottos in a skirmish which recently took place between the two tribes in the buffalo country.

It appears that a short time since a large band of Pawnees and Arrapahoes fell in with a party of Ottos, returning to the river from their hunting ground; taking advantage of their superiority of numbers, and the almost defenceless condition of the Ottos, they set to, and in a

fight which they managed to get up, succeeded in killing about thirty-five of their number. The massacre at the Bluffs was an act of revenge on the part of the Ottos, and the tomahawk is again dug up to be used by both tribes; they have ever been, and perhaps ever will remain, in hostile array to each other. The U. S. Agent, who was absent at the time, returned to his post on the *Amaranth*, and when she left that point all was quiet. The agent for the Pottawatomies, Major ELLIOTT, at Council Bluffs, came down on the *Amaranth* for the annuities of those Indians.—(Era, of yesterday.

OREGON MAIL

Daily Missouri Republican, September 1, 1845.

The St. Joseph's Gazette, of a late date, notices the receipt at that place, by individuals returned from the Rocky Mountains, of several hundred letters, written by emigrants to Oregon to their friends in various parts of the Union. The letters were mailed at St. Joseph's, for their respective destinations. This is a new feature in the history of the west.

STEAMBOATS

Sept. 13. *Lewis F. Linn*, regular Monday packet for Boonville, Glasgow, and Brunswick; *Mendota*, for Glasgow.

MORMONS

Sept. 17. A long article about "The Civil War in Illinois"—in Adams and Hancock counties.

OREGON TRAIL

Sept. 27. A large number of letters from Oregon settlers, brought by private carriers, had lately been deposited in the Weston post office.

SAUK & FOX

Dec. 15. The *Western Expositor* of the 6th says 500 of these Indians passed through Independence a few days

ago "on their way to lands assigned them by the General Government." The temperature was five degrees below zero, and several of their children were frozen to death.

By the treaty of October 11, 1842, the Sauk and Fox ceded to the United States all of their lands west of the Mississippi River, with an agreement that they should receive a reservation on the Missouri or its waters. They were allowed three years to vacate the ceded domain, and they were accordingly moving in 1845 to the home assigned them, contiguous to the Shawnee on the south, now in eastern Kansas. The town of Lyndon, Osage county, is within this Kansas reservation. The great domain which the Sauk and Fox relinquished was in the heart of Iowa. Rockwell, Fort Dodge, Webster City, and Waverly are near its northern boundary, from west to east; Independence, Vinton, Marengo, Ottumwa, and Bloomfield are near its eastern boundary, from north to south; its southern line was the boundary between Iowa and Missouri; and Sac City, Carroll, Audubon, Greenfield, and Afton, are near its western boundary, from north to south. The Sauk and Fox agency, that is the capital of the tribe at this time, was situated about four miles east of the junction of Des Moines and Raccoon rivers where the capital of the state of Iowa was established in 1857.

Independence, Mo., was in the southwesterly course followed by the Indians to their new but temporary abode; for the white man's insatiate land hunger still pursued them. In 1867 they were moved on from Kansas to a reservation in Indian Territory. In 1889 they divided a part of this reserve—which comprised 479,668.05 acres—in severalty and sold the rest to the United States. But this beginning of individual autonomy was the ending of the nation—the common fate of so-called aboriginal American tribes. In the order of nature, individual white men will, sooner or later, get from these individual red men the remnant of the lands which the white man's government missed getting through successive tribal cessions.

TO OREGON BY WATER

Feb. 6, 1846. "Many families, comprising some one hundred and seventy-five members, are now actively engaged in New York, in preparing for Oregon, and have chartered for this purpose a fast sailing ship, which is to leave that port during the ensuing week via Cape Horn, and to touch at the Sandwich Islands. They are generally from New England."

FIRST STEAMBOAT, 1846

Feb. 13. The *Balloon* arrived yesterday from Glasgow—the first to ascend the Missouri this year. “After so long a suspension of navigation, the appearance of the *Balloon* was greeted at the various towns along the river, with the liveliest demonstrations of joy. . . .”

THE MORMONS

Daily Missouri Republican, February 13, 1846.

We gather from several articles in the *Warsaw Signal*, and other quarters, that a portion, if not the whole, of the Mormons intend soon to commence their pilgrimage for California. That they should begin their journey so early in the season—before the winter has terminated, and long before the grass shall appear, upon which to subsist their cattle and horses—is hazardous, and likely to be attended with severe trials and much suffering. But it is stated that from ten to twelve hundred have already crossed the river from Nauvoo, and are encamped on Sugar Creek, Iowa, seven miles distant. Among them were the *Twelve*, the High Council, all the principal men of the church, and about one hundred females. They were several days and nights in getting across the river. It is said to be the plan of the leaders to send this company forward as a *pioneer corps*. They are to proceed about five hundred miles westward, where they are to halt, build a village, and put in a spring crop. They are to remain there until those who follow in the spring reach them—when another pioneer company will start for a point five hundred miles still further west, where they will stop, build a village, and put in a fall crop. The company remaining behind will, in the spring, move on to this second station; and in this manner they hope to accomplish the long journey which is in contemplation. Many of those who now go as pioneers, are to return, as soon as their crop is in, for their families. There is a spice of romance about this arrangement for their jour-

ney—an apparent indifference to the sufferings which they must undergo—a confidence in the plans and orders of their church leaders—which must attract some portion of the public sympathy, even though it be undeserved. Their future journeyings will be observed with interest.

It is said in the *Signal*, that the Twelve crossed the river on Sunday night, apparently apprehensive of some visitation from officers who might interfere with their departure. They left behind them, as agents for the sale of the remaining property, A. BABBITT, FULMER, and HEYWOOD, formerly of Quincy.

Maj. WARREN, who has been in command of the Illinois Militia stationed during the winter in Hancock county, has issued an address to the citizens of that county. In this address, he says:

That he has learned with much regret, that a body of men, some twelve in number, have assumed the authority, of notifying a number of families, to make preparation to leave the county, by the first of May next, on pain of being burned out; and this, too, as they said, upon the authority of Gov. Ford.

The *Signal* also condemns any attempt to interfere with the compromise between the two parties in that county.

SANTA FE TRADERS

Feb. 16, 1846. The Independence *Expositor* of the 7th notices the arrival of a company from Santa Fe, seven men and three mule teams. They brought about \$35,000, “forwarded by residents of New Mexico to meet their indebtedness in eastern cities.” They were thirty-four days on the road. “This adventure is regarded as testing the practicability of making this journey at any season of the year. They carried provender sufficient for their mules, and had a little left at the end of the trip.” They met but few Indians.

MORMONS

Feb. 20. A letter to the editors from Warsaw says all was quiet in Hancock county. The anti-Mormons

hoped the Mormons would leave that county quietly in the spring, but if not the antis would force them to do so.

STEAMBOATS

March 7. *Otter*, regular packet, from St. Louis to Warsaw and Osceola on the Osage river; *Wakendah*, for Weston.

March 12. *John Golong*, was to leave Weston on return trip the 7th.

March 17. *Wapello*, regular trips on Saturday evenings.

OREGON EMIGRATION

April 16. Emigrants are beginning to gather at Independence. The *Hennepin Herald* notices the departure from that county [Putnam county, Ill.] of a party of sixteen males, seven females, six wagons, twenty yoke of oxen and a large lot of provisions, headed by John Robinson.

FOR OREGON

Daily Missouri Republican, May 2, 1846.

Yesterday we saw, on Market street, four large wagons, drawn by oxen, with a large accompaniment of cows, calves, and horses, and a yet larger number of men, women and children, en route for Oregon. They were from the State of Mississippi, have been on the route about three months, and yet have from 20 to 30 days' travel before them, before they reach Independence, the point from which they expect to take their departure for the Far West. They did not appear in the least discouraged with the prospect before them, and spoke confidently of reaching Oregon this fall, in time to provide themselves with winter quarters. What most surprised us was the satisfaction and confidence expressed by the women. They appeared to be not only indifferent to the hardships and dangers of the way, but to be gratified and pleased with their prospects. In the party were a number of

young men, who, it occurred to us, would make rather troublesome customers in the event of a war between the United States and England.

LETTER FROM GOV. FORD TO A. W. BABBITT²¹

Daily Missouri Republican, May 4, 1846.

SPRINGFIELD, April 22, 1846.

DEAR SIR: I received your favor of the 18th inst., last evening, but not time enough to answer it by return mail. There seems to be a strange misunderstanding of my late order for disbanding the troops, both by Major Warren and the editor of the *Eagle*. I had thought that by this time, my opinions and wishes in regard to Hancock matters, were well known, and I did not expect to be compelled to restate them every three weeks for the purpose of being understood. You request a candid statement from me of my views in relation to disbanding the troops. I have no objection to do so once more; and then, I hope, I will have done with it.

1. I do not believe that there is any constitutional power in the Executive to drive out or exile any citizen. The exercise of such a power has always appeared to be a clear usurpation of illegal authority; and constitutes the officer who does the act, for the time being, a dictator, a king, and a tyrant.

2. I have never proposed to use the power of the State to vex or harrass the Mormons, only so far as was necessary to compel them (like other citizens ought) to obey the laws.

3. I am well convinced that it is for the best interests of the Mormons to remove to some place out of the reach

²¹ Almon W. Babbitt was an exceedingly energetic man and a prominent Mormon leader. He was missionary and general promoter of the fortunes of the saints and was secretary of the Territory of Utah. He was killed by Cheyenne Indians near O'Fallon's Bluff, on September 6, 1856, on his way from Washington to Salt Lake City. See *Publications Nebraska State Historical Society*, XVIII, 199; Bancroft, *History of Utah*, 402, 444, 452, 462.

of all neighbors, with whom, it seems, wherever they go, they are bound to quarrel. It has seemed clear to me that they can never enjoy peace in Illinois. But, you may say, why not wish the Anti-Mormons to leave the State; and permit the Mormons to remain? My dear sir, you know as well as I do that it is not left to my choice; and that five-sixths of the people of this State are Anti-Mormons, and such a removal would depopulate the State. But you may say that you only mean the Anti-Mormons of Hancock county. But would the removal of the Anti-Mormons of Hancock county restore peace? I am positively certain that it would not. It would only multiply your enemies. It would bring into immediate requisition the Anti-Mormons of Pike, Adams, Brown, Marquette, Schuyler, McDonough, Warren, Henderson, Knox, and several other counties. The people of these counties would expect to have the same difficulties with the Mormons if Hancock were given to them, that all the other neighbors of the Mormons have had from the first commencement of the Mormon name. Some Mormons would steal from them, the thieves would be traced to Nauvoo, where, in nine cases out of ten, they could not be found, or if found, could not be arrested without the aid of a military force. This would result in arousing all the surrounding counties, and you would find that you would only begin to have enemies when the Anti-Mormons of Hancock left the county. For this reason, and for the further reasons that I look upon it as a fixed fact that the Mormons and Anti-Mormons cannot, or rather will not, by any possible means live together in peace; that government cannot exist in that county whilst the two parties remain; that nothing but wars, murders, robberies, arsons and larcenies, above the civil law to prevent, or punish, is to be looked for while they do remain; that the State will have continually to be at the expense of making ineffectual efforts to prevent such a state of things, or suffer disgrace for inaction, whilst they do re-

main; and above all, the democratic doctrine, that the interest of the majorities should be consulted in preference to the interest of the minorities, all decide me to wish for the removal of the Mormons beyond the limits of the State, to some place where they will have no neighbors to quarrel with; and where, if any place on earth, they may expect to enjoy peace and the fruits of their labor.

4. You are all mistaken in supposing that there ever was any kind of contract between the State and the Mormons that the latter were to remove. The contract was between the Mormons and the Anti-Mormon parties. Gen. Hardin, Judge Douglas, Maj. Warren, and Mr. Attorney General McDougall, made no contract with the Mormons. It is true that they corresponded with the Mormons on the subject, and also with the Anti-Mormons. But they made no contract for themselves, for me, or for the State. They only acted as mediators between the two parties to bring them to an agreement.

5. Then, no one knows better than you do, how outrageously the Mormons are hated all over the State, by all such persons as would be looked to for the material of an army to defend them. I have tried to raise such a force twice, and it must be confessed that on both occasions it was found impossible to accomplish half that was intended. . . . I shall neither advise the Anti-Mormons to make war on you, nor how they are to carry it on. Nor will I advise the Mormons how they are to defend themselves. This is more than I know. I shall do nothing to discourage the removal of the ten thousand; and I would hold it to be my legal duty to protect those who remain, who are supposed to be poor, if I had the power.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS FORD.

OREGON EMIGRANTS

Daily Missouri Republican, May 5, 1846.

Correspondence of the Republican.

ST. JOSEPH, April 26th, 1846.

Messrs. Editors: It has been the impression here generally this winter and spring, that the emigration to California and Oregon would not be so great as it was last spring, owing to the unsettled condition of both countries. But from present appearances it will be as large as it has been during any time past. Emigrants from various sections of the country commenced making their appearance at this place four days ago, who report others behind them. They arrive here generally in detached parties, expecting to form general companies after they have all assembled. Up to this time, seventeen wagons and sixty persons, or more, have arrived, and this morning they broke up their encampment, and twelve wagons were crossed over the Missouri into the Indian country. The balance of the company started for Iowa Point, which is about sixty miles (by water) above, where they expect to meet and join a larger company already assembled in that neighborhood. Report magnifies the number of emigrants now encamped in Holt and Atchison counties to five hundred persons, and upwards of one hundred wagons. But of the number it is impossible to speak with certainty, as they occupy various encampments, far removed from each other. They will cross the river between this date and the 4th of May, at which time one company purpose starting upon their journey. No officers, as far as I can understand, have as yet been appointed, and this necessary act will be deferred until they have assembled on the opposite side of the river. The company which passed over at this place to-day purpose to journey about forty miles and form an encampment, with the view of awaiting the arrival of other emigrants. Captain Martin, of Platte county, was commanding this

party, *pro tem*. It is stated that the advance guard of the Mormons are marching, by easy stages, through the Grand River country, and that they will cross the Missouri some distance above the Council Bluffs. I do not know how many constitute the company, but suppose it to be the same company which passed the Mississippi from Nauvoo, (a notice of which was contained in a number of your paper,) and equally as large now as it was then. By a reference to the map of the route usually pursued by emigrants to Oregon, it does seem that they would advance their interest more, by starting from a higher point upon the Missouri river, than they have hitherto done. They not only avoid the passage of the large streams by so doing, but they also save a distance of one hundred miles in their trip, as it is so much nearer—if the statements of travelers residing here can be relied upon. St. Joseph is, doubtless, a better point to start from than any place below, and still higher up the river may be found better places than it. My letter has become too long, so I must conclude by stating, that companies will be forming and starting to both California and Oregon, from this section of country, until the 1st of June.

SAINT JOSEPH, April 29th, 1846.

I wrote to you on the 26th instant, but as I had no opportunity of sending the letter by a boat, as directed, I have it still with me, and will send it with this.

Since that date, thirty wagons, with upwards of one hundred and eighty emigrants, including women and children, have arrived and crossed the river at this place. Twenty-five wagons are still on the Missouri side, having been prevented from crossing over by the very rapid rise in the river. It commenced rising on the night of the 27th, and up to this date has risen about eight feet. The current is so rapid that it is difficult for a common ferry boat to stem it—hence the delay. Those persons who

have already passed the river have certainly formed a camp about twenty-five miles distant, and will not start from that point, upon their journey, until the 4th or 5th of May; and, in the mean time, they will await the arrival of others, elect their officers, &c. It seems to be the understanding, that all the emigrants who have passed on to the counties above, (Holt and Atchison,) will concentrate near the same place, though at different times, as there doubtless will be three or four companies.

I understand that the Mormons will cross at Iowa Point (sixty miles above) instead of above the Council Bluffs, as I first wrote you; but I cannot learn their number, nor whether they will join the other emigrants.

By far the greatest number of emigrants will start from Independence. As soon as they encamp I purpose to visit them, and then I can give you a more exact account.

P. S.—The number of wagons on both sides of the river amounts to fifty-five. The number of emigrants (each wagon averaging six, which is moderate,) amounts to about three hundred and thirty. C.

Correspondence of the Missouri Republican.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., May 16, 1846.

SANTA FE TRADE—CALIFORNIA AND OREGON EXPEDITIONS—FIRE

Daily Missouri Republican, May 21, 1846.

Since my last, the scene has entirely changed in our town. Instead of a great bustle of emigrants for Oregon and California, with their wagons crowding our streets, laying in their outfits for their journey across the plains, we have a great crowd of Mexicans and traders to Santa Fe and Chihuahua. It is supposed that we have at least two hundred Mexicans in the town and vicinity, at this time. Messrs. AGUIRA and SKILLMAN arrived here a few days since in advance of the main company, making the trip from Chihuahua in forty-six days. The present week

several companies have arrived—among them, PEO SEMLRANE, JOSE GONZALES and LOUIS YAULWAGER, Mexicans, who are on their way to the east to purchase goods. They came in the early part of the week; also, JAMES MAGOFFIN, with others from Chihuahua, have also reached here. These various companies have brought in an immense quantity of specie, amounting to about three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. These Mexicans had to make forced marches between Chihuahua and Santa Fe, owing to the hostilities of the Indians, who pursued them for the purpose of robbing them, and were much pressed.

About forty wagons have left for Santa Fe and Chihuahua this week, and others are preparing to leave shortly. The late war news from Mexico does not seem to intimidate the traders.

The Oregon emigrants have gone in advance of the Californians, to their great encampment on the Kansas river, about one hundred miles west of this. We have not yet received a census of their company, but will in a few days. The California emigrants held a meeting twenty-five miles west of this place, on Indian Creek, and elected their officers—Col. WM. H. RUSSELL, of Callaway, was elected their Captain. They have 141 fighting men, 71 women and 109 children, and 128 wagons. Ex-Gov. BOGGS and Rev. JAS. DUNLEAVY, of this county, are among them, with their families. There are many Kentuckians with them, who evince the same daring spirit that characterized their fathers in the settlemen of that highly favored region, the land of their birth.

Yours, &c.

B.

Correspondence of the Missouri Republican.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA EXPEDITIONS—SIOUX AND PAWNEE
INDIANS—THE MORMONS, &C.

Daily Missouri Republican, May 27th, 1846.

WESTON, May 17, 1846.

Messrs. Editors—I have at a good deal of trouble, visited the camp of the Oregon and California emigrants above this, and found them pushing forward with all possible expedition. They have been crossing the Missouri river, at as many different points as there are ferries between here and the Bluffs, but the largest body crossed at Iowa Point, Elizabethtown and St. Joseph. I found it impossible to ascertain the number of individuals, as no account was kept at any ferry, except of the number of wagons. They have all passed the Agency of the Iowa and Sioux villages, except forty-two wagons, which have crossed at the mouth of the Nishnebotna, the roads from all the ferries leading by and to this point, except the above. Many, if not all the wagons which were to cross at the Bluffs, came down to the Nishnebotna, partly to avoid the numerous small streams which empty into the Nebraska on the north bank, and partly to avoid the Sioux, Pawnee and other Indians who are about to make war on each other. There has been nothing like that organization which heretofore has been deemed necessary; as they have crossed they continue upon their long journey without stopping. There was no election of officers, no systematic combination, no meeting even to adopt anything in common, and the road from the Iowa village to the Pawnee is strung with them like some great thoroughfare in the States; their numbers and supplies of all kinds having inspired them with a confidence of security. The road which they go, is said to be very good, being as well supplied with timber and water as any route on the prairie, without any stream to impede them until

they reach the Nebraska. The weather has been as favorable as could be expected at this season of the year, and the grass on the prairie has been good for two weeks past. They commenced leaving about the first of the month, and continued passing the Iowa Agency daily until about the 10th, when the last of the main body left that place. All have left and are at least seven or eight days journey from the frontier, except forty wagons which were to have been at St. Joseph last night; I saw three of them, who told me they were one day in advance of thirty others, with whom they started from Iowa and the country east of it, and had been delayed by bad roads. There were seven others in the neighborhood waiting for enough to form a company. This I think will form the rear, as I could hear of no others.

One hundred and seventy-four wagons have passed the Agency, forty-two crossed above at the Nishnebotna, and there are forty still to cross at St. Joseph. This will give two hundred and fifty-six wagons, exclusive of any which may have crossed at the Bluffs; all that have passed the Agency were ox teams, with generally four yoke of oxen to each team, and the emigration from the upper country consists principally of families, and many of them large; allowing five to a wagon—and all with whom I conversed thought this a fair estimate—about 1300 souls have left these points, exclusive of the number from Independence and the Bluffs, from which latter place I have no doubt from all I can learn, at least from ten to twenty wagons have gone. They are all as well provided as the nature of the journey will admit of; the quantity of loose stock is very great, probably double the number in the teams; including work oxen, at least 5000 head have gone out.

I learn from good authority that nine hundred lodges of the Sioux Indians are on their way to make war on the Pawnees, who are preparing for them; if so, they will meet the emigrants, and I fear the next news we hear

from them will be that the Indians have murdered and robbed some of them strung out as they are on the road for two hundred miles.

Of the one hundred and seventy-four wagons which passed the Agency, twelve were supposed to be Mormons, with a large lot of loose stock, which it was believed they intended to herd on the prairie and fatten, until the main body came up; this, however, is only conjecture. A good deal of excitement has prevailed on this frontier and amongst the emigrants, by reports that large bodies of Mormons, well armed, were on their way, but I can hear of none except the above, and it is now believed they will cross at the Bluffs, if they go at all.

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EMIGRANTS TO CALIFORNIA

Daily Missouri Republican, May 28, 1846.

By the mail from Independence, we are favored with the following letter from Capt. WM. H. RUSSELL, the commander of the company of emigrants now on their way to California. It will be gratifying to the numerous friends of the emigrants to learn that they are progressing so pleasantly and enjoying such good health, not forgetting to add to their number at an accelerated ratio:

FOUR MILES WEST OF KANSAS RIVER.

120 Miles West of Independence, 19th May, 1846.

Col. A. B. CHAMBERS—We crossed the Kansas yesterday, and the two or three last preceding days being excessively warm, and our animals a good deal jaded, I considered it proper to halt to-day, which affords me another opportunity, and perhaps the last one for some time, of giving you an imperfect account of our travels.

You have been informed, I suppose, that the company, by a large majority, were indiscreet enough to select me as their commander, to justify which flattering

distinction as far as I could, I have imposed on myself incessant labors by day and by night, and if blessed with health, I shall not intermit my watchfulness until we reach the point of our destination.

Nothing at all of interest has transpired since my last letter. Our journeyings are regular, but very slow, not averaging more than fifteen miles a day. I considered it proper on yesterday, to divide the company, in consequence of the great number of wagons and the amount of stock. I retain with me ninety-eight efficient men, forty women, fifty-seven children, three hundred and twenty oxen, fifty horses, and forty-six wagons, a company quite large enough of itself, but I have my other divisions always within convenient reach, so as to enable me to concentrate, in a few hours, at any time, though I have no fears that such an emergency will ever happen.

Our peregrination, though provokingly monotonous, so far as driving oxen and forming carals are concerned, is yet occasionally mingled with a good deal of excitement, and racy wit. We are attracted almost every hour by numbers of the prairie denizens, most gaudily dressed, mounted on the wild, outlandish ponies, passing and re-passing our column, bantering our boys for swaps.

It is a great mistake in supposing that the Indian is devoid of curiosity. I think we are chiefly indebted to that quality of mother Eve for their frequent visits. As yet, I do not think they have stolen anything from us; but perhaps we have been saved by the vigilance of the guard.

Our party, without a single exception, ladies and gentlemen, continue to enjoy most robust health, as is proved by appetites that would do justice to a subject of a menagerie. If we come across buffaloes, the poor slaughtered animals will have just cause to regret our invasion of their far distant pasture ground.

We have learned the probability of our difficulties with Mexico, but it has created no alarm among our

ladies; and as I shall go on, and if attacked, the Anglo Saxon blood may be spilled, but they will not be captured, that you may rely on positively.

I am so badly situated for writing that I must of necessity come to a close, but I must first tell you how to increase our numbers, which process, we hope, will continue in our projected new home. A worthy lady was brought to bed yesterday on our march, by a cause not complained of by those "who love their lords," and in a short time my Adjutant reported twin boys added to our numbers, one of whom was named after the attending physician, and the other one after your humble servant. If we continue this way, how long will it take to people California?

I am, in haste, with high respect,

Your obedient servant,

WM. H. RUSSELL.

THE FIRST FORT KEARNY.

Daily Missouri Republican, May 30, 1846.

Col. Kearney, with one hundred and fifty dragoons, was taken on board the steamer Amaranth, at Fort Leavenworth, on her last trip up, and proceeded to Fort Kearney, on Table Creek, a new fort established about fifteen miles below Council Bluffs. Above Weston, on her way up, the boat struck a snag, which carried away the guard, under the cook house, and the whole of its contents were lost in the river; which accident caused a great deal of inconvenience, as the cooking for the whole company on board had to be done with a small stove on the after deck.

Col. Kearney returned on the Amaranth to Fort Leavenworth, where he first heard of the orders of the President for the expedition to New Mexico. The dragoons which Col. Kearney took up with him were left at the site of the new fort.

General Brooke, commander of this division, went up to the site of the new fort, on the Amaranth, and returned to the city yesterday evening. We are unable to learn at what time Col. Kearney will move on the expedition to which he has been ordered by the Government.

We understand that a number of Santa Fe traders, who had proceeded a short distance on their route, had halted, and were awaiting the instructions of Col. Kearney before they proceeded further.

An editorial paragraph in the *Daily Missouri Republican* of May 27, 1846, relates that Colonel Kearny, with General Brooke and two hundred Dragoons, had left Fort Leavenworth and proceeded up the Missouri about two hundred miles, to establish the new fort "which the United States has ordered to be erected."

These statements call for particulars. Official records show that on April 25, 1838, Colonel Kearny and Captain Nathan Boone of the First Dragoons, commissioners for selecting a site "for the advance military post," according to the act of Congress approved July 2, 1836, "to provide for the better protection of the western frontier," reported that they had "agreed upon an eminence near the mouth of Table Creek." But it was not until March 6, 1846, that the war department issued the order for establishing the post—to Colonel Kearny. In a letter written at Fort Leavenworth May 12, 1846, Colonel Kearny informed the adjutant general that Lieutenant Smith, with thirty Dragoons of Captain Moore's company and twenty horses, had just started for Table Creek and that he was hourly looking for a steamboat from St. Louis, laden with "flooring, stoves, &c., for the new post. . . ." On the 16th he wrote, at "Headquarters Detachment U. S. Army, Steamer 'Amaranth' on the Missouri river," that he had embarked on his mission, and incidentally suggested Fort Nebraska or Fort Macomb, "the latter after the late General Macomb," as suitable names for the post. On the 28th, writing at "Headquarters First Regt. Dragoons, Fort Leavenworth," Colonel Kearny reports that in company with Brigadier General George M. Brooke, Company C, First Dragoons, and Company A, First Infantry, he left the fort on the 15th; and the remarks on the roster of Company A disclose that the detachment arrived at "Camp Kearny" on the 22d. In a letter to the quartermaster-general, dated August 6, 1858, Captain William E. Prince, of Company A, relates that the site for

the fort was selected on the day after the arrival, and that Colonel Kearny and General Brooke left for Fort Leavenworth on the same day, leaving Major Clifton Wharton, of the Dragoons, to construct the work; but, said Captain Prince,

The services of Major Wharton and the Dragoons were shortly afterward required at Fort Leavenworth and I was left to continue the construction of the post. I succeeded in erecting a blockhouse, when I was ordered to abandon the place, and employ some suitable person to take charge of the public property. I think Mr. English [William Ridgeway English] was the person so employed.

According to the roster, Company A, First Infantry, comprised three officers and forty men, and two officers and twenty-four men comprised the advanced detachment of the Dragoons, which arrived at Table Creek on May 21st. On the 30th of May, Major Wharton, of the Dragoons, in command at Camp Kearny, reported that "forty-five men of Company C, First Dragoons, left this morning for Fort Leavenworth. . . . I am thus left with thirty-nine enlisted men (some on the sick report) and seven citizen mechanics to erect the quarters, defences, &c. . . ." A few of these were Dragoons on the sick list, the rest, of the First Infantry. On July 13, 1846, Major Wharton reported from "Headquarters Fort Leavenworth", that "Company A, First infantry (53 aggregate), under command of First Lieutenant Prince, First infantry, arrived here this morning from Table Creek." In his letter of August 6, 1858, Captain Prince said that "Moore's company of the First dragoons, which had been sent by land under the command of Lieutenant A. J. Smith and a company of infantry under my command", were at first left to construct the work. The exigency of the Mexican war broke this arrangement.

These founders of the first Fort Kearny subsequently had distinguished careers in the army. First Lieutenant Prince was awarded a brevet captaincy for gallant conduct at the battle of Santa Cruz, in the war with Mexico, and a brevet lieutenant colonelcy for faithful and meritorious service during the Civil War.

Brevet Second Lieutenant Abram B. Lincoln became second lieutenant of the Fourth Infantry July 12, 1846, brevet first lieutenant for gallant conduct at the battle of Molino del Rey, Mexico, September 6, 1847, and first lieutenant, November 24, 1847. He died April 15, 1852.

Captain Benjamin D. Moore, Company C, First Dragoons, was killed in action at San Pascual (now in San Diego county, Cal.) on December 6, 1846—too early in the war with Mexico, perchance, for the achievement of higher titular honors.

Second Lieutenant Andrew J. Smith gained higher official distinction than any of his comrades in the pioneer enterprise

of establishing the first Fort Kearny. He was promoted to the captaincy of his company—C, First Dragoons—February 16, 1847; became lieutenant colonel of the Fifth Cavalry, May 9, 1864; colonel of the Seventh Cavalry, July 28, 1866; brevet brigadier general for gallant service at the battle of Tupelo, Miss., March 13, 1865; and on the same day was awarded a brevet major generalship for gallant service at the battle of Nashville.

There was one black sheep in the lot. Eugene E. McLean was born in the district of Columbia and enlisted in the army from Maryland. He became second lieutenant of Company A, First U. S. Infantry, March 1, 1844; first lieutenant, June 10, 1850; captain assistant quartermaster, August 29, 1855; resigned April 25, 1861, to enter upon a notable career in the rebel army. But considering that public opinion in the North has condoned this technical disloyalty in the case of great military captains, such as Robert E. Lee, and Thomas J. [Stonewall] Jackson, and enshrined them among the country's heroes, we perforce smooth over a like delinquency of their inferiors as local patriotism.

In *Official Records* (of the Union and Confederate armies), I, 617, our second lieutenant is mentioned by the "quartermaster and commissary general", on March 28, 1861, as "Captain McLean, of the U. S. Army, and quartermaster at this place"—San Antonio. He is next noticed in the *Official Records* (II, 477), in General Joseph E. Johnston's account of the Bull Run campaign of 1861, as chief quartermaster; so he was no sooner off with the old love than he was on with the new. In his report of the battle of Shiloh, dated April 6, 1862, General P. G. T. Beauregard, commander of the Army of the Mississippi, mentions Major McLean as chief quartermaster of the department. On July 4, 1862, at Tupelo, Miss., he was relieved from duty by General Braxton Bragg, then commander of the department. McLean, now lieutenant colonel, applied for a court of inquiry as to his management. The findings of the court were strongly in his favor. In September, 1864, he was on special inspection duty in the Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

Captain Edward E. Deslonde is mentioned in General Beauregard's report above adverted to, as holding a place in Major McLean's department. Deslonde was the first receiver of the U. S. land office at Nebraska City—during President Buchanan's administration. He was a carpetbagger from Louisiana, brother-in-law of General Beauregard and apparently his protege while in the Confederate service. In December, 1862, he was promoted to be major and chief quartermaster in the pay department for Beauregard's command and remained in that office

until the end of the war, though latterly under General Joseph E. Johnston. As late in the tragedy as March 11, 1865, he is writing an explanation to the general why the troops had not been duly paid—which was simply because it had been impossible to obtain any funds. Deslonde seems to have been treated as a man of some parts by his famous superiors, and his papers evince good breeding.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE REPUBLICAN

Daily Missouri Republican, June 1, 1846.

INDEPENDENCE, (Mo.) May 25.

Several companies of Mexican traders have gone out since the war news reached here, and are making rapid pace across the plains to get into Mexico as soon as possible. They fear the U. S. troops at Fort Leavenworth will be ordered to intercept them. Several companies yet to go out are hesitating whether they will go or not; but the boldest will venture at any rate.

They have no dread of any thing, if they can once get into Mexico; but they fear interruption on the part of the United States. There is a report out, that troops from Fort Leavenworth had been ordered to Council Grove, on the Santa Fe road, to examine wagons as they pass, and seize upon all the powder and ammunition that they may find going to Mexico as merchandize. This report is not generally credited. Several companies of traders contemplate leaving in about ten days. ST. VRAIN, of Bent's Fort, is expected in a few days. A small company of three wagons arrived this morning from the mountains; they bring no news of interest.

Gen. S. D. LUCAS, of the 4th Division of the Missouri Militia, has received orders from the Adjutant General of the State to raise seven companies of volunteers, to organize and be brought under discipline and hold themselves in readiness to enter the service at a moment's warning. The general day for volunteering in this place is fixed for next Wednesday. The fire of the military

spirit has caught in this upper country, and many are anxious to engage in the conflict. Most of them do not like to volunteer, and remain at home inactive; they wish to enter the service as soon as they volunteer. If volunteers were to be called for to march to the seat of war immediately, you would find whole regiments from Upper Missouri who would pour in. But at the time we received the call of Gov. EDWARDS for 1200 men, it was too late to get to St. Louis, and get in—the number required was nearly made up in St. Louis before the news reached us. There are a few fighting men in Upper Missouri, and if they want them they can get them in short order.

We see it mentioned in the St. Louis papers, that it was in contemplation to raise volunteer companies in Missouri, to march to New Mexico and take it. The opinion of those here who know best, is, that such a thing would be exceedingly impolitic, and that it would ruin our trade with that country. Every business man in St. Louis knows, or ought to know, that a very large amount of goods are annually bought there for New Mexico, and if we send a military force against them without cause or provocation, (for they are with us in part,) it would intercept this trade entirely, and thereby cut off a traffic that has reached to nearly two millions of dollars per annum. If the war is protracted, or if our citizens should be ill treated in New Mexico, it would then become necessary to send a military force there to protect them, but under the present condition of affairs it would not be expedient to send any armed force there whatever. If the war continues, and the trade across to New Mexico is still kept up, it will be increased at least four-fold over what it ever has been. No doubt New Mexico will fall into our hands, with the Californias, if the war should be protracted. But if a negotiation should be brought about shortly, such will not be the case.

Business is quite brisk here; crops very promising—

wheat never looked better in the country at this season than now.

Yours,

B.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE REPUBLICAN

Daily Missouri Republican, June 11, 1846.

ST. JOSEPH, (Mo.) June 7, 1846.

I have not written to you for some time past, owing to the difficulty I have encountered in ascertaining the exact number of emigrants who have crossed the river at this place and above, for Oregon and California. Two hundred and twenty-four wagons have passed, up to this date, the great Nemahaw Sub-Agency, including those which have passed here and at the intermediate points. The emigrants have commenced their journey in detached parties, and, except in a few instances, have not elected any officers. Captain MARTIN, of Platte City, who passed over early in the season, was elected Captain of the first company that started, and another (name unknown,) was elected captain of a subsequent company. It is supposed that about seventy-five wagons crossed over at points above the Nemahaw Agency, making in all about three hundred wagons. About two-thirds of this number are bound to California, the balance to Oregon. They average five or six souls to the wagon.

FAVORITISM FOR FREMONT

Daily Missouri Republican, June 19, 1846.

From one end of the country to the other, there is general dissatisfaction at the appointments to constitute the command of the new regiment of Mounted Riflemen.

But the appointment of Capt. FREMONT to be a Lieut. Colonel, and the favoritism which induced it—or the fawning subserviency of the President, to secure the services of Col. BENTON in the Senate—calls for special

remark. FREMONT, only a few years since, was little known. His marriage with the daughter of Col. BENTON, may be regarded as his first introduction to the public. He soon became an especial favorite with the administration—was placed at the head of two or three expeditions to the Rocky mountains—had money lavished upon him without stint, by Congress—his books, the result of his observations, were published by direction of that body—two brevets followed these services, and the petted young man became at once distinguished, as much by good fortune as any extraordinary capacity which he possesses. A new opportunity of advancement offers, and, to soothe a Senator who lends an unwilling support to his administration, or at the instance of that Senator himself—we care not which—the President nominates FREMONT for the second in command of a new regiment, and the Senate confirms the nomination. From a brevet Captain, he mounts up, by a single act of the President, to be a Lieut. Colonel—overslaughing better soldiers, more efficient officers, men who had actually seen service and earned promotion at the cannon's mouth. The appointment outrages all propriety, all justice, all the rules of promotion in the military service, and proves that sycophancy is a surer passport to Executive favor, than any service which can be rendered to the country, even on the battle-field.

Contrast, now, the career of this young man with that of another officer of the Army, then Captain, now Major BONNEVILLE. Led by a desire to explore the country since the scene of Captain FREMONT's researches, Captain BONNEVILLE sought and obtained from the Department leave of absence for a given period. He fitted out an expedition at his own expense—procured every thing which was necessary to make the results of his adventure useful to the country, and, with this object steadily in view, traveled over regions then unknown even to the American trapper and hunter. He made maps of the country,

noted every incident of his march, encountered perils of as great magnitude as those narrated by Captain FREMONT, and, had his book been heralded with the eclat which attends an authorized publication by Congress, the public would have been just as much taken with it. As it was, compiled and arranged for the press by WASHINGTON IRVING, to whose hands it was committed, it was regarded as a highly meritorious and interesting work. Capt. B. as we have said, had engaged in this expedition on his own hook—he was absent longer than he had contemplated, or his leave authorized—he was too far off to report the fact to the Department, and very soon his name was stricken from the rolls of the army. He returned home, to find what had been done by the powers at Washington, and it was not until a long while after that he was restored to his command. Instead of being breveted for scientific discoveries quite as important as those which attended Captain FREMONT's first expedition, he was dismissed from office. Instead of being encouraged in similar expeditions, for which he had proved himself to be well fitted, he was treated with neglect. The brevet Capt. FREMONT, is now a Lieut. Colonel; Capt. BONNEVILLE, equally adventurous, and an older officer, is as yet only a Major.

The two cases prove the vast difference between having a Senator at Washington, of whom the administration stands in awe, as a friend; and a case in which an equally meritorious man had no such advantages to help him along.

STEAMBOATS

June 30. *Little Missouri*, regular packet, Weston and St. Joseph; *Wapello*, regular packet, Glasgow and intermediate landings; *Lewis F. Linn*, as high as Brunswick; *Algoma*, Glasgow.

FUR TRADE

July 4. A small company of traders from Fort

Pierre arrived July 3 on the *Balloon*, with a large number of buffalo robes consigned to P. Chouteau, Jr. & Co. They came as far as Fort Leavenworth on two mackinaw boats, thence by the *Balloon*.

July 7. Eight mackinaw boats, laden with buffalo robes, &c., with a company of thirty-six men under the charge of P. D. Papin, arrived at Fort Leavenworth July 2—from Fort St. John, “at the junction of the Laramie and Big Platte rivers”. The crew and cargo were there transferred to the steamer *Tributary*, which arrived at St. Louis July 6. The cargo comprised 1100 packs of buffalo robes, 10 packs of beaver, and 3 packs of bear and wolf skins—consigned to P. Chouteau, Jr., & Co. Papin said he had great difficulty in descending the Platte on account of low water. He was obliged to transfer the cargoes from three boats and leave them behind. He thought that two boats which left the fort before he did would be unable to get through, not having men enough to haul them over the shoals.

CAUSE OF SIOUX HOSTILITY

The Sioux are complaining that California emigrants are killing off their game and are demanding payment for the privilege of passing through. Game is very scarce and many Indians are starving.

OREGON EMIGRANTS

Oregon emigrants were proceeding slowly, divided into parties of thirty or forty wagons for the purpose of better procuring game and water. Mormon leaders were at Council Bluffs and about 1000 wagons also. They were waiting for the rest and intending to camp on “Great Pawnee Island”²² on the Platte, for the winter. They had already begun crossing the Missouri at the Bluffs.

²² So-called because it was in the Pawnee country. It was often called Big Island. Now Grand Island. Bridger's partner was Louis Vasquez.

Messrs. Vasquez & Bridger had arrived at Fort John, from Fort Hall, on Green River—"one of the extreme western posts, in the mountains"—before Papin left.

ST. LOUIS FUR COMPANY

The steamer *Clermont*, No. 2, leaves St. Louis to-day for the mouth of the Yellowstone. She was chartered by Harvey, Primeau & Co., who have associated themselves under the style of the "St. Louis Fur Company". They intend to trade on the headwaters of the Missouri, principally with Sioux and Blackfeet. C. P. Cassily, of Cincinnati, accompanies for the pleasure of the expedition. He predicts that in a few years trips to the Rocky Mountains will take precedence over many of our fashionable summer retreats.

MORMONS

July 15. The Hancock *Eagle* notices the arrival there of S. Chamberlain, "who left the most distant camp of the Mormons at Council Bluffs on the 26th ult." The advance company had "the twelve" and 1000 wagons. They were encamped on the east bank of the Missouri, in the neighborhood of Council Bluffs; were employed in constructing boats for crossing. The second company, about 3000, were encamped at Mt. Pisgah, as they had christened it, for rest. A third company was at Garden Grove, on the headwaters of Grand River,²³ where they had planted about 2000 acres of corn for the benefit of the Mormon people in general. Between Garden Grove and the Mississippi, he counted over 1000 wagons advancing to join the main bodies. The whole number of teams in the expedition was about 3700, three or four persons to each team. Total number of people on the road about 12,000.

²³ Mt. Pisgah was situated on Grand River, now in Union county, and the site of Garden Grove is in northeastern Decatur county.

OREGON EMIGRANTS

July 17. A Mr. Smith, just arrived from Oregon, gives a melancholy account of the company which left St. Joseph in 1845 under the pilotage of Mr. Meek. They lost their way and so were out forty days longer than usual, and about seventy-five died before reaching the Dalles. Deprivations produced "camp fever". They were often twenty-four hours without water.

Indians, principally Pawnee, were committing depredations on the advance company of Oregon emigrants which Mr. Smith met at Fort Laramie. Edward Trimble had been killed by the Pawnee, leaving a wife and four small children. Mrs. Smith would return as soon as possible.

STEAMBOATS

July 18. *Amaranth*, just returned from Table Creek, "a short distance below Council Bluffs,"²⁴; *Nimrod*, for Fort Leavenworth and Weston; *Balloon*, for Weston and St. Joseph; *Wapello*, for Glasgow and Boonville.

July 23. Mormons at Council Bluffs represented to be in great want of food and clothing. They had been solicited to furnish 500 soldiers for Kearny's expedition to Santa Fe [in the war with Mexico] and were referred to the Mormon headquarters at Council Bluffs. They would be well-disciplined soldiers prepared for the march with Colonel Kearny.

July 24. The *Little Missouri* had arrived from Weston.

UPPER MISSOURI TRADERS

July 25. The *Tributary* arrived on the 24th from St. Joseph; brought cargoes of seven mackinaw boats and fifty-six men from Fort Union, "at the mouth of the Yellow Stone"—taken on board at Boonville. The cargoes consisted of 18,000 buffalo robes, 2,500 buffalo tongues, a

²⁴ See page 151, *ante*.

large number of packages of skins, furs, peltries, &c., consigned to P. Chouteau, Jr. & Co.

OREGON EMIGRANTS

July 27. News that a company which had gone about 500 miles had returned to St. Joseph about the 18th. Indians had stolen all their work cattle—63—and they were obliged to hitch the milch cows to the wagons to return.

MISSOURI TRADE

Aug. 7, 1846. The *Gen. Brooke*, sent up by P. Chouteau Jr. & Co. in the spring to their fort at the mouth of the Yellowstone, with stores and provisions, returned on the 6th with 450 packs of buffalo robes, 20 packs of assorted furs, and 1400 buffalo tongues; also a young grizzly bear, an elk, and the stuffed skin of an enormous grizzly bear, shot by Mr. Culbertson²⁵ as it was pulling down a buffalo bull—300 miles above Council Bluffs. The bear weighed 1200 lbs.

MORMONS AT GRAND ISLAND

About two-thirds of the Mormons at Council Bluffs had crossed when the *General Brooke* came down. "The advance party have opened a large farm on Grand Island, in the Platte river, where they will raise a crop and most of them winter. In the spring they will move on to the waters of the Laramie, on which another farm will be opened and a crop cast."

MORMONS CROSSING AT ST. JOSEPH

Aug. 13. The *Tributary*, from St. Joseph, reports that all the Mormons had crossed the river at that place and were moving to their camps in the prairie or at Grand Pawnee Island.

²⁵ Probably Alexander Culbertson, who that year established for the company the post of Fort Benton.

MORMONS AT BELLEVUE

Aug. 15. An informant direct from Fort Laramie says "the larger portion of the Mormons who were encamped on the Missouri river, at Bellview, have moved up the river, intending to reach, if possible, before the fall sets in, the general encampment at Big Island, on the Platte river." A small number of Mormon men had come down to Fort Leavenworth to procure shoes and clothing from settlers and other traders.

Aug. 24. Officers of the *Balloon*, which arrived August 22, say that four thousand to six thousand more Mormons had arrived at Council Bluffs and were encamped there and in the vicinity. A part of them were to proceed to Bellview, but most would spend the winter at the Bluffs and "in the Indian purchase on the opposite side of the river, where they have extensive tracts under cultivation."²⁶

²⁶ This was the Potawatomi reservation. It was given to these Indians in part consideration of their cession to the United States, by the treaty of Chicago, September 26, 1833, of all their land along the western shore of Lake Michigan and between the lake and the land ceded to the United States by the Winnebago nation at the treaty of Fort Armstrong, September 15, 1832. This reservation, which the Potawatomi occupied from 1837 to 1847, was bounded as follows:

Beginning at the mouth of Boyer's river; thence down the Missouri river to a point thereon from which a due E. line would strike the NW. corner of the state of Missouri; thence along the said E. line to the NW. corner of said state; thence along the northern boundary line of Missouri till it strikes the line of the lands of the Sac and Fox Indians; thence northwardly along said line to a point from which a W. line would strike the sources of the Little Sioux river; thence along said W. line till it strikes the said sources of said river; thence down said river to its mouth; thence down the Missouri river to the beginning, provided the said boundary shall contain 5,000,000 acres; but should it contain more, then said boundaries are to be correspondingly reduced.—*Eighteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology*, part 2, p. 751, and 265, map 25, Iowa 2.

The tract thus bounded was ceded to the United States by treaty of June 5, 17, 1846.—*Ibid.*, p. 778.

The southern extremity of this reservation, which is contiguous to the northern boundary of Missouri, is about sixty-five miles in width. It extends northerly, gradually narrowing to a point in Minnesota, not far above the Iowa boundary and about twenty miles northwest of the present town of Spirit Lake. Estherville, Iowa, touches its northeastern border, which extends southeasterly a short distance west of the West Fork of the Des Moines River as far as the town of Dakota; it then extends southwesterly to a point a little north of Sac City, and in its southeasterly course from this point it passes Carroll a few

CALIFORNIA ROUTE

Sept. 11. Solomon Sublette, returning to St. Louis from California, says the route north of Great Salt Lake

miles to the east, runs through Greenfield and Mount Ayr. Its western boundary runs close to Spencer, Cherokee, and Onawa, that is, following the Little Sioux River. The Missouri River was its western boundary from the mouth of the Little Sioux to the northwest corner of Missouri.—Map 25, *Eighteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology*, part 2.

In the report of the commissioner of Indian affairs, November 25, 1838 (Senate Docs. 1838-9, p. 470), it is noted that these "Pottawatomies of Indiana" originally numbered for removal, 1786; removed prior to the last annual report—of 1837—494; removed since last annual report, "including the party now on the route," 768; now under sustenance west, 768.

In a report on the military strength of the Indian tribes of the Upper Missouri, dated August 22, 1837 (Military Affairs, VII, 965), General Henry Atkinson said that "The Pottawatomies of Chicago reside now on the Missouri river, thirty or forty miles above the state line."

The Potawatomi nation or tribe was a confusing conglomerate, and the historical accounts of it have been alike confusing, mainly through carelessness in their composition. The sketch in the Handbook of American Indians is an example. It lacks clearness and accuracy. For example, it says, that in "In 1846 they were all united on a reservation in south Kansas," whereas they came together in 1847-48, on a reservation in northeasterly Kansas. The Potawatomi of southwestern Michigan and northeastern Indiana, whose domains bordered on the southeastern and southern shores of Lake Michigan, were called the Potawatomi of the Woods, those whose domains lay along the southern and southwestern shore of the lake, in Illinois and Wisconsin, were called Potawatomi of the Prairie. Those of Michigan and Indiana were crowded out, that is, forced to cede their lands and move on westward, in the main in the twenties and early thirties; the others were able to hold on a little longer. But the claim of these Indians to a narrow tract extending southwesterly from the lake, including the subsequent site of Chicago, was given up August 24th, 1816.

In accordance with the treaty of 1833, a band of the Chicago, or Prairie, Potawatomi, numbering somewhat less than three thousand, moved to the west, but instead of going to the reservation in western Iowa, they squatted near the Missouri River, opposite Fort Leavenworth. This location is now within Platte county, Mo., one of the six counties of northwestern Missouri which constituted the so-called Platte Purchase and which was annexed to the state in 1836. The Platte Purchase was part of the cession made by the Sauk and Fox and numerous other minor tribes and bands, in 1830, and confirmed by subsequent treaties and acts of Congress in September, October, and November, 1836. It extends northward through what is now the state of Iowa and a short distance into what is now Minnesota. The annexation of the Platte Purchase precipitated the removal of the Potawatomi squatters to their reservation in Iowa, which was accomplished mainly in 1837 and as to the rest, in 1838.

In accordance with an agreement in the treaty of February 11, 1837, a reservation was set apart for the Indiana band, on the Osage River. It is now within the counties of Miami and Linn, of the state of Kansas. The report of the Ethnological Bureau, cited above, errone-

is better than the one south of it. By the south route travelers must go sixty miles without water, and it is but little shorter.

STEAMBOATS

Sept. 19. Notes the *St. Croix*, passenger boat, for Brunswick; and also the *St. Louis Oak*, the *Amelia*, and the *Galena* (with soldiers) on the Missouri.

ously says (page 767) that the Indians were moved there in 1840. Most of them arrived there in 1837.—See *Transactions of the Kansas State Historical Society*, VII, 106; VIII, 82; IX, 211.

In the treaty between the United States and the various bands of the Potawatomi, Chippewa, and Ottawa, concluded on the fifth and fifteenth of June, 1846, it was agreed "that said people shall hereafter be known as a nation, to be called the POTTOWAUTOMIE NATION." The typical Little Jo policy of moving on was predatorially pushing them off their large Iowa reservation, and there was not room for the united nation in the Osage River reservation. So it was agreed in the treaty that the Indians should cede both reservations to the United States for a consideration of \$850,000 and a reservation thirty miles square bisected by the Kansas River. It comprised what is now the southwest corner of Jackson county, the southeast corner of Pottawatomie, the northeast corner of Wabaunsee, and the northwest part—about a half—of Shawnee. Its extreme southeast corner was about four miles southwest of the subsequent site of Topeka; the northeast corner about two miles northeast of Birmingham, Jackson county; the northwest corner about six miles east of Westmoreland, Pottawatomie county; the southwest corner about four miles south of Alma, Wabaunsee county. But \$87,000 of the money consideration above named was allowed as part of the consideration for this new reservation. Both bands—of the Iowa and the Osage River reservations—were removed to the new reservation in 1837 and 1838. By an arrangement made in 1861, a large part of the reservation was allotted to individuals and all the remainder, except a tract eleven miles square in the northeast corner, was sold to a railroad company. The Indians soon let go their allotted lands and they had to be provided for in Indian Territory (now Oklahoma) where they now are, 2,288 in number and known as "Citizen" Indians. There are 781, mostly of the Prairie band, on the reduced reservation in Kansas. A considerable number, not separately counted, live with Winnebago in Wisconsin.

The report of the commissioner of Indian affairs for 1869 (page 32), discloses that there were then 2,025 Potawatomi on the "beautiful reservation of 576,000 acres, about fifty miles west of Leavenworth City." A considerable number of the tribe were still in Michigan, and others in Wisconsin, leading a roving life. At this time 598 had received allotments of land in severalty and had become citizens. The Prairie band, however, steadfastly refused to receive allotments and most of them continue to hold the part of the reservation assigned in common. In accordance with the terms of the treaty of February 27, 1867, in 1870 the citizen Potawatomi selected a reservation containing 900 square miles, situated between the Canadian River and its north fork, contiguous to the Seminole lands on the east.

In 1870, the superintendent of the central superintendency at Lawrence, reported that the citizen Indians had taken their land in severalty and were selling their farms preparatory to removal. The part of

UPPER MISSOURI

Sept. 21. *Clermont No. 2*, sent in July with men and stores for the headwaters of the Missouri, returned September 20, after an absence of seventy-five days. The boat ascended to Fort Union,²⁷ "above the mouth of the

the reservation which the Prairie band continued to hold was eleven miles square.—*Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs*, 1870, p. 260. The agent reported (page 276) that all but the Prairie band, 419 in number, "had passed from under the supervision of an agent."

In the report of the commissioner for 1871 (page 461), the superintendent at Lawrence said that there were only 350 of the Prairie band on the reservation. According to the report of the agent for the same year (page 496), 906 became citizens in 1870 and 1871 and received patents for their Kansas lands. Many of them had already lost their farms. There were 415 of the Prairie band on their reservation.

In 1872 the commissioner reported that all of the Potawatomi, except the Prairie band, had become citizens and removed to Indian Territory. There were 400 of the Prairie band on their reservation (page 31) and 1,600 in Indian Territory, all originally from Michigan and Indiana (page 39). But the department decided that having become citizens, these Indians could not lay claim to the reservation in the Indian Territory, consequently, by an act of Congress, of May 23, 1872, each head of a family and of the other members of the citizen band twenty-one years of age and upwards, was allotted 160 acres and each minor 80 acres, in their reservation in the Indian Territory.—*U. S. Statutes at Large*, XVII, 159.

The superintendent of Indian affairs at Lawrence reported (page 198 *Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs*, 1873) that the entire Potawatomi nation numbered 2,180 persons; 1,400 had elected to become citizens; 780 to hold their possessions in common. Besides these there was "a considerable number" in Wisconsin.

According to the report of the commissioner of Indian affairs of 1874 (page 38), there were 467 of the Prairie band holding their lands in common, and 1,400 "Citizens" had received their land in fee. Several hundred of them were running wild and doing much mischief in Mexico. The reservation of the Prairie band, in Jackson county, contained 17,357 acres. The superintendent at Lawrence reported (page 212) that the Prairie band were distributed on small farms and needed no assistance from the government. The agent reported (page 217) that there were 467 of this band on the reservation, 181 in Wisconsin and 30 in Mexico or Indian Territory.

In 1875 the agent reported (in the report of the commissioner of Indian affairs, page 291) that the Prairie band, which in 1861 decided to continue to hold in common a limited portion of their Kansas lands, now numbered about 625; 175 of them were roaming in Wisconsin. On page 110 of the report it is stated that the number of Indians who were directly under civilizing influence at the agency was 350.

A carefully prepared history of *The Prairie Band of Pottawatomie Indians*, by William E. Connelley, is printed in *Transactions of the Kansas State Historical Society*, XIV, 488-570. *Early Days at Council Bluffs* by Charles H. Babbitt, contains a valuable sketch of the Potawatomi on their reservation in southwestern Iowa.

²⁷ This very important post of the American Fur Company was situated on the north bank of the Missouri River, about three miles above the mouth of the Yellowstone.

Yellowstone”, making the trip in thirty-seven days. Construction of Fort Defiance at the mouth of the *Medicine*, for trade with the Sioux, had been begun. The remainder of the company constructed mackinaws at a point a mile below Fort Union, to ascend the Marias. Sioux attacked Ponca, at their village on the L’Eau Qui Court a few days before the *Clermont* arrived, killing several.

MORMONS—WITH THE PONCA

The most western post of the Mormons was found at the Ponca village, under Elder Miller. There were several large encampments there for the winter. “The party had ascended Platte river to Pawnee Island, but finding that they could not cross so well in that direction, they made arrangements with the Ponkas to settle for the winter on their land.” They had abundance of provisions and were satisfied with their condition. The *Clermont* continued to meet small parties of Mormons all the way down from the Ponca village to the Black Snake Hills.

PESTIFEROUS PAWNEE

Mr. Coburn, returning on the *Clermont* from Fort John, represents the Pawnee as spread over the plains in small parties for the purpose of plundering the emigrants and traders.

MORMON PEACE AT NAUVOO

Daily Missouri Republican, September 23, 1846.

WARSAW, HANCOCK Co., ILLINOIS.

Sunday, September 20th, 1846.

Messrs. Editors: In a former letter I gave you a succinct history of the progress of events in this county up to the time of the departure of the posse from “Camp Prairie,” six miles north of Carthage. I should have continued to advise you only that I learned you had a reporter on the ground. I shall now continue the account up to the present, touching upon such matters as I pre-

sume he was not cognizant of, and such as have transpired since he left.

On Wednesday, the 16th inst., through the mediation of the Quincy Committee of One Hundred, articles of capitulation were signed, by the belligerent parties. They had been given by Major BROCKMAN as his ultimatum, from which he would not recede, and were finally accepted by the Mormons—CLIFFORD being their Commander-in-chief. These articles were to this effect:

1st. That the posse might enter the city on tomorrow, (the 17th,) at 3 o'clock.

2nd. The arms of the Mormons to be given into the hands of the Quincy Committee, and by them re-delivered, after the Mormons had left the city.

3rd. The posse pledged protection to the persons and property of the Mormons.

4th. The Mormon population to immediately leave the State.

At 3 o'clock, on Thursday, the posse marched into the city and encamped in the south end of town. Before they had arrived, however, nearly all the Mormons and Jacks, agreeably to the stipulations, had left, by crossing the river into Iowa.

Several days previous Gov. CLARKE, of Iowa, had called out a Regiment of Volunteers, to be stationed at Montrose, to prevent disturbances on that side of the Mississippi, and, as some say, to pass along the Mormons as they would cross over. Not having seen his proclamation I can only state from rumor the design of this movement.

All the most obnoxious Jacks, and a large portion of the Mormons, had left the city previous to the hour appointed for the troops to enter, so that they marched in at 3 o'clock through a city whose streets were as desolate, for the most part, as those of Naples after an earthquake. Here and there might be seen a family of Mormons, who had not yet got their effects together, or who,

relying on the clemency of the invader, yet lagged behind; and yonder, at long intervals, were to be seen the domicile of those who, under the garb—real or feigned—of new citizenship, were expecting to remain; but of the one thousand houses in Nauvoo, I think, it might be a safe estimate to say that one hundred only are now tenanted. A large number of the vacant ones were made so, however, by emigrations of the Mormons previous to the present disturbances. The Temple rears its tall form over the whole, a splendid monument of folly. There let it remain, I say, a threefold monument to future generations—the folly of religious fanaticism, the infamy of Jack-Mormonism, and the forbearance of a grossly insulted and abused people.

Now that the war is over we will take a retrospect. The first object that strikes my mind's eye—though a very diminutive one—is Gov. FORD. The imbecility of this man may clearly be set down as the principal cause of our recent as well as former difficulties.

So fully are his sympathies enlisted on the side of the Mormons and those who have been using them as their tools, he at once assumes, without inquiry, that the writs in CARLIN's hands are illegal, and issues an order to Major PARKER to repair to Nauvoo, and co-operate with the Mormons in resisting the execution of the law.

Yours, &c.,

T. G.

NAUVOO DESERTED

Oct. 2. A correspondent who has been examining the nearly deserted town, says there were about 2000 houses in the city proper and 500 more in the suburbs—about a twelfth of all of them occupied. About half of the houses were shanties, the rest were good or indifferent. The

Mormons were selling their little properties at very low rates for means to get away.

ROAD TO CALIFORNIA

Oct. 26. W. H. Russell and many others sold their wagons at Fort Laramie "and with a pack containing a few articles pursued their journey on horseback." The new route to California "by the foot of Salt Lake", discovered by Fremont, was 200 miles shorter than the old one by Fort Hall. Emigrants were discouraged by accounts of Oregon and California got from returning travelers.

MORMONS

Nov. 6. A long letter from Governor Ford at Nauvoo. He insists that the Mormons are not trying to return. Anti-Mormons have been keeping out new citizens, but these, the governor insists, are few and harmless. The principal trouble now is owing to an anti-Mormon prepossession, with a lot of politics in it. The governor is at the head of a small military force.

PACIFIC RAILROAD

Nov. 16. Notice of a meeting that evening in the rotunda of the courthouse at which Mr. Whitney, "the projector of a railroad from Lake Michigan to the Pacific," will explain his project. The *Republican* declares that no one who has observed the march of population and improvements can doubt that the day will come when there will be railroad communication from the Mississippi to the Pacific. Whitney's route was not via St. Louis, so no account of his meeting was given.

SIOUX VS. OMAHA

Jan. 4, 1847. Reports that in a battle "in the neighborhood of the Bluffs," between Sioux and Omaha, on December 16, sixty Omaha were killed.

OREGON EMIGRATION

Jan. 18. "The Oregon fever is not yet over." A meeting was arranged for December 26, at Savannah, Andrew county, "to fix upon a place of rendezvous, and to adopt any other measures which may be necessary."

STEAMBOATS

April 2. *Whirlwind*, for Lexington; *Algoma*, for Glasgow; *Bertrand*, for Weston and St. Joseph; *St. Joseph*, for Weston and St. Joseph; *Martha*, for Weston and St. Joseph; *Tobacco Plant*, for Boonville and Glasgow; *Archer*, *Tamerlane*, and *Little Missouri*, for Weston; *Rowena* is on the Missouri.

OREGON EMIGRANTS

April 15. At a meeting of emigrants then in St. Joseph, held recently, resolutions were adopted recommending that they cross the Missouri on or before May 1, and rendezvous at the "Nimehaw Agency", about five miles from St. Joseph, till about 100 wagons had assembled, then to proceed westward. Officers were to be elected, and no one was to be permitted to join the expedition without a suitable outfit and an extra hand for every twenty head of cattle and fifty sheep.

OREGON EMIGRANTS

May 15. A letter dated St. Joseph, May 7, says the town is crowded with emigrants for Oregon. Upwards of 300 wagons had crossed there, and they were crossing daily; 100 from Illinois will arrive tomorrow. A large number crossing at Iowa point. Emigration from this place is double that of last year.

PRUSSIAN SIOUX AGAIN

In a recent fight between five Oto and a party of Sioux, four Oto were scalped. One, a squaw, swam the river to the Oto camp. Then some Omaha joined the Oto

and fired the grass surrounding the Sioux and scalped all of them, eight in number.

MORMONS

Three hundred Mormons went out as pioneers March 18, from the encampment at the Bluffs, "destined for California."

FUR TRADERS—SIOUX VS. PAWNEE—OREGON EMIGRANTS

May 28. Six of the traders "engaged in the fur companies" came in from Fort Laramie on the 24th; left there April 20. The party, under P. D. Papin would bring in about 1100 packs "of buffalo robes &c." They traveled at night to avoid Indians, and saw immense herds of buffaloes on the way. The Pawnee at that time were very troublesome. In the latter part of January, at the forks of the Platte, a war party of Sioux killed thirty-two Pawnee; one Sioux was killed and one wounded. They met the advance of Mormon emigrants, 73 wagons, 230 miles beyond Westport. They were well armed and had six pieces of artillery.

They met the first company of Oregon and California emigrants at Ketchum's Fork, and then met them scattered all along to the Wakarusa, in companies of forty to fifty wagons; in all between 400 and 500 wagons.²⁸

STEAMBOATS

July 8. *Martha*, on way back from Yellowstone, reported sunk above Council Bluffs.

²⁸ The lands granted to the Delaware Indians by the United States in 1829 "lay in the fork of the Kansas and Missouri rivers." The Kansas River, as far west as the east line of the Kansas reservation of that time, was its south boundary; a line drawn from Fort Leavenworth, at first northwesterly, and then westerly to the western limit of the Kansas reservation, was its northern boundary. The strip contiguous to the Kansas reservation on the north was only ten miles wide. The eastern boundary of the remnant of the territory of the Kansas, was about eight miles west of the subsequent site of Topeka. Ketchum was the name of chiefs and other prominent men of the Delaware and probably Ketchum's Fork was so called for one of them. It was likely applied to one of the streams which came into the Kansas through the

Tributary, John J. Hardin, and Monona, Weston and St. Joseph; Julia, Boonville and Glasgow; Amaranth, Missouri River.

SPEECH BY ABRAHAM LINCOLN

July 12. In a speech at the Chicago convention for the improvement of waterways, Lincoln opposed David Dudley Field's objections that action by Congress would be unconstitutional: "Who is to decide differences of opinion on constitutional questions? What tribunal? How shall we make it out? The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Andrew Stewart, M. C.] says Congress must decide. If Congress has not the power, who has? Is it not, at least, for Congress to remedy the objections and settle this great question? If there is any other tribunal, where is it to be found?"

COUNCIL GROVE

July 31. A correspondent says: "Council Grove is a cluster of timber skirting a small stream, and is a place of general rendezvous and repose for Santa Fe traders. It is 126 miles from Fort Leavenworth. The Government has a smith shop here, for the purpose of repairing wagons, shoeing horses, &c. There is also a store and dwelling, owned by whites, and 20 or 30 Indian wigwams. . . ."

"OREGON BATTALION"—ELECTION OF POWELL FOR LIEUTENANT-COLONEL

Sept. 9. Hears from Jefferson City that the governor has received intimations that there was corruption

Delaware territory on the north, but I have been unable to find out which one.

The Oregon Trail, which was by this time a regular route for traders in the Rocky Mountains region, as well as for emigrants, crossed the Kansas River at various places near the site now occupied by Topeka, and the Wakarusa not far east of the site now occupied by Lawrence. It was identical with the Santa Fe Trail for a distance of forty-one miles east of Independence, leaving the older highway at a point now near the town of Gardner, Johnson county, Kas.—a station on the Santa Fe railroad.

and intrigue in the election of the lieutenant-colonel of the battalion, and he had advised Lieutenant-Colonel Powell of the propriety of his demanding an investigation of the charges.

CALIFORNIA ROAD

Sept. 22. A letter from Lilburn W. Boggs, ex-governor of Missouri, from California, denounces the "tomfoolery" of electing officers and making rules and regulations for emigrant companies. From ten to twenty wagons were enough for each company. Travel on a regular gait of fifteen to twenty miles a day; no pilot needed. At the Little Sandy, twenty miles from the South Pass, take the right hand road, leaving the Fort Bridger road to the left, intersect the Bridger road in the Bear valley before reaching Soda Springs, saving near 100 miles and as good a road. Take no new routes; keep on to Fort Hall, then on by the Port Neuf.

"OREGON BATTALION"

Sept. 30. A letter from "Little Nemahaw, Sept. 16, 1847," says the battalion left Fort Leavenworth on the 28th ult. for Grand Island and on the 3rd received orders to proceed to Table Creek, build quarters and winter there. "You know that this command could have left for the prairies nearly two months since, if necessary provisions had been made for their outfit. As it is, we have to remain almost in idleness till spring—say April or May. Why can't we be sent to Mexico or some place where we can do some service?" There is some dissatisfaction among a few of the companies of the battalion about the election of the colonel, but so far he has pursued a very correct course. "Captain Craig left with his company on yesterday to protect the annuity of the Pottawattomies on its way to Council Bluffs. A few days since, a war party of the Sioux's killed twenty or thirty Ottos. The health of the battalion is excellent." The letter is signed "W".

Oct. 1. Editorial. Says Governor Edwards was the warm friend of Sublette, Colonel Powell's opponent at the election for the colonelcy, and perhaps he interfered in the election.

Oct. 2. Letter from "W", dated "Fort Kearny, Sept. 22, 1847," says the battalion arrived on the 18th instant.²⁹ "Capt. SUBLETTE, with three lieutenants and sixty-four privates and non-commissioned officers, leaves on to-morrow, to accompany Lieut. Woodbury in selecting a suitable site for a fort."

MISSOURI RIVER TRADERS

Oct. 22. Steamer *St. Peters* arrived last evening, took on board, below Fort Leavenworth, sixteen men and cargoes of three mackinaw boats, consisting of about 5,300 buffalo robes, &c. They left Fort Pierre on the Yellowstone [Missouri] about September 17.

"Mr. Sarpy, who has been in the Indian country on the head waters of the Osage and Platte, was a passenger on the *St. Peters*. He reports that the Sioux are still attacking the Otoe and the Pawnee."

OREGON EMIGRANTS

Nov. 5. From an editorial item. Commodore Stockton and suite arrived at St. Louis November 4, by the overland route from California, upwards of 100 days on the road. He met Oregon emigrants in detachments. They had very little trouble with Indians. "Only a very small number of those who left this country last spring had determined on going to California. The mass of them were destined for Oregon."

OREGON BATTALION—OLD FORT KEARNY

Nov. 30. "The Oregon Battalion is stationed for the

²⁹ The roster of the battalion shows that it left Fort Leavenworth September fifth and arrived at Table Creek September fifteenth, and that on the 23rd Lieutenant Daniel P. Woodbury, of the engineer corps, with an escort of five officers and seventy-eight men left for Grand Island, "for the purpose of a survey of the vicinity."

winter at Fort Kearny, but the nearest post-office is at High Creek, Atchison County, Mo. It is necessary for all letters to be directed to that office."

Dec. 6. Letter from a volunteer, dated "Fort Kearny, November 9th, 1847."

"We are getting along here very comfortably. We have erected, and nearly completed, some sixty or seventy log cabins, with slab, dirt and straw roofs. The command has been a great deal (and unnecessarily) divided. Capt. [Andrew W.] SUBLETTE's company [A] returned from Grand Island on the 23rd ult., delighted with their trip, and convinced that it was a great mistake in the Government stopping us at this place.

"A detachment of two hundred and seventy-two men, under Capt. [David] McCausland, were sent [October 9] to scour the Punkaw and Sioux country. They proceeded some three hundred miles; and are now returning, with horses worn and dying, without having seen one Indian, or accomplished a single useful object. Col. POWELL was satisfied with the impropriety of this move, from the first—or, at least, so expressed himself; but was almost forced into it by the solicitations of HARVEY, MITCHELL, CRAIG, and others." HARVEY was trying to shirk out of the responsibility, hearing that the move was somewhat censured at Fort Leavenworth. "The command was expected at Sarpy's Point yesterday, and will be here tomorrow."²⁰

STEAMBOATS ON THE MISSOURI

Feb. 8, 1848. Notes that the steamboat *Lightfoot* will

²⁰ Lieutenant Colonel Wharton, of the First Dragoons, in a communication to the adjutant general of the U. S. army, dated at Fort Leavenworth, November 18, 1847, condemned this expedition, which, he said, "has recently returned, and as I expected, without seeing an Indian." D. D. Mitchell was superintendent of Indian affairs at St. Louis and Thomas H. Harvey commissioner of Indian affairs. The other alleged pernicious meddler was Captain James Craig, Company C of the battalion of Missouri Mounted Volunteers. Andrew W. Sublette was captain of Company A, and David McCausland of Company B.

hereafter be run as a regular packet on the Missouri and Osage rivers.

Feb. 9. *Tamerlane* and *Mandan*, regular packets for St. Joseph, and the *Hardin* for Weston.

March 17. *Bertrand*, for Weston.

March 30. The *Little Missouri* left Weston, returning, March 22, snagged on 25th, twelve miles above Glasgow. She sank in six feet of water. Machinery and fixtures may be removed without difficulty. No lives were lost. A large number of passengers, including a lot of politicians going to a convention, who did not behave well.

Rowena (May 1), for Brunswick.

EMIGRATION

May 13. Two hundred and ten wagons for Oregon and California had crossed the river at St. Joseph, and 40 or 50 at the ferry above. Emigration was not so large this year as last. From 1500 to 2000 Mormon wagons were expected to leave Council Bluffs and Winter Quarters in a few weeks, for Salt Lake.

STEAMBOATS ON THE MISSOURI

May 19. *Julia* (new) and *Wyandotte* (new) for Lexington, Weston and St. Joseph; *Mandan* for Council Bluffs; *Boreas*, for Lexington, Independence, and Weston; *Kit Carson*, for Boonville, Glasgow and Brunswick.

FORT KEARNY

May 30. Colonel Powell left old Fort Kearny May 13, for Grand Island, to erect a fort. The several companies of the battalion had left at different times previously. The command may be sent on to Oregon.

The date should be March 12. Colonel Powell relinquished command at Fort Kearny and left for Grand Island on that day.

June 20. Captain Van Vliet, of the quartermaster's department, arrived in St. Louis yesterday direct from

Fort Childs. He left the fort on the 5th instant with a small escort. A train of wagons was to leave soon after.

Colonel Powell, in command of the Oregon Battalion [Missouri Mounted Volunteers], reached the head of Grand Island on the 1st instant, with three companies—Captains Sublette's, McCausland's and Craig's. The two other companies, with the baggage trains, arrived four days after. All in good health. Only one man died on the way out—a private in Stuart's company. The Pawnee, who sold the land for the fort, were in a distressed condition. The tribes around were at war against them. Recently a party of Iowa and Sauk took seventeen Pawnee scalps at a Pawnee village. On the 7th the Sioux burnt a Pawnee village while the inhabitants were away hunting.

STEAMBOATS ON THE MISSOURI

June 30. *St. Louis Oak*, for Boonville; *Kit Carson*, for Boonville and Glasgow; *Sacramento*, for St. Joseph and Weston.

July 3. *Whirlwind*, and *Sacramento* for Weston; *Julia*, for Brunswick; *Cora*, for Council Bluffs; *Rowena*, for Brunswick.

July 4. The *Wyandotte* arrived from the Missouri last evening with over 1400 bales of hemp, about 100 casks of bacon, 430 bbls. of pork and lard, a quantity of tobacco and other produce, and 80 passengers. Low water from St. Joseph down.

July 20. Under date line of "Fort Kearny, July 10, 1848," the following news from Fort Childs was written from that place to the correspondent at old Fort Kearny: No buffaloes had appeared near the fort up to the 28th instant, but they were coming down the Platte. Deer and antelopes were becoming scarce. Eight or ten cases of smallpox in mild form. "The men are anxiously awaiting the arrival of the 1st Rifles to be relieved, to enable them to return to their friends and homes." The Paw-

nees are friendly only from necessity, waiting for a good present of ammunition to commit depredations on all property within their reach. Mentions the "killing and wounding of two Mormons," by Omaha, which took place six weeks since. Captain Van Vliet arrived here [Old Fort Kearny] from St. Louis on the 8th inst. and leaves today for Fort Childs. "He has had an arduous duty to perform here in transporting supplies, &c., to Fort Childs, and from his amicable character and officer-like conduct, has gained the good will of the Battalion."³¹

News of peace with Mexico and of the nomination of General Taylor for president created quite an excitement at Fort Childs. All work ceased and there was an illumination in the evening.

The battalion was in high spirits.

Oto Indians stole fifteen horses from the detachment that left here, but after a pursuit of 200 miles, the horses, and others stolen from the battalion and citizens, were recovered. Captain Van Vliet insists that a post with two mounted companies be established there, or citizens would be compelled to follow Indians to recover property.

HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION IN WISCONSIN

Aug. 2. Notes from the Madison *Argus*, that the effect of the exemption by the legislature of forty acres, for homestead, from sale on execution, or a lot in any incorporated village, will be "to strike out of existence, for various purposes, seven-eighths of the property of Wisconsin—credit will be annihilated—legal liability abrogated—and common notes of hand and other evidences of debt will give place to mortgages: in short the collection of debts is effectually prohibited."

³¹ Captain Assistant Quartermaster Stewart Van Vliet, distinguished in the Civil War—March 13, 1865, brigadier general of volunteers, and brevet major general for faithful and meritorious service during the war.

FIRST BUILDING AT FORT KEARNY

Daily Missouri Republican, September 7, 1848.

Correspondence of the Republican.

Oregon Battalion—Fort Childs.

FORT CHILDS, NEBRASKA TERR'Y,

August 22, 1848.

DEAR SIR: Wars and rumors of war have been all the rage in this part of the world for the last week, but fortunately no blood has been shed, and no limbs broken. The number of "terribly scared," however, can be come at by figures; but as the returns have not all yet been handed in, I am unable to give you any definite information.

You, doubtless, have us all killed off by this time, and to relieve the *public anxiety*, and to show that we are still alive and kicking, I will give you a brief and hasty account of the origin and termination of our last Indian war, in which the chivalry of Missouri, yclepted the Oregon Battalion, was arrayed on the one side, and the squaws, papposes, and decrepid warriors of the Pawnee nation, on the other.

The first intimation that we had that an opportunity was about to offer for us to "flesh our maiden swords," was brought to us by an express rider, from the vicinity of the Pawnee village, about ten days since. He was sent by two officers of the battalion, who left here for Fort Kearny a few days before. It appeared that when these officers arrived at the Pawnee village, they were met by the principal chief of the nation who commenced telling by signs and Pawnee language, neither of which they understood, some story, in which the name of "Si-re-cherish" frequently figured—together with the sign of cutting throats, &c. &c. They at once thought, and very naturally too, that this chief, whom Col. Powell had reprimanded,

manded a few days previous, for his general conduct toward the whites, had taken the war path against us, and considered it their duty to send the Colonel the information, particularly as several of our train were still below the Indian village. The express reached here about midnight; the bugles were sounded, and orders given for two hundred and fifty men to march at daylight. From that hour till morning was a busy time—such filling of haversacks and cartridge boxes—such examining of old muskets and rubbing of rusty swords, and making of wills, has not been witnessed this many a day. The affair looked squally at the outset, but, as is often the case, the result fell far short of what the appearance at the gathering of the clouds certainly indicated. Our command moved promptly and rapidly, and the sun of the second morning found the Pawnee village under the muzzles of two of our long twelve-pounders, which we had brought along with the rest of our movables. Our plans had been so well laid and our march so well executed, that the Indians knew nothing of our movements until they found us in front of their village. But to tell who were most surprised, the Indians or ourselves would be a difficult matter—the Indians at seeing us there, or ourselves at finding that the grim Indian warriors that we had pictured, ready to dispute the ground with us, had all disappeared into thin air. The Colonel assembled the chiefs, and upon an investigation of the matter, through our interpreter, it soon appeared, that what appeared to our two Lieutenants as war against the whites to the knife, was the enacting of a nice little episode in a private family; and which, by the way, is quite common, even amongst the *first Pawnee families*. As the story ran, the daughter of the noted Si-re-che-rish was married to a chief of some considerable importance in the nation; but, instead of her being a comfort to her husband, had proved to be—as is sometimes the case in civilized life—a perfect termagant. One morning he commenced cor-

recting her; when seeing a billet of wood, she carried the war into Africa, and was in a fair way of coming off victorious, when the husband as he had a right to do, sprang his bow, and sent an arrow through her heart. According to Indian law, her next of kin was entitled to the privilege of burying his tomahawk in the husband's head; Si-re-che-rish being this individual, of course lost no time in placing his son-in-law on the trail towards the happy hunting grounds of the Indian. This domestic tragedy was the origin of our last bloodless—as far as we were concerned—Pawnee war. After showing the Pawnees what we would have done, had they given us half a chance, we quietly shouldered our firelocks and trudged off again for Fort Childs where we arrived to-day. We brought off old Si-re-che-rish as a prisoner; not for what he has done lately, for of late years, I believe, he has been killing Sioux and buffalo—but for the misdeeds of his past life. Although the Battalion was sent on a wild goose chase, Colonel Powell deserves, for his promptness, and the way in which the expedition was managed, and had there been occasion, he would have rendered a good account of the Battalion.

The works here are progressing but slowly, and however gallant volunteers may fight, certainly the men never intended to work. The Battalion has now been in the service one year, and can show *two* buildings *nearly* half completed, one is a *sod* stable, and the other a storehouse. As these buildings have only cost the United States \$200,000 each in their *incomplete state*, it is difficult to say what sum Uncle Sam will have to “shell out” to finish them. All are looking for the Rifles, or some other troops to relieve us. We are tired of the war and wish to return to the bosoms of our families.

NEBRASKA.

Sept. 8. Under the date line, “Fort Childs, Platte River, Aug. 22, 1848.” “T. J. T.” gives an account of

the treaty for a site for the fort. The \$2000 in goods and merchandise, as consideration, purchased by Stewart Van Vliet, of the quartermaster department was much needed as the Indians were in a destitute condition. The supplies included blankets to cover their nakedness and ammunition and guns to protect them from their numerous enemies.

Some balance of the \$2000 was expended in presents, distributed, as a reward for virtuous action and good conduct toward the whites, among chiefs. The bad Indians were slighted and scolded instead. The correspondent says Grand Island was about sixty miles in extent and contained "much the largest proportion of valuable timber to be found anywhere on the Platte river." All of it was included in the purchase under the treaty.

MORMON VOTE IN IOWA

Sept. 14. Quotes the *Washington Union* saying that Iowa would be safe for Cass and Butler, let the Mormons do their worst. In any event, it contended, they would not be legally entitled to vote, and their votes would not be counted. So that the Democratic electors were sure to cast the vote of the state.³²

Sept. 15. Quotes from the editor of the *Keokuk Dispatch* an account of an interview with A. W. Babbitt who denied that he was instrumental in transferring the Mormon vote to Miller, Whig, and that Chambers & Knapp, of the *Republican*, furnished \$300 for the purpose, but they had done the business with another man. Chambers & Knapp hotly deny the whole story.

³² Lewis Cass and William O. Butler, candidates for president and vice president on the National Democratic ticket. They carried the state against the Whig candidates by a majority of 949, counting the votes of Pottawattamie county, which were mostly Mormon and for the Whigs. But the rejection of the vote of that county increased the democratic majority to 1,434. General William Orlando Butler was a very distinguished soldier and prominent politician of Kentucky. He declined President Pierce's offer of the governorship of the Territory of Nebraska.

OREGON TRAIL

Sept. 18. A Fort Leavenworth correspondent writes, on September 11, that Governor Lane and an escort of twenty-five men under Lieutenant Hawkins, of Company C, Mounted Rifles, left for Oregon, via Santa Fe, San Diego or San Francisco. "The northern route, via the South Pass, Fort Hall, &c., was, upon the strictest enquiry, abandoned by Governor Lane as being impracticable at this season of the year for a company of raw recruits. . . ." Lane and the rest of the civil officers for Oregon were on their way to the new territory.³³

FORT CHILDS

Sept. 24. A letter from Fort Kearny dated the 14th instant, states that Lieutenant Craig and several of his men arrived that day from Fort Childs. "They reported that Col. Powell, in command of the battalion, had allowed three companies to go to their homes—Company C, Captain Craig; Company D, Captain Rodgers; and Company E, commanded by Lieutenant Smith. They were all directed to meet at their respective county seats on the 30th inst. Fort Childs was then occupied by a portion of Captain SUBLETTE's and Captain McCAUSLAND's companies, but they were in expectation that relief would be sent to them soon. The health of the men was excellent, and no danger was apprehended from the Indians. Colonel Powell still kept the principal Pawnee war chief [Si-re-cherish] in custody at Fort Childs."

FREMONT

Oct. 4. "Lieut.-Col. Fremont, and thirty-five young and athletic men, left this city yesterday, on board the steamer Martha, *en route* for California. They disem-

³³ The famous and notorious Joseph Lane, appointed from Indiana. He took the Santa Fe route to San Francisco and shipped there for the Columbia River. The rest is chiefly partisan buncombe for the southern route. Second Lieutenant George W. Hawkins commanded the escort.

bark at Westport, where the largest portion of their baggage, mules, horses &c., are in readiness, and thence proceed across the plains, by what is known as the Southern or Cimarrone route. . . . His lady accompanies him as far as Westport, at which place he is to be joined by the celebrated Santa Fe and Western traveler, Kit Carson."

GENERAL KEARNY

Oct. 17. Is still so low as to make his recovery doubtful. He was removed from Jefferson Barracks three or four days ago, by easy stages, to the residence of a friend in the country.

Oct. 24. Reprints a great eulogy of the general from the *Louisville Courier*. Last year he was stationed at Vera Cruz in the most unhealthy season and was attacked by the "vomito," from which his present fatal disease resulted. "He is and justly regarded as a model soldier, a model gentleman, and a model citizen."

Captain Charles F. Ruff, with Companies G and I Mounted Riflemen, left Fort Leavenworth on the 15th instant for Fort Childs, to relieve Colonel Powell's command—"the Oregon Battalion."³⁴

FROM NEBRASKA TERRITORY

Daily Missouri Republican, October 31, 1848.

Correspondence of the Republican.

FORT CHILDS, NEBRASKA TERRITORY,
October 6, 1848.

Since my last, nothing of any vital importance has transpired in this valuable portion of Uncle Sam's dominions. We are still eating our rations, working just *enough* to give us an appetite, keeping a sharp lookout on the Fort Leavenworth trail for *that* relief which it is feared will never reach here, and blessing the Govern-

³⁴ For some account of Captain Ruff's fine career, see my history of Fort Kearny, *Collections Nebraska State Historical Society*, XVI.

ment generally for the fatherly protection which it has extended over us ever since we have been in the service. I say *we*; but that word represents but a small portion of the original Oregon Battalion. At odd times since the proclamation of peace, single files, squads, platoons, and whole companies have left here for the frontiers, so that now the entire garrison of Fort Childs consists of the headquarters of the Oregon Battalion, and some eighteen or twenty men. This number will soon be diminished, as the headquarters will take up the line of march for Fort Leavenworth in a few days.

No fears may be entertained for those who remain behind, for they will be able to defend themselves against all comers, as each man is armed with a fine brass 12 pounder, and some five hundred rounds of fixed ammunition. I presume you are not aware what extensive military preparations are being made in the middle of our western prairies. Flying Artillery, block houses, guns and carriages, and in fact everything that has been invented of late years to expedite our exit from life, have been profusely lavished upon us during the past year. Every fort out here is to be garnished with eight long brass howitzers, according to plans sent out from Washington and it is thought that, with the addition of a few 24's and paixhans,³⁵ any attempt of the English to invade the United States by the way of Oregon could be defeated. The Pawnees, numbering some twelve hundred shirtless warriors, armed with bows and arrows, can doubtless be kept off without the last addition, as but very few of them

³⁵ The Paixhans was one of the first high power guns for firing shells, invented in 1824 by H. J. Paixhans, a Frenchman. In *Collections of the Nebraska State Historical Society*, XVI, 259, I gave some account of the spiking of these howitzers, when the Civil War began, by Captain Charles H. Tyler, Company F Second Dragoons on March 1, 1861, and of Company A, after March 16, 1861, then a part of the garrison of Fort Kearny. He assumed command of Fort Kearny April 15, 1861, relieving Colonel Dixon S. Miles. Though he had been educated at the U. S. Military Academy, he promptly deserted from the army to follow the fortunes of his native state—Virginia—and he had a more notable career in the Confederate army than his compatriot, Eugene E. McLean (ante, p. 153) and rose to the rank of brigadier general.

have as yet been initiated into the secrets of Vauban. The Sioux and Pawnees are still actively employed in taking each other's scalps, running off horses, and other amusements incidental to Indian life. The last foray was made by the Pawnees, a few days since, in which they stole twenty-five horses. They were incited to this by the Sioux having left, a short time before, one band, the Pawnee Loups, entirely on foot. This is a war of twenty-five years standing between these two tribes, and in all probability will continue until one is exterminated. The Sioux are the best warriors but the Pawnees are decidedly the best thieves. Everything they rub against appears to stick to them as if attracted by a powerful magnet. This property is not confined to the "canaille" of the tribe but shows itself even among the *first families*. The entire Pawnee nation has just swept over us on its way to the hunting grounds on the Blue, and scarcely a single light movable article is left behind. A second such visit would ruin us, as clothes are difficult to be had in this part of the country. One of the gentlemen of the post invited one of the first families to be seated in his room for a short time, and when they left he found himself poorer by several shirts, towels, handkerchiefs, combs, &c., &c., than when they entered, and this too after having made them several presents. The Missionaries turned their attention to these fellows some time ago; but after laboring ten years without making a single convert, and having most of their small things stolen, they retired from the field with disgust—leaving the Pawnees to work out their own salvation. Old Si-re-cher-ish has been turned loose, and is again at his old amusements of killing Sioux and hunting buffalo.

It might appear strange that we should leave here before being regularly relieved, but our contract with the Government terminated with the termination of war, and we conceive that they have no right to retain us longer. We were willing to allow a sufficient time to expire for

troops to reach here, but none have come, and not a word has been received for months, to indicate that they knew that we were in the service. So we have concluded to go home and draw our \$15 or \$20,000 [\$20.00?] a month, and wait with what patience we can muster the pleasure of those whose duty it is to discharge us. With such an arrangement, should they be inclined to retain us in the service for the *five years*, I think the most of us will be satisfied. The only objection would be the trouble it would give us to go to Fort Leavenworth for our pay. Possibly, in consideration for our past services the Paymaster would be sent round to our homes; however on this point we will not disagree.

Everything here indicates an early winter. Although several heavy frosts have fallen, and not many days will elapse before the fall fires will eat up what little grass still remains on the prairies. Governor Lane has not yet made his appearance. Should he attempt to cross the mountains this fall, some one will doubtless have the pleasure of digging him out of its gorges next spring.

Should anything turn up here between this time and spring, such as a fight, the arrival of a *relief* or anything else of such an unlooked for nature, you shall be duly apprised.

Yours, &c.

NEBRASKA.

P. S. Mr. Culbertson and party from St. Louis passed here on the 1st for Fort Laramie. Some two hundred wagons passed down yesterday on the opposite side of the Platte, from the valley of the Salt Lake. They are going to the frontiers for a fresh load of Mormons for the happy Valley. It is understood that so soon as a sufficient number of the faithful reach Salt Lake, that they intend to apply for a Territorial Government. The movement, I think will be made next year.

MORMONS

Nov. 8, 1848. The steamer *Grand Turk*, on her last trip from New Orleans, brought up 225 English emigrants, destined for Salt Lake. It is said that between 300 and 400 more are coming from Liverpool on the *John Prince*.

Nov. 10. "The Battalion under Colonel Powell is still at Fort Leavenworth, but will be paid off and discharged during the present week."

Nov. 25. Under date of "Fort Leavenworth, Mo., Nov. 16, 1848," notes that "The Oregon battalion of Missouri Mounted Volunteers have been mustered out of service and paid. Today the last detachment, under command of Lt. Lefaivre [First Lieutenant Aut. Lefaivre], arrived from Fort Childs, having been relieved by Captain Ruff's command of Mounted Riflemen. This command reached Fort Childs twelve days after leaving this post which at this season of the year is considered a quick trip."

Dec. 19. "The escort from Company C, Mounted Regiment, which left Fort Leavenworth for Fort Childs, was unable to cross the Missouri at Fort Kearny on account of its being blocked with ice. It had in charge a quantity of clothing and ammunition for Capt. Ruff's command, and accompanied Dr. Fullwood, U. S. A., to Fort Kearny, enroute for Fort Childs."

SOUTH PASS

Feb. 17, 1849. Colonel Benton, in a speech in the senate on a central road to the Pacific, said that the South Pass "was discovered precisely forty years ago by the hunters. . . ."

March 20. A Westport correspondent, March 13, says oxen can be bought there for California outfit at \$45 to \$50 a yoke; mules (Mexicans which are preferable),

\$50 to \$55 per head; wagons about the same as at St. Louis; all kinds of provisions were obtainable there.

FOR CALIFORNIA

April 11, 1849. Independence, April 6, 1849. About 1000 emigrants were there enroute, every state in the Union except Delaware and Texas represented among them, the most from Ohio. There were fifty-one in a party from Cincinnati, with ten wagons, twenty tents, and five marquees. Two of the wagon bodies made of sheet iron for occasional use as boats; 200 lbs. of bread and 28 lbs. of bacon for each man and provisions for twelve months after their arrival, had been shipped via Cape Horn.

April 18. From St. Joseph, April 10. There is great fear that the large numbers going will destroy grass; so companies will go in parties barely large enough for protection.

TRANSPORTATION TO CALIFORNIA

April 23. Mentions the teams and wagons of the "Pioneer Line" of St. Louis, a permanent public means of conveyance from the Missouri to the Pacific, at a cost of \$200 per passenger; well equipped and experienced conductors.

STEAMBOATS

April 27. *Bay State*, *Haydee*, *Sacramento*, and *Timour* as high as St. Joseph; *Tamerlane*, for "Ft. Kearny" and Council Bluffs; *Alton*, for Weston, St. Joseph and Fort Kearny; *Carson*, for Glasgow and Cambridge; *Julia*, as high as Glasgow.

April 29. The supply of oxen and mules at Independence on the 20th exceeded the demand.

FOR CALIFORNIA

May 2. About 3000 emigrants for California had arrived at St. Joseph up to April 25. Roads in every di-

rection were lined with wagons from the lower counties of Missouri, and from Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Illinois. A majority of these intend moving leisurely as far as Fort Kearny (old) and Council Bluffs and there make their final start. Roads from Independence, St. Joseph, Fort Kearny and Council Bluffs connect at Grand Island.

May 9. *St. Ange*, *San Francisco*, and *Algoma* as high as St. Joseph; *Martha*, Missouri River; *St. Joseph*, and *Mustang* for Ft. Kearny and Council Bluffs; *Light-foot*, for Council Bluffs.

The Stansbury expedition to Salt Lake has been organized, by Colonel J. J. Abert; now being fitted out in St. Louis.

CALIFORNIA CONGESTION AND CHOLERA

May 12. Two ferry boats running all day and most of the night at St. Joseph could not carry all the waiting emigrants. The steamboats *Highland Mary* and *Sacramento* were assisting. Toll, five dollars, and even as high as ten, for one wagon and team.

There is cholera at Independence and Kansas, and both places are almost deserted. Six or seven deaths at Kansas on the 9th,—thirty-five on the steamer *Mary* between St. Louis and a point a little above Kansas, and seven or eight on the *Kansas* as far as Independence. At Jefferson City the *Monroe* was laid up and nearly, if not quite, deserted by passengers, officers and crew.

May 17. From Independence, May 13. At least 14,000 persons have arrived at their various places of rendezvous and are ready, or have moved, for the plains.

KANSAS CITY

The little town of Kansas, three miles from Westport, last week all business, is now nearly depopulated. Business is wholly suspended; cause, death of thirteen persons Friday and Saturday last.

Westport is so far spared.

RIFLE REGIMENT

June 2. Fort Leavenworth correspondence, May 25. "The Rifle Regiment left on the 10th for their destination on the Oregon route." Several officers had families with them.

Maj. Sanderson stops at the first post on the route, viz., Fort Laramie, his command, Companies C and E Mounted Riflemen and Company G, Sixth Infantry. Officers, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Roberts, Captain Duncan, Lieutenant Elliott, Brevet Captain McLane, riflemen; Captain Ketchum, Brevet Captain Hendrickson, Lieutenant Bootes, and Lieutenant Tubbs, Sixth Infantry. Captain Van Vliet, assistant quartermaster, and Lieutenant Woodbury, engineers, will also be at that post—Laramie.

Brevet Major Simonson, with his Company, G, and Captain Newton's, B, garrison the second post to be established at or in the vicinity of Bear River—Fort Hall. Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Roberts with his Company C, Rifles, and G, Sixth Infantry, will leave with the supply train of about 400 wagons; Lieutenant Elliott with them as commissary and assistant quartermaster.

After these departures there will be at Fort Leavenworth Company K, First Dragoons, and B and F, Fifth Infantry. Brevet Captain Morris, Mounted Riflemen, with thirty men, waits the arrival of General John Wilson, Indian agent for California, as escort, via Salt Lake.

The establishers of a system of military protection for the overland route to California and Oregon were remarkably fit for that daring, difficult and momentous enterprise, which involved the winning of the ultimate West. Most of them had already won high reputation as winners, and this promise was fulfilled in still sterner tests with notably few exceptions.

Major Winslow F. Sanderson had won the rank of brevet major for gallant and meritorious conduct in the war against Mexico.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin S. Roberts had won two brevets for gallant service in Mexico, and got two more—

brigadier general and major general—for like conduct in the Civil War.

Captain Thomas Duncan was brevetted lieutenant colonel, colonel, and brigadier general for distinguished services in the Civil War.

First Lieutenant Washington L. Elliott was brevetted lieutenant colonel, colonel, brigadier general, and major general twice, for distinguished service in the Civil War.

Brevet Captain George McLane had been brevetted first lieutenant and captain for gallantry in two battles in Mexico. He was killed in battle against Indians in 1860.

Captain William S. Ketchum was brevetted brigadier general and major general, on March 13, 1865, on account of service in the Civil War.

Brevet Captain Thomas Hendrickson had won this honor by gallant conduct in Mexico, and he attained a brevet lieutenant colonelcy for like conduct at the battle of Malvern Hill and the rank of brevet colonel for gallant and meritorious service during the Civil War.

Second Lieutenant Levi C. Bootes, brevet major for gallant and meritorious service at Malvern Hill; brevet lieutenant colonel for like conduct at Fredericksburg; and the same again at Gettysburg.

Brevet Second Lieutenant John L. Tubbs, second lieutenant November 18, 1849; resigned May 6, 1851.

Stewart Van Vliet, captain assistant quartermaster, won four brevets in the Civil War, the highest, major general.

First Lieutenant Daniel P. Woodbury, three brevets in the Civil War, highest, major general.

Brevet Major John S. Simonson for gallant service in Mexico, and brevet brigadier general for long and faithful service, March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain Robert M. Morris had been successively brevetted first lieutenant and captain for gallant and meritorious service in Mexico; and he was awarded the honor of major and brevet lieutenant colonel for like conduct at the battles of Valverde, N. M., and Dinwiddie Courthouse in the Civil War.

June 3. There appeared to be two crossings of the Kansas, about fifteen miles apart.

WHEN DISARMAMENT WAS NOT POPULAR

June 4. Fort Kearny, May 18, 1849. A correspondent thinks arms of all kinds must be scarce in the states considering how the emigrants are covered with them.

Every man has a gun and a revolver or two. One man had three bowie knives in his belt. Emigration was composed of the best material. One man, with a savage-looking bull dog and a long rifle over his shoulder, has walked, alone, all the way from Maine. His baggage is a small bundle the size of your hat. Men and wagons are in a ratio of $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 1.

PAWNEE REMOVE TO SALT CREEK

The Pawnee were very destitute last winter, many starving to death. They have abandoned their old village, seventy-five miles below Fort Kearny, on the Platte, and begun a new one at the mouth of the Saline, some eighty miles nearer the frontiers of Missouri. The Sioux are pressing them hard, which probably caused the change. A few days ago a large party of Sioux took three scalps from a party of about six, and a small boy prisoner—about twenty miles from the fort and right by a party of emigrants who said or did nothing. They forced the poor Pawnee out of their company where they had sought refuge. The one squaw reached the river and escaped while the men kept the 200 Sioux busy. All of them fell fighting. Captain Walker pursued the Sioux and rescued the boy, restoring him to his mother.

Before the department of Indian affairs had quite succeeded in its difficult undertaking to settle all of the four bands of Pawnee along the Loup River, their relentless enemies, the Dakota or Sioux, had scattered them so often that by 1847 or 1848 they had become habitual rovers and marauders along the heavily traveled highway to California and Oregon and many important intermediate settled parts. At first they retreated directly southward, crossing the Platte and hovering about the old village of the Grand Pawnee where a part of that band persisted in remaining, and the village of the Republican Pawnee not far above them, where a part of that band also remained. But the destructive raid of the Sioux on the principal village on the Loup, in 1846, completely unsettled them, and soon after they began to move eastward along the Platte, building more or less temporary villages on their way and continually robbing travelers on the great roads just mentioned. The village near the

mouth of Salt Creek was one of these transient abodes. About two years later, probably, they had become settled at the two villages on the south side of the Platte, southeast of Fremont. In his historical sketch of Lancaster county, written in 1876, Charles H. Gere says that the Pawnee "had their principal town on the Platte, near the mouth of Salt Creek, and another considerable village at Pohoco, above Ashland, in Saunders county." Apparently, though not clearly, the historian intended to say that these villages were in existence in 1857, but erroneously, when the first settlements of Lancaster county were made. There is no reference to this village on Salt Creek in the reports of the commissioner of Indian affairs, though accounts are given of the final removal of the troublesome tribe in October, 1859, from the Fremont villages to the reservation which now comprises Nance county, and where they staid under somewhat improving conditions until their removal, in 1873, 1874, and 1875, to their final reservation in the Indian Territory. Both of the so-called Fremont villages were situated within what is now the precinct of Pohoco, one of them near the Platte nearly opposite Fremont, and the other about three miles southeast.

The story of the treatment of this great tribe—great in point of numbers and domain—by the white invaders is typical; and their progressive deterioration or degradation from the time the white influence truly touched them, about 1834, until their removal to the reservation, was due in part to the demoralizing effect of the constant stream of travelers through their country and, for the rest, to the incompetency of their missionaries and agents. The failure of the government to protect its wards from the raid of 1846, which caused the crisis of their career, was excused on the ground that the military arm was too busy in Mexico; and a like excuse was made for the period of the Civil War. But the persecutions continued during the period of the confinement of its victims on their reservation, which lasted some seven years after the end of the war.

On the proclamation of the treaty of 1833 with the Pawnee, Rev. John Dunbar and Samuel Allis were sent out to their villages on the Platte and the Loup as missionaries, by the Presbyterian church of Ithaca, N. Y. Mr. Dunbar went to the Grand Pawnee and Mr. Allis to the Loup village. The Grand Pawnee village was situated on the south side of the Platte, nearly opposite the site now occupied by the town of Clarks, Merrick county, and about twelve miles west of the subsequent site of Osceola, Polk county. The Loup village was situated on the north bank of Loup River, about thirty-seven miles above its mouth and nearly north of the Grand Pawnee village. For three years the missionaries wandered about with the Indians on both their summer and winter hunts, each with his adopted band, and they then

retired to Bellevue, the agency headquarters. In 1839, the agent authorized them to find a suitable location for a village for all of the Pawnee bands, and in September of that year they chose a site on the north bank of the Loup, about thirty miles above its mouth. In 1841 the missionaries settled there and set about persuading the Indians to come also. They were making fair progress when a raid by the Dakota, in June, 1843, frightened a large part of the new villagers back across the Platte again. In the fall they began to come back and settle in two villages. By 1846, the year of the crucial attack, about half of them had settled in the villages on the Loup.

The mission was now abandoned, and Dunbar and Allis retired to Bellevue. Mr. Dunbar soon moved to a farm near Oregon, Mo., which he worked, and taught school and preached besides. In 1856, disliking to remain in a slave state, he moved to Brown county, Kansas. Among the Pawnee he evinced qualities of statesmanship in great contrast to the cramped piety and narrowing ignorance of his associates, but this superiority drew calumny from the other faction, which would have driven him from the missionary field if the equally savage Indians had not first done so. When his persecutors prescribed more of the piety pabulum to the Pawnee, distressed to distraction, by starvation and fear of the Dakota freebooters, Dunbar retorted:

You will say this is all well enough, but it is secular. It is not preaching the gospel to the Pawnees. I know it. And I also know that it is difficult to manage with them when they have nothing to eat. Even could they be collected together under such circumstances, which is more than doubtful, the presentation of the precious truths of the gospel to their minds would be too much like casting pearls before swine."

Mr. Allis taught a small school of Pawnee Indians at Bellevue, for a time, and afterward engaged in various desultory duties. In spite of illiteracy and weakness in his character, he apparently won, and to the end retained, the confidence and good will of the Indians.

Soon after the return of the Lewis and Clark expedition, in 1806, our government sent agents to "talk it over" with the upper Missouri Indians, who had been influenced against American traders by British emissaries, but for about forty years these agents made only occasional visits, from their residence at St. Louis or Fort Leavenworth. Thus, in 1814, Manuel Lisa was appointed subagent of the Indians along the Missouri River above the mouth of the Kansas. He resigned this office, which had been conferred by William Clark, who had been appointed governor of the Territory of Missouri and ex officio superintendent of Indian affairs, under the act of Congress of June 4,

²⁶ John Dunbar, *Letters from the Pawnee Mission, 1834-1846* (letter July 10, 1843), ms. Nebraska State Historical Society, p. 56.

1812, which changed the name of the territory from Louisiana to Missouri.³⁷ Benjamin O'Fallon was agent for "the various tribes on the Missouri," 1821-1824. In 1835 John Dougherty's agency was definitely restricted to the Omaha, Oto and Missouri, and Pawnee. At the same time Joshua Pilcher was subagent for "High Up Missouri River." A separate agency for the Pawnee was first authorized by act of Congress, June 25, 1860, the next year after removal to their reservation. After this the Omaha and Oto and Missouri were under the same agency until 1855, when a separate agency was created for the Omaha.

In a biographical sketch of William Clark³⁸ Mr. Reuben G. Thwaites says that on their return from the great expedition Meriwether Lewis was appointed governor of "Louisiana Territory" and Clark its "superintendent of Indian affairs and brigadier-general of its militia." But the act of Congress of March 3, 1805, which created the Territory of Louisiana provided that the governor "shall be superintendent ex officio of Indian affairs. . . ." Clark was appointed—on March 12, 1807—merely Indian agent, under Superintendent Lewis, and also brigadier general of the militia of the territory, of which Governor Lewis was, ex officio, commander in chief. The act specifically christened the new territory: ". . . the district of Louisiana shall henceforth be known and designated by the name and title of the Territory of Louisiana."

In the same sketch there is a misleading statement that in the May following Clark's defeat as a candidate for the office of governor of Missouri, President Monroe appointed him "federal superintendent of Indian affairs, an office newly created by Congress," which the reader will understand as meaning that the office was general, for the whole country, whereas it was created by section 6 of an act of Congress approved May 6, 1822, which provided that "the President of the United States . . . may appoint a superintendent of Indian affairs, to reside at St. Louis, whose powers shall extend to all Indians frequenting that place, whose salary shall be fifteen hundred dollars per annum; . . .", a merely local or regional affair.³⁹

Another biography of the same explorer by a reputable historian, with like carelessness merely says that Clark was appointed governor of the new Territory of Missouri (July 1, 1813) on the resignation of Governor Benjamin Howard, but neglected to say that by the appointment he became ex officio

³⁷ Manuel Lisa (Walter B. Douglas), *Missouri Historical Society Collections*, III, number 4, p. 380.

³⁸ *Missouri Historical Society Collections*, October, 1906.

³⁹ *U. S. Statutes at Large*, III, 683.

superintendent of Indian affairs for the same vast territory, and he also erroneously says that Clark was appointed Indian agent—instead of superintendent of Indian affairs—in 1822.⁴⁰

Mr. Thwaites says further that Benjamin Howard became governor of the Territory of Louisiana, April 10, 1810, on the death of Governor Lewis, "Brigadier-General Clark becoming inspector-general of the Territorial militia and still retaining the superintendency of the Indians of the Territory as well as the agency of the federal Indian department." This also is confusing. Governor Howard was *ex officio* superintendent of Indian affairs, though Clark might have retained the Indian agency.

On March 7, 1807, Henry Dearborn, secretary of war, commissioned William Clark "Agent of Indian Affairs of the Several Nations of Indians within the Territory of Louisiana excepting the Great and little Osages and their several divisions and attachments."

On April 8, 1813, John Armstrong, secretary of war, wrote William Clark: "That the office of Agent of Indian Affairs, west of the Mississippi be done away, and that the duties and authorities vested in such agent be placed in the Governor of Missouri territory." From this date until the close of the territorial period for Missouri, Clark was governor of the territory and *ex officio* superintendent of Indian affairs.

On May 28, 1822, John C. Calhoun, secretary of war, wrote William Clark:

I enclose you a Commission as Superintendent of Indian Affairs at Saint Louis. . . . Enclosed is a copy of the Act of Congress passed at the late session, under which you have been appointed. Altho' the act does not appear, from the face of it, to make it a part of your duty, to exercise a superintending control over the Indian Agencies on the Mississippi and Missouri, yet it is believed that such was the intention of Congress in authorizing the appointment of a Superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Louis. You will accordingly consider the following Indian agents as under your superintendence, Major O'Fallon, Mr. Boilvin, Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Taliaferro—and also Mr. Menard, the Sub Agent at Kaskasias.

In a postscript, May 19, the correspondent said: "Yesterday 180 wagons passed here making in all 656. A cart load of letters start for the frontiers this morning, and I presume many mothers, wives and sweethearts will soon be made happy."

⁴⁰ Houck, *A History of Missouri*, III, 4.

EMIGRATION

June 9. Fort Kearny, May 21. Today 214 wagons passed, 1203 in all, not including the military train of 50 wagons, the advance guard of the Rifles, under Major Simonson, destined for Bear River, about four to a wagon in all. "Five thousand wagons, 20,000 to 25,000 men, and 50,000 animals, will cross the plains, or at least will attempt it over this route this season."

Fifteen Pawnee scalps were taken by Sioux a few days ago near the forks of the Platte.

CHOLERA

June 12. Cholera has broken out afresh in St. Louis. It has subsided at Independence but "is said to be making fearful devastations on the plains."

BEGINNING OF FORT HALL

June 16. A returning traveler said Colonel Loring would reach Fort Kearny June 1; several cases and some deaths from cholera among his men. Major Sanderson arrived at Kearny May 25 and left next day for Bear River, where a new fort is to be established. His command comprised one company of Rifles. Another was to leave Fort Leavenworth on the 13th, as escort for Gen. Wilson, Indian agent in the valley of the Sacramento. The condition of emigrants on the plains, and in the vicinity of Fort Kearny, is distressing. The road is good to the Platte, but very heavy from that point to Fort Kearny.

Emigrants followed the same road from the settlements to Kearny; consequently all grass was gone for a mile or more in width. Men were pressing on, from the fort, abandoning wagons and impediments. They offered provisions to the sutler and other persons at the fort at any price and they were often thrown away. Correspondence from Fort Kearny, May 26, said Major Sanderson, with one squadron of Rifles, left on May 23. Just

above the correspondent said that "Major Sanderson with one Company of Rifles reached here yesterday. . . ."

The following, to the subtitle "Emigrants Suffering", was obtained by the editor from records of the war department at Washington.

STARTING FORT LARAMIE

Colonel Loring, of the Rifle Regiment, reported progress to R. Jones, adjutant general, as follows:

Hd Qrs Regt Mounted Rifles, May 10, 1849, Camp 8 miles from Fort Leavenworth: Headqtrs and 5 Comps (viz A D F H and K of Rifle Regmt) left Camp Sumner for Oregon May 10, 1849. One Comp, viz. Comp E., Comp C. left at Fort Leavenworth.

Maj. W. F. Sanderson with Comp "E" also marched this morning for Fort Laramie. Bvt Lt. Col. B. S. Roberts with Comp C. will remain at Fort Leavenworth until June 1, when he will escort the supply train destined for Fort Laramie.

Camp at Fort Kearny, May 31, 1849.

Reports arrival of regiment at Fort Kearny, and the state of the command and animals. Will take up the lines of march upon the arrival of his beef, and expects to reach Fort Laramie by June 21. "In consequence of the immense Emigration (some four thousand Wagons having already passed this point and a large number following) I have determined to divide my supply train."

Headquarters Mounted Rifles, June 9, 1849.

Crossing of the Platte near its forks. Report of progress without accident. The commands of Simonson and Sanderson are moving in like manner.

Fort Laramie, June 22, 1849.

Report of arrival June 22, marching 625 miles; will move again on the 25th and reach his destination by fall. Crossed the Platte on the 13th, at the upper ford, "Did not find the lower ford of the South Fork as good as I expected when I last reported."

Major W. F. Sanderson reported progress to Adjutant General Jones as follows:

Fort Laramie, June 27, 1849.

I have the honor to inform you that I arrived at this Fort, on the morning of the 16th inst., nothing having occurred on our way to interrupt our march; since that time, I have, accompanied by Lieut Woodbury of the Engineer Department, made a thorough reconnoissance of the country, in the neighborhood of this place, having passed up the Ridge or Mountain road, as far as Boisie, (or Big Timber Creek) and returning by the river road.

This was found to be the most eligible for a military post, and was purchased at my request, on the 26th inst. by Lieut Woodbury at a cost of Four Thousand Dollars from Mr. Bruce Husband, Agent of the American Fur Company.

. . . The entire command (excepting eight men for stable police) are already employed, in cutting and hauling timber, burning lime and Coal, Cutting and making hay.

On December 1, 1849, Major Sanderson reports the purchase of buildings at Fort Laramie from the agent of the American Fur Company, and that it was proposed to purchase the ground from the Indians in the spring.

On September 18, 1849, Major Sanderson reports to Brevet Captain Don Carlos Buell, assistant adjutant general, progress in erecting buildings at Fort Laramie.

EMIGRANTS SUFFERING

June 21. "Pawnee," correspondent. Fort Kearny, May 30. On May 29, 381 wagons; 28th, 460 passed the fort—3739 in all to date, for California. Accompanying, and including a few trains of pack animals, were nearly 15,000 persons. The first were in fine spirits; but later doubt arose as to the practicability of crossing the mountains, on account of scarcity of grass and other causes.

Grass even on the Platte was showing the effect of the heavy demands upon it. Travelers were abandoning provisions. "Thousands of pounds of the finest flour and bacon are offered for sale at one dollar per hundred, and if no purchasers be found, are left by the roadside." It was raining almost every day and the roads were very heavy.

The other evening 6½ inches of rain, as measured by the rain gauge, was precipitated in a very brief space of time. The Platte is very high. Colonel Bonneville, with one company of infantry under Lieutenant Bootes, arrived May 29. Bonneville is now in command of the post. Lieutenant Davis, with a company of the Sixth Infantry, arrived on the 28th. The Rifle Regiment, for Oregon, will be here tomorrow.⁴¹

TRAVEL TO CALIFORNIA

On May 31, 194 wagons passed; June 2, 470 in the last two days; total, 4403. Rifle Regiment is ten miles west.

CHOLERA

June 21. Independence, June 15. No cholera for the last eight or ten days. Business as usual again.

"THE PIONEER LINE"

The Pioneer Line with from 75 to 100 passengers passed out as far as the boundary of the state, and would take final leave of it Monday next—June 18.

CHOLERA

June 22. Officers of the steamer *St. Joseph*, which left St. Joseph June 18, report little business at any towns on the upper Missouri, on account of heat and fear of cholera. It had mainly disappeared, but there was in-

⁴¹ The noted soldier and explorer, but famous as the "Captain Bonneville" of Washington Irving's pen. He was commandant at Fort Kearny only from May 29, the date of his arrival, until July 16, 1849.

Second Lieutenant Thomas O. Davis is the full title and name of the head of the company of the Sixth Infantry.

tense excitement whenever a boat landed with a sick person on board. One such person had to be carried from the boat to his home six miles in the country because he was denied a night's lodging at a hotel or private residence—at St. Joseph.

TRAVEL TO CALIFORNIA

June 24. Fort Kearny, June 6, 1849. Correspondent "Pawnee." Emigrant wagons were rapidly diminishing in number. Up to last evening, 4804 had passed the fort, exclusive of 250 government wagons. More to come would make a total of more than 5000. Several large government trains were still behind.

Mountain men returning saw no buffaloes. They had been run off by emigrants, but none killed. Were all on the north side of the river, and it was too high for them to cross. Those on the south side are on the prairie between the Kansas and Platte rivers.

ANTI-SLAVERY BOGY

June 26. Publishes a letter from Senator Atchison, dated Platte City, June 10, 1849, in which he says that he has discovered a fixed design on the part of free states not only to prevent the slave states from any further participation in the territories of the United States, but by a series of measures to reduce the latter to a state of helpless inferiority, and Missouri to be the first victim. As a senator from Missouri and a citizen of a slave state he declared that it was his duty "to resist every attempt to change her institutions, and every assault upon her rights." The *Republican* ridicules the outbreak, editorially.

CHOLERA

June 30. Independence, June 18, 1849. Correspondence. Cholera has disappeared. Nine men of Russell's train to Santa Fe from Leavenworth died of it and seven more were sick. The rest—thirty-five or forty—deserted

their teams on the plains. McGuffin's train for Santa Fe, comprised forty wagons, each drawn by six yoke of steers, and carried in all \$150,000 worth of goods.

PAWNEE VILLAGE

July 6. Plumb Creek, May 15. Correspondence. Buffaloes are in sight. Much trouble with miring of wagons. Pawnee had deserted their village, not even a dog left.

CALIFORNIA TRAVEL

Fort Kearny, June 10.

"Pawnee" reports that 5092 wagons had passed by sundown of the 9th; estimates a thousand more yet to come. Some turning back daily; more would but for fear of ridicule. Fever over. Pioneer Line of "fast" coaches reached the fort on the 8th—a month going 300 miles. Were to go through in 70 or 100 days. Baggage wagons were too heavily loaded and carriages with six persons were drawn by only two small mules.

CALIFORNIA ROUTE

Fort Kearny, May 17. Correspondent, M. M. G. After leaving the South Pass, there were three routes, one by Fort Hall, one by the south side of Salt Lake, the other on the north side. On the 16th, met eighteen Sioux and Cheyenne warriors after Pawnee, two of whose scalps they carried.

July 17. Independence, July 10. Correspondence. "The cholera has ceased its ravages." "Quite a number" of emigrants to California arriving, all going via Santa Fe.

INDIAN DEPREDACTIONS

July 27. Salt Creek, Ind. Territory, June 19, 1849. Correspondence. "Captain Hughes of the Platte country" had taken out 600 cattle to Fort Kearny for the government. Returning, left the fort July 7. About

thirty miles "this side of the Fort", about 500 Sioux and Cheyenne robbed them of almost everything. The evening before they had entered a Pawnee village near the Platte and destroyed it. On the second day after, the captain met the Pawnee with some Oto and Omaha, in all about 700 warriors. Told of the number and direction of the enemy, they started after them in high spirits.

ABANDON BAGGAGE

Up to June 7, 4862 wagons had passed Fort Kearny. The correspondent did not know whether this number included those "which went by the Mormon road via Council Bluffs. Eight hundred California wagons passed at that point, exclusive of Mormons; and if they continued on the Mormon trail throughout, they left the fort ten miles south. . . .

"I hear of no epidemic among the emigrants beyond Fort Kearny. As near as I can learn, about 200 have died on the road from cholera. The great trouble to the emigration has been *too much baggage*. At Fort Kearny, where the emigration passed, flour was selling among them at one dollar per 100 pounds; flannel shirts one *dime*, wagons from five to twenty-five dollars, and everything else in proportion. Captain Hughes' company had bought a perfect cord of clothing and other things at such rates."

CHOLERA

Aug. 1. The *Republican* says cholera is no longer epidemic in St. Louis.

Editorial. The second "Pioneer Line" train reached Fort Kearny July 11, fourteen days from Independence. It was considered rapid traveling. In the first train, wagons were too heavily loaded for the teams and did not get on so well.

FROM FORT KEARNY

Sunday Republican, August 5, 1849.

Correspondence of the Republican.

FORT KEARNY, Indian Territory.

June 23, 1849.

DEAR SIRs: The great California caravan has at length swept past this point, and the prairies are beginning to resume their wonted state of quiet and loneliness. Occasionally, however, a solitary wagon may be seen hurrying on like a buffalo on the outskirts of a band, but all the organized, as well as disorganized companies have cut loose from civilization, and are pushing towards the Pacific. Five thousand five hundred and sixteen wagons up to the present time, have passed here, on this bank of the river, while, on the other, from the best information that can be obtained, about six hundred have gone along. These two roads unite at the base of the mountains, and the whole emigration will then roll along over the same road. At a moderate calculation, there are 20,000 persons, and 60,000 animals now upon the road between this point and Fort Hall. This is below the actual number, as the numerous trains of pack mules are thrown in. The question naturally suggests itself, can this vast crowd succeed in crossing the mountains in safety? It cannot. The leading trains will doubtless succeed, but those behind, will find the grass gone, and their heavy teams must then fail.

Many are but scantily supplied with provisions, and any little detention, which will throw them behind their time, will bring famine upon them. There is one thing, however, in favor of the emigration, which will be of vast advantage. The grass is better this season than it has been for years. The heavy rains, although they have made the roads bad, have made most ample amends in pushing forward an unusual amount of growing grass. Had some of the saw-mills, blacksmith shops, gold dig-

gers, grind-stones, and gold workers been left at home and lighter wagons provided, a large number would have made much better progress than they are now making.

Much sickness has prevailed amongst the emigrants, and many have died. The different roads leading to the frontiers are lined with graves, and I understand that several have died near the crossing of the South Fork.

The cholera has made its appearance amongst the Pawnees and carried off quite a number of the tribe, but as they have started on their summer's hunt they will, doubtless, get beyond its reach.

PAWNEE.

MORMON EMIGRATION

Aug. 9. Copies from *Frontier Guardian*. "On Saturday, the 14th instant [July], about noon, the last wagons left winter quarters, and began to bend their way westward over the boundless Plains that lie between us and the Valley of the Great Salt Lake. Slowly and majestically they moved along, displaying a column of upwards of 300 wagons, cattle, sheep, hogs, horses, mules, chickens, turkies, geese, doves, goats, &c., &c., besides lots of men, women and children. In this company was the Yankee with his machinery, the Southerner with his colored attendant—the Englishman with all kinds of mechanics' tools—the farmer, the merchant, the doctor, the minister, and almost everything necessary for a settlement in a new country. Provisioned for nine months from the time of starting, they were led by Messrs. Geo. A. Smith and Ezra T. Benson. . . ." Calls it "our American Piedmont."

NEW FORT LARAMIE

Aug. 29. Fort Laramie, August 1, 1849. Written by "An Emigrant."

"... The old fort is now used for store-houses, stables,

&c., and after the completion of the new one, which is to be erected in the immediate vicinity, will doubtless be used for stables solely." Timber for construction of the new fort is no nearer than the Black Hills, ten or fifteen miles distant. Censures the plan of pretentious forts. The two have already cost over a million dollars. Fort Kearny is garrisoned by two companies of infantry and one of Dragoons; Laramie by two companies of Rifles and one of infantry. "Each post is supplied with eight heavy 12-pound howitzers and ammunition enough to send all the red men of the Western Prairies to their happy hunting grounds forthwith."

There are scarcely 3000 Indians in the country. A squadron of mounted troops should leave Leavenworth in the spring with one or two light mountain howitzers and constantly patrol the road. The horses would live on grass and cost nothing. General Kearny's expedition was the thing and had immense influence on the Indians.

"The American Fur Company, having sold Laramie, intend to erect a trading post at Scott's Bluffs, some forty miles below."

Correspondent, "Joaquin". Fort Laramie, July 21, 1849. Gives a list of marked graves, as seen from the road, between St. Joseph and Fort Laramie, fifty-eight in number. Includes George Winslow, age 25, Newton, Mass., and "Rachel E. Pattison, June 19, age 19 [18]." No clew to her home or connections. Trains left the regular road two or three miles for grass, and so many graves were far from it. There were four graves at the upper crossing of the South Platte, but he discovered by accident that eighteen were buried together a mile from the road. The greatest fatality was among Missourians and western people generally. The epidemic was scarcely felt at all among the people from the eastern states, because they were well equipped and had all kinds of medicines.

According to statistics kept by an intelligent gentle-

man at Laramie, 5500 wagons with $3\frac{1}{2}$ people per wagon passed; number of deaths from the Missouri river to this point, one and a half per mile a low estimate. This traveler ridiculed the famous scenery in the Scott's Bluff region. "Conceive a line of hills about as high as a three or four story house, composed of sand and gravel, to be washed by the rain in a few shapes tending to the perpendicular, and you have a first rate idea of Platte scenery."

A loud smack of eastern provincialism.

SALT LAKE CITY EMIGRANTS' DUMPING GROUND

Sept. 17, 1849. Quotes from the *Frontier Guardian* "the paper published at Kaneshville, Iowa, by Mr. O. Hyde. . . ." The news from Salt Lake was brought by A. W. Babbitt, who arrived at Kaneshville September 3, in thirty-six days from the valley. He was water-bound eight days. He came with one man, seven horses and a light wagon "in which he brought the mail". Twelve to fifteen thousand California emigrants passed through the valley this season, and about 3000 calculated to winter there. The valley had been a place of general deposit of goods of all sorts by emigrants, which sold at very low prices. For a light Yankee wagon sometimes three or four heavy ones would be given. Pack horses and mules, worth about \$25 or \$30, would bring \$200 in the most valuable property at the lowest price.

TROUBLE AMONG THE INDIANS

Daily Missouri Republican, September 17, 1849.

We learn from the *Frontier Guardian*, of the 5th inst., that Mr. REED, a gentleman connected with the Missionary Station at Bellevue, has returned to Kaneshville, from a journey into the Northwestern country, some 300 or 400 miles, with the Omaha Indians, who were out on their summer hunt. At this distance, they were in the neighborhood of the Pankas Indians. They were very successful in their hunt, killing and packing away about sixteen or twenty tons of buffalo meat. While there the

Pankas surprised and killed three of the Omaha young men, who had separated from their party. This was regarded as a declaration of war.—The Omahas prepared themselves for the fight. They formed a circular breast-work of their skin bags of dried meat and entrenched themselves as well as they could. Just at sunrise on the 4th of August, the battle commenced and lasted until 8 o'clock. The Pankas then retired, having killed four Omahas and wounded eight or nine, but not mortally, and lost about a fourth of their dried meat and forty-two of their best horses. It was supposed that fifteen or twenty of the Pankas were killed—among them their head chief—although only two scalps were taken, the bodies of the others having been removed by their friends. This attack was made to punish the Omahas for stealing four horses, two years ago.

The cholera is represented to have been very fatal among the Pawnees, and to add to their calamities, the Sac and Fox Indians were about to make war upon the remnant of them.

BENTON, PACIFIC RAILROAD PROPHET

Sept. 28. The Jefferson *Inquirer* quotes Benton on a Pacific railroad. He said the law should fix the beginning and the ending, and leave the rest to the engineers.

CHOLERA

Sept. 30. Cholera was raging in Mexico. A party just in from Santa Fe made the trip in nineteen days.

PACIFIC RAILROAD CONVENTION

Oct. 18. The national railroad convention convened at St. Louis, October 15. On the 16th Colonel Benton made a long speech for a Pacific railroad. In closing he said: "Let us beseech the National Legislature to build the great road upon the great national line which suits Europe and Asia—the line which will find, on our conti-

nent, the Bay of San Francisco at one end, St. Louis in the middle, the national metropolis, and great commercial emporiums at the other—and which shall be adorned with its crowning honor, the colossal statue of the great Columbus, whose design it accomplishes, hewn from the granite mass of a peak of the Rocky Mountains, overlooking the road—the mountain itself the pedestal, and the statue a part of the mountain—pointing with outstretched arm to the western horizon, and saying to the flying passenger, “there is the East! there is India!”⁴²

ST. JOHN’S CHURCH

Oct. 22, 1849. “St. John’s Church was reared by the late Rev. Mr. Griswold, and for several years it was under his charge as rector. Before his death by the epidemic, he had secured the grounds for a new edifice on Eighth street, at the corner of Gratiot street. The building was commenced, and a considerable amount of funds obtained for its erection. His unexpected death put an end to the work for the time. The Vestry men have, therefore, been compelled to make some alteration in the present building. . . . The church on Fifth street, as

⁴² Meigs, in his life of Benton (page 422) gives the following version:

Let us beseech the National Legislature to build the great road upon the great national line which unites Europe and Asia—San Francisco at one end, St. Louis in the middle, the national metropolis and great commercial emporium at the other; and which shall be adorned with its crowning honor—the colossal statue of the great Columbus—whose design it accomplishes, hewn from a granite mass of a peak of the Rocky Mountains, overlooking the road—the mountain itself a pedestal and the statue a part of the mountain—pointing with outstretched arm to the western horizon, and saying to the flying passengers “There is the East, there is India.”

The *Republican’s* version, “which suits Europe,” is perhaps a typographical error, and the Meigs version, “which unites Europe,” is probably correct. The *Republican’s* “the granite mass,” “the mountain itself the pedestal,” and “flying passenger,” are in better taste and more likely correct than the “a granite mass,” “the mountain itself a pedestal,” “flying passengers” of Meigs.

One wonders, by the way, whether this “100 per cent American” flamboyance could be “put over” now, even in the most favorable circumstances. For better or for worse—let us hope for better—I think not. But in a current keenly conceived appreciation of Dreiser lying before me, I read that still “our political oratory happens to be about the worst in the world.”

soon as the improvements are completed, will be occupied by Rev. Francis J. Clerc, of Broadbrook, Conn., who has received a call to the Rectorship."

FROM THE PLAINS

Daily Missouri Republican, October 25, 1849.

GREEN RIVER, CALIFORNIA TERRITORY.

August 19th, 1849.

I have another opportunity of writing to you, rather unexpectedly presented by meeting the express rider, (Mr. S. Thomas,) from Fort Hall to Fort Leavenworth. Since I addressed you from Laramie, little has presented itself of general interest to your readers, but to us pilgrims bringing up the rear, scenes and occurrences have been constantly coming to view as far as this point, that had no parallel on the eastern part of our journey. From Laramie the Rocky Mountains really start their foundation; and although it is three hundred miles from there to the summit, it is nothing but a succession of knolls and knobs until you turn over the culminating point to Pacific Spring, where the water runs westward. In reference to the adjacent country there is nothing rising to the dignity of a mountain on this whole route. From Laramie grass began to fail for our stock, and the utmost diligence had to be used to sustain them. From thence after the first fifty miles, dead cattle and fragments of wagons come in sight, and as far as here, I have counted about one thousand wagons that have been burnt or otherwise disposed of on the road. Destruction seems to have been the prevailing emotion of everybody who had to leave anything on the trip. Wagons have been wontonly [wantonly] sacrificed without occasion by hundreds, being fired for the apparent purpose of preventing them from being serviceable to any body else, while hundreds have been used by piecemeal for fuel at nearly every camping ground by each successive train.

From Deer Creek to the summit, the greatest amount of property has been thrown away. Along the banks of the North Platte to where the Sweetwater road turns off, the amount of valuable property thrown away is astonishing—iron, trunks, clothing, &c., lying strewed about to the value of at least fifty thousand dollars in about twenty miles. I have counted about five hundred dead oxen along the road, and only *three* mules.

The reason of so many wagons having been disposed of, was the apparent necessity of *packing*, in order to insure a quick and certain transit to the mines; and people did not care for the loss of any personal goods, so they reached *there*.

Let people who come out this way next season, beware of crossing the Platte at Deer Creek. Keep up the south side as high as possible—at least up to the “Mormon Ford,” and higher if possible—before they strike over to Sweetwater. During this summer there was a ferry at Deer Creek, and the bulk of the emigration crossed at it, but the road is much worse, and every one regrets having crossed so low.

The last train of the Pioneer Line day before yesterday took Sublette’s Cut Off, and left us at the junction of the Oregon and California roads. They were all well, and are bound to get through.

Many of the St. Louis boys have left their names and respects to any of their friends behind, on the smooth trees and rocks along the road, and it is sometimes cheering to see a well known name pencilled at a crossing or watering place.

Death seems to have followed the emigration out thus far, although in a mitigated degree as to numbers. Eight or ten of those below are buried in the Pass, and there are some others also who have no identity on their graves.

JOAQUIN.

From Fort Laramie, we have a private letter from which we take the following extracts:

FORT LARAMIE, (Ind. Ter.) Sept. 18th, 1849.

DEAR SIR: I reached here, from Fort Kearny, towards the latter end of July, and had hardly got my tent pitched, when I was ordered over to Fort Pierre on the Missouri, with ten rifles, to escort Col. MACKAY⁴³ to that point, and to keep the Sioux and other red gentlemen of the prairies from molesting his scalp. The trip was a most interesting one, as our trail ran through the celebrated "Mauvais Terre," where petrifications of all kinds can be found by the cart load. The country is also well stocked with game, and many a fine buffalo fell beneath my rifle, and many a "side rib" and "fleece" were discussed around our evening camp fire. While in the "bad grounds," I picked up some bushel or so of petrifications, which I will show you some of these days—that is, provided I ever again take the trail towards the frontiers.

All hands are driving away at our new buildings, and strong hopes are entertained that before the mercury is at zero we shall be round our new hearths.

We were visited, a few days since, by about two hundred Cheyennes and Sioux, who danced a little, stole a little, eat a great deal, and finally went on their way rejoicing. These Platte Sioux, by the way, are the best Indians on the prairies. Look at their conduct during the past summer. Of the vast emigration, which rolled through their country this year, not a person was molested, not an article stolen. Such good conduct deserves reward.

News from the Salt Lake has just reached here, and the accounts from the emigrants are anything but flat-

⁴³ Aeneas Mackay, lieutenant colonel deputy quartermaster general. He was brevetted colonel for meritorious conduct in the war with Mexico.

tering. You may recollect that early in the season I predicted great suffering amongst them. It is now about to be fulfilled. Between fifteen and twenty thousand emigrants, according to these accounts, will be obliged to pass the ensuing winter amongst our Mormon neighbors. Such a number of additional mouths, you will readily see, must play the deuce with the limited supplies of the Mormons. This detention was caused by the careless or wanton conduct of the leading portion of the emigration, in burning the country beyond the Salt Lake. All the grass is consumed for nearly two hundred miles, which, of course, renders the passage of animals impossible.

A change has been made in the troops intended for Fort Hall. Major SIMONSON has gone on to Oregon, and Colonel PORTER⁴⁴ been left in his place. This change was made by Colonel LORING. The Rifle Regiment had reached Fort Hall in good condition, but they had the worst of the road ahead of them. Col. PORTER's command will throw up winter quarters somewhere in the vicinity of Fort Hall, and in the spring move down near the Mormon settlement.

Those grand rascals of the Plains, the Pawnees, have again been imbruing their hands in the blood of the whites. Two men—THOMAS and PICARD—carrying the U. S. mail from Fort Hall to Fort Leavenworth, were attacked by them a few days since, about half way between this post and Fort Kearny, and it is feared that both were killed. Lt. DONALDSON, on his way to this post found the dead body of Thomas, and the hat of Picard stained with blood. Before he reached the spot he met a war party of Pawnees, who evinced by their actions that they were the perpetrators of the deed. Thomas' body had several arrows sticking in it. Lt. D. had but

⁴⁴ Correctly, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Andrew Porter who won the honor for gallant and meritorious conduct in the war with Mexico, at Chapultepec; also the rank of brevet major for like service at Contreras and Cherubusco. Lieutenant Colonel William W. Loring resigned May 13, 1861, and was major general in the Confederate army, 1861-1865.

two or three teamsters with him, and he could only give the body a hasty burial without searching very thoroughly for the other man. These Pawnees have recently plundered some government wagons below Fort Kearny, and it is high time they should be brought to their senses. The chiefs and head men are well disposed, but the young men of the tribe are the worst Indians in the west. The troops at Fort Kearny, I presume, will pay these gentlemen a visit at their village on the Platte, at the mouth of the Saline, and it is to be hoped that the commanding officer of that post, Major CHILTON [commandant at Fort Kearny], will overhaul them with a rough hand.

Yours, truly.

“NEBRASKA”

Nov. 1, 1849. “Nebraska House” recently erected at Independence.

MORE DEVASTATION

Nov. 2. Correspondence from Stockton, Cal., Aug. 24, 1849. “Of the six or eight thousand wagons that started through not more than 1500 or 2000 will ever get over; when we passed the Sink of Mary’s river there was a perfect desert of a hundred miles.” No grass for over 250 miles above the Sink—nothing but an impassable desert of 350 miles. The last forty-five miles had to be changed on account of the horrible stench of dead animals. Men’s tongues were so swollen that they could not speak or shut their mouths. California mountains were very rough and difficult. Travelers were four days going twenty-three or twenty-four miles on them. The correspondent walked from Fort Hall, 800 miles. His horse gave out at Fort Laramie. The mule got there but gave out just beyond Fort Hall.

Dec. 11. Correspondence, Fort Laramie, Sept. 30, 1849. Lieutenant Donaldson,⁴⁵ of the corps of engineers,

⁴⁵ Andrew J. Donelson, Jr., brevet second lieutenant engineers.

going up from Fort Kearny to Laramie, found, near Ash Hollow, two saddles, bridles, etc., and the body of Thomason with arrows in it. Twelve Pawnee tried to persuade him to take another course, and 200 yards beyond he found the remains, including Picard's hat and coat with blood on them. They carried letters from Forts Hall and Laramie.

Lieutenant Hawkins of the Rifles is daily expected at the fort. He came from Oregon to meet the regiment, with 1500 rations, but did not reach Bear River in time, so was ordered to join his company, C, at Laramie.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Porter, with Companies B and J, Mounted Riflemen, remains at Fort Hall, or rather about five miles from the present fort.⁴⁸ The Rifle Regiment exchanged their broken down animals for those previously taken to Fort Hall by Major Simonson. Loads were limited to 1600 lbs., and they left Fort Hall August 9, in better condition than when they left Leavenworth.

AGAINST LARGE GARRISONS

Jan. 1, 1850. Fort Laramie, Oct. 23, 1849. Correspondent, "Sioux." Urges making Kearny and Laramie depots, with only one infantry company each, and starting a squadron of mounted troops from Leavenworth early in the spring, to patrol the route in squads throughout the emigrant season, then, united, visit the tribes along the route. This would prevent the murders and robberies perpetrated by the Pawnee last season.

Jan. 23. Major W. P. Richardson succeeds A. J. Vaughan as sub-agent at Great Nemaha agency. He is a resident of St. Joseph.

Jan. 31. Great preparations making at Independence and St. Joseph for the large emigration to California expected next season.

STEAMBOATS ON THE MISSOURI

April 4. *Princeton, Melodeon, Robert Campbell* and

⁴⁸ Cantonment Loring, occupied only about nine months.

Duroc, for St. Joseph; *Gen. Lane* and *Julia*, for Brunswick; *Kansas*, for Glasgow.

May 17. The *Saranak*, just down from Council Bluffs. Left on the 10th instant with thirty mountain men and 600 packs—between 40,000 and 50,000—of buffalo robes. Came to Council Bluffs in “mackinaw” boats where the cargoes were re-shipped on the *Saranak*. *Saluda* and *Robert Campbell*, upward bound, were met at “Fort Kearny,” *Lightfoot* at Iowa Point, *J. L. McLean* at Dallas and *Mary Blane* at Savannah. “It is thought that these boats will carry up enough to supply the immediate wants of the emigrants”, who are waiting—for grass to start—at Kanesville, and in a circumference of ten miles there are between 8000 and 10,000 emigrants and 3000 wagons. Mormons are legion in and around Kanesville. Cholera in one or two companies of California emigrants ten or fifteen miles from Kanesville, six having died.

Thomas Leiper Kane was of a famous Pennsylvania family and himself earned considerable distinction as soldier and philanthropist. His father, John Kintzing Kane, was jurist and politician—near, if not quite statesman—of much merit. His brother, Elisha Kent Kane, was truly eminent as arctic explorer, geographer, etc. He conducted the two expeditions in search of Sir John Franklin, in 1850-51, and 1853-55. In 1859, Thomas Leiper Kane founded and named Kane, Pa., situated in the north border county of McLean, about ninety-five miles southeast of Erie. It is now an important manufacturing place of some six thousand population. In the meantime he had become sympathetically interested in the Mormons during the period of their persecution, or prosecution, by gentiles. In the decade of 1830-40 the Mormons had overrun half a dozen counties of western Missouri and ten or twelve counties of western central Illinois. They dominated the counties of Hancock and Adams, Ill., which bordered on the Mississippi river. Nauvoo, in Hancock county, was their capital city. Founded in 1839-40, by 1846, the year of the expulsion, the city proper contained two thousand houses and the suburbs five hundred, with a total population of about fifteen thousand.

For ten years there was constant clash and much of the time actual war between Mormons and gentiles in Missouri. The dis-

turbers had come to Jackson county in 1831, and before most of them had been finally driven into Illinois in 1840, they had invaded Clay, Caldwell, Van Buren, Daviess, and Carroll counties. Even worse warfare resulted in Illinois. So in midwinter of 1846, the chronic exiles set out on their final trek, to California as they first intended; but by the time the vanguard had crossed the Rocky Mountains, which under the Mexican regime were vaguely and indefinitely considered the western boundary of that northernmost Mexican state, Upper California, California proper had been occupied by an army of the United States. The saints could not go farther south in then war ridden Mexico and were unwilling to venture into the far north British possessions. Inasmuch, then, as it was impracticable to escape from the jurisdiction of the hated American gentiles, the best approximate refuge was the nearby Utah wilderness. To press farther west into the real California involved further and greater hardship and less chance for coveted seclusion. This consideration doubtless transformed the desert Utah valley into a vision of glory in the eyes of wily Brigham Young, leader and prophet of the vanguard, as it came into view when he reached the summit of the mountains.

In the summer of 1846 the swarm of saints from Nauvoo settled in and around Hart's Bluff or Indian Hollow, afterward, successively, Miller's Hollow, Kane, and finally Council Bluffs. To be the better situated for the early start westward in the spring of 1847, a large part of the emigrants crossed the Missouri and established Winter Quarters—afterward Florence and now part of greater Omaha. In an incredibly short time they had built a thousand houses, including a commodious tabernacle, a grist mill, and mechanics' shops. The maximum population of the place was between five thousand and six thousand. But they were mere tenants by sufferance of the Omaha Indians, who did not suffer their depredations long, so that by the end of the spring of 1848 those who had not gone to Utah and recrossed the river had settled at Miller's Hollow, which had been so named, by June 1846, in honor of Henry W. Miller, member of the high council of the saints, who had built a dwelling within the settlement. At a general conference of the Church of Latter Day Saints, held at Miller's Hollow on April 8, 1848, a motion that "the place hitherto known as Miller's Hollow be named Kaneshville, in honor of Col. Thomas Kane," was adopted. The first post office established at this Mormon headquarters, on February 17, 1848, was named Kane; but the town was commonly called Kaneshville until the final exodus of the Mormons to Utah in 1852 and the change of the name of the post office to Council Bluffs on December 10 of that year. Almost simultaneously—January 19, 1853—the legislature of Iowa adopted the new name,

and five days later the temporary Mormon capital and metropolis was incorporated with the name of Council Bluffs City—final act in the tragedy of errors.

The original Lewis and Clark's Council Bluffs is the most venerable and famous historic spot within the Nebraska Country. It follows perforce that the first permanent settlement there should have been named Fort Council Bluff instead of Fort Atkinson, and the name should have been perpetuated as that of the succeeding civil settlement now incongruously called Fort Calhoun; but the pernicious influence of the army through which most of the military posts of the west have been named for their temporary commandants, mostly without rhyme or reason, frustrated eternal fitness. Now that the all but hallowed name has been firmly fixed on a place utterly without traditional or historic connection, on the opposite side of the river and in Iowa instead of Nebraska, the only practicable reparation that remains is to change the name of Fort Calhoun back to Fort Atkinson.

Colonel Kane's philanthropic ministrations to the suffering Mormons in Iowa and Nebraska culminated at Salt Lake City, where as the approved messenger of President Buchanan, though without pay or portfolio, he arranged the preliminaries of peace which ended the Mormon rebellion of 1857-58. Early in the Civil War he raised and became colonel of the regiment called Bucktails, which was composed of hunters and loggers, and who won fame for fighting. After the colonel had been twice wounded in action, on September 7, 1862, he was promoted to the rank of brigadier general for gallant service in the field. He afterward took an active part in the battle of Gettysburg, but on the seventh of the following November he was obliged to resign from the army on account of physical disability.

The conflict between Mormons and gentiles was inevitable; and until the religious fanaticism of both sides, and especially on the Mormon side, abated it was irrepressible. The very strong mutual prejudice of social classes so distinctively different, due to frontier ignorance and parochialism, would have caused trouble independently of religious sectarianism, but without the fierce religious hatred it might have been peaceably adjusted. However, Joseph Smith, perfectly fitted by nature for dominating such susceptible sectarians, sealed their doom by beginning himself to practice polygamy in 1841, almost immediately following the expulsion from Missouri, and proclaiming it as a polity two years later. This retrogression from New, to Old Testament social standards could have no other result. The sooner, therefore, the saints quite abjure and forget their saintship, the sooner their full enfranchisement will come.

EMIGRATION IN 1850

May 22. The *St. Joseph Adventure* of May 17, says "California emigrants continue to arrive, overland with teams in great numbers. Those starting from St. Joseph may be set down at thirty thousand persons, from points above, to Council Bluffs, about ten thousand. The number of animals will average more than two to each person, say from one hundred thousand to one hundred and twenty thousand horses, mules and oxen, will be taken on the plains from the States this spring. Those arriving now cross the river immediately, three ferries—one steam ferry boat and four flats—have been constantly employed for the last four weeks."

May 23. A company of 70 have left Taney county for Oregon. The *Osceola Independent* relates that a few years ago two penniless youths from that county made their way to Oregon, thence to California, got money enough to place them in affluence, and returned this spring to take out their relatives and neighbors.

June 1. Correspondent, "Cheyenne", Fort Laramie, April 9, 1850. Little or no snow last winter, and thermometer seldom down to zero; Emigrants who wintered here ("may Heaven never send us any more for the winter,") are getting ready to start in about two weeks for California. Presumes they will soon be inundated again with the gold-seeking gentry with their *six pounders, gold rockers, saw mills, &c., &c.* If some of them would bring along a ready made steamboat, it might be useful when they reach California. Indians will be scarce on the road this year—afraid of cholera. The Cheyenne are gone to the South Fork for the summer, the Sioux are in the sand-hills along the L'Eau Qui Court.

June 2. The steamer *Melodeon* arrived yesterday from Council Bluffs. Nearly all the California emigrants at Kaneshville and St. Joseph had left. About June 1 the

first train of Mormons, 600 to 800, and near 100 wagons, would start for Salt Lake.

June 8. The *St. Ange* has been chartered by the Union Fur Company and will start for the mouth of the Yellowstone June 13. She will carry a number of men and much goods, provisions, ammunition, etc. Captain La Barge in command.

June 15. Correspondent, "Observer", Fort Kearny, May 21, 1850. The first train for the gold regions reached the fort April 13, stock in poor condition, had no grass and but little grain. Since that date 2754 wagons, average $4\frac{1}{2}$ men to each wagon, and 76 "ladies" had passed.

Fool emigrants set fire to the prairies early, and they are spotted. A Scotchman passed along with a wheelbarrow. "Na, na, mun, I ken ye'll all brak doon in the mountains, sa I'll gang along mysel." He was thirty-five years old and showed no signs of fatigue. No Indians.

Correspondent, "Cheyenne," Fort Laramie, May 4. Sixty-nine wagons and 330 men have passed and many more coming. It is said that the emigration will be double that of last year.

June 16. James M. Livingston, of the firm of Livingston & Kinkead, Salt Lake City, had arrived. He left April 18; took twenty-one days to fight their way through snow across the mountains, but came from Fort Bridger to Old Fort Kearny, about 800 miles, in twenty-two days. Trains west were traveling slowly on account of scarcity of grass. No cholera. Estimates he met 40,000 emigrants on the plains, besides 5000 to 10,000 Mormons.

Correspondent, "Cheyenne", Fort Laramie, May 22. Passed: men, 2897; women, 23; children, 22; wagons, 845; horses, 3005; mules, 973; oxen, 94.

"The squadron of Rifles which went on last spring for the purpose of establishing a post near Fort Hall, has

been ordered to abandon the place, and is now on the way for Oregon City. This is a good move, as there was about as much use of a post at that point as at Vide Poche or on the summit of Laramie Peak." The troops lost 1000 head of animals by the severity of the winter, leaving just enough to take them over into Oregon.

Fort Laramie, Oregon Route, May 20th, 1850. At the camp on Laramie Fork, two miles below the fort. May 19, "Buck Eye Company No. 1 of California Emigrants" passed very complimentary resolutions about Major Sanderson, commandant at the fort, for the gentlemanly and kindly manner of treatment "so rarely received at posts of the regular Army." They were proud that the major was a son of Ohio,⁴⁷ too. Mr. Livingston, just mentioned, spoke of the prompt and general assistance of Major Sanderson and Captain Van Vliet to emigrants. Their wants were relieved so far as within their power, "and even at some sacrifice to themselves."

June 27. "Plum Creek, 36 miles west of Fort Kearny, June 6, 1850." Mr. S. C. Mason, brother of E. R. Mason, Esq., of St. Louis, died of cholera. Doctor Knox watched with him all night. "We have buried Mr. Mason about 200 yards from Plum creek, east bank.
C."

July 16. "Cheyenne," correspondent, Fort Laramie, June 2, 1850. Notes a sweeping tide of emigration. Passed the fort to this date: men, 9972; women, 95; children, 76; wagons, 2797; horses, 9820; mules, 3126; oxen, 2304. Emigration was three weeks ahead of last year. Many started with grain for stock, meeting grass in the vicinity of Laramie, which gave them an advantage of four weeks over those who waited for grass. Roads were better, owing to the dry season. Emigration this year

⁴⁷ Major Sanderson was not a son of Ohio, but of New York; though he was appointed to West Point from Ohio.

will not exceed that of last by over 5000 or 10000. Health of emigrants good; another party of footmen passed yesterday, carrying packs on their backs.

CHOLERA

July 18, 1850. C., correspondent, 110 miles west of Fort Kearny, June 9, 1850. Notes a terrific thunder storm on the afternoon of June 3. Rain fell all night. Cholera broke out in every train in Plum Creek valley from June 1, to June 7. The correspondent counted forty graves in sixty miles. Long list of dead. On June 7, about fifteen miles west of Plum Creek, were three wagons with only one man able to sit up; originally twelve; six dead and buried; four dying of cholera, one had measles, and the other was well but could scarcely stand from fatigue. They came from Missouri; the company formed at St. Joseph.

June 16, 240 miles west of Kearny. Great distress and sickness during the week. Sixteen out of seventeen of one train were sick; another buried seven, and had five or six sick, one dying. In two instances the correspondent passed trains where all but one had died. He saw five graves beside one tent standing and another struck. Thinks 250 had died within the last fifteen days from Plum Creek to the place of writing.

Correspondence, "A. M. R.," Fort Laramie, June 17, 1850. Ten thousand persons passed in the last four or five days. Total for season: men, 30,964; women, 439; children, 508; wagons, 7113; horses, 19,386 mules, 6471; oxen, 18,238.

Officers take great pains to make the registration correct, though some trains have passed without registering their names. The correspondent thinks a half of the entire number are from Missouri.

July 20. Correspondence of "Cheyenne," Fort Laramie. June 5, 1850. Says 12,270 men and 3436 wagons

have passed. Estimates 700 not registered. Much robbery of one another by emigrants. A boy of twelve years was picked up near Laramie, trudging along, with an outfit of five biscuits and a bundle. He had been turned adrift "by a gentleman whose name I forbear to mention."

Kit Carson was there, lately arrived from Santa Fe with thirty horses and mules. He trades with the emigrants.

Aug. 9. Fort Laramie, July 8, 1850. "Cheyenne." Final registry of emigrants: 37,570 men; 825 women; 1126 children; 9101 wagons; 22,878 horses; 7650 mules; 31,502 oxen; 5754 cows. Estimated 2479 persons and 619 wagons not registered, and with those still behind, a total of 42,000 people and 9720 wagons on the trail at this moment; 8000 to 10,000 of these are for Oregon to settle there and visit the gold mines next season. The character of the emigrants is very inferior to that of last year. Crimes are far more numerous. Sickness had been severe as far as Laramie, but beyond there was little mortality. Of the 700 "who now lie buried between here and the Missouri," nine-tenths died of carelessness and lack of experience and cleanliness.

Of several detachments of troops passing along the road this season, during the most sickly part of it, not a man has been lost owing to strict attention to diet, water, and camp regulations. Emigrants would drink stagnant water from pools and holes dug in the sand in preference to the running water of the Platte because it might be cleaner and cooler. "The graves encircling these pools show the consequences."

Colonel Porter has "abandoned" Fort Hall and is on the way to the Dalles. Colonel Sumner arrived on the 6th instant with fifty mounted infantry en route to the crossing of the Arkansas to join the main body of his command, consisting of a battery of artillery and one squadron of the First Dragoons. The command will op-

erate on the Santa Fe trail. "Col. S. marched to this point in the short space of twenty-two days." He will be accompanied by Colonel Hoffman, Sixth Infantry, and Majors Thompson and Carlton of the First Dragoons.⁴⁸

STEAMBOATS

Aug. 14. *Saranak*, *Robert Campbell* and *St. Ange* for St. Joseph; *Mustang* and *Saluda*, for Council Bluffs; *Cora*, for Boonville, regular packet; *Kansas*, for Weston; *Faraway*, for Washington.

THE ROUTE IN 1850

Aug. 28. "Ten miles west of Fort Laramie, June 25, 1850." Correspondent, R. H. D.

Fort Kearny is twelve miles above the point where the road first strikes the Platte; the road runs from the south fork crossing, "which is tolerably good," fifteen miles to north fork; crosses the Laramie a short distance above its mouth; follows the north fork twelve miles and then leaves it for eighty miles. Mostly the road is equal to any macadamized road in the state. "The river is the most beautiful stream of water I ever saw. . . ."

"The large and ugly rattle-snake has a very formidable appearance. . . . On the Platte, the most detestable thing in creation is the buffalo gnat, a very small diminutive insect that, before you are conscious of its pres-

⁴⁸ Brevet Colonel Edwin V. Sumner won the honorary rank in the war against Mexico and the rank of brevet major general for gallant conduct at the battle of Fair Oaks, Va. After the Civil War he gave distinguished service in the wars against Indians on the trans-Missouri plains.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel William Hoffman won that rank, and that of brevet major, for gallant conduct in three of the battles of the war with Mexico. The rank of brevet brigadier general and the rank of brevet major general were won by distinguished service in the Civil War.

Brevet Major Philip R. Thompson won that honor by gallant conduct at the battle of Sacramento, Mexico.

Brevet Major James H. Carleton was awarded that rank for gallant conduct at the battle of Buena Vista; he won the brevets of lieutenant colonel, colonel, and brigadier general, for gallant service in New Mexico, in the Civil War, and a brevet major generalship for meritorious service throughout the war.

ence, has bitten your face, ears and neck in ten thousand places. My face at one time, had the appearance of one with small pox, my eyes were swollen up so much that I could hardly see, and my ears as thick as my hand. . . . In some places, it is true, we have had tolerably good grazing; but often have our stock been driven a whole day without a sprig of grass. At the watering places it is all eat up. Our only chance frequently is to drive the stock two or three miles from the road.”

Register’s office at Fort Laramie, June 20, inclusive. Men, 32,740; women, 493; children, 591; wagons, 7586; horses, 20,798; mules, 6724; oxen, 21,418; cows, 3185.

The correspondent insists that reports from Fort Laramie are correct.

Prices on the road: good yoke of oxen, \$100 to \$150; a good mule, \$200 to \$300; good horse about the same; good brandy, gallon, \$15 to \$20; whisky, \$10 to \$12; sugar and coffee, 30 to 40 cents a lb.; breadstuffs double the price “in the States;” bacon, less. “Wagons are worth nothing. We frequently cook our suppers with the spokes of a better wagon than half the farmers in St. Louis county own.

“You very seldom see a person on the road with a defensive weapon about him. My rifle and pistols have not been loaded for a month. As to game, there is none near enough the road to hunt. In fact, our fire arms are dead weight—you can buy a good rifle for three or four dollars. Hundred are broken up and thrown away. . . . On the Platte river it rains almost every day; at night, heavy dews. . . .

“When I wrote you last, I stated the health of emigrants to be remarkably good. Some few cases of cholera had been reported, but I myself had seen none. Since then, how changed the scene! The angel of death has spread his wings over our way, and breathed his pestiferous breath upon the unfortunate emigrant.

“Many a poor unfortunate youth, far from home and friends, has breathed his last on the desert air, and found a lonely grave by the way-side: around his dying couch, no kind friends gathered to soothe and comfort the last sad moments of life; but, in an open wagon or tent, exposed to the stormy elements without, and the *miserable comforts within*, he bowed himself, with stubborn submission, to the will of his creator. I have seen the father stand by the bed of his dying son—the brother by his brother—the friend by his friend—with them were nothing seen but the stern sympathy of man’s nature; and I could look on with partial indifference. They had but met the fate which every one of us might hourly expect. But on one occasion it became my duty to pronounce the hopeless condition of a dying husband and father. At the crossing of Laramie fork I had been called to see a man who had with him his wife and seven children. His case I considered then almost desperate, but by close attention might have been saved. Several days after, I chanced to see him again. As I sat by his side with my finger on his sinking pulse, and heard in his throat the death-rattle, that most ominous sign to the physician of approaching dissolution, his wife, with a smothered groan, asked me to tell her precisely his condition, saying she wished to know the worst. I told her she should not flatter herself any longer with hope, but be prepared for the worst. I arose to leave the tent, and as I did so returned the fee I had received on a former occasion, and I let drop a tear in sympathy for her desolate and bereaved condition. God grant I may not, on this trip, be called upon to perform such another duty.

“Most physicians along the road believe the disease which has prevailed among emigrants with such fatality, to be epidemic cholera. Of this I am somewhat incredulous. Certainly, local causes sufficient exist on the Platte to produce, if not the most violent forms of darrhoea [diarrhoea], to incite, at least, the most latent predispo-

sition to cholera into unrestrained action. The entire Platte bottom is covered with saline matter, such as salt-petre, salaratus, &c. The springs are also strongly impregnated with sulphur, copper, &c., (I have used no analysis but that of taste). Add to this the first emigration-sunk wells in the bottom. Into these had accumulated the filth and scum which 30,000 persons had left along the road. The use of this filthy water, together with exposure and unwholesome diet, are sufficient, in my opinion, to account for all the sickness which has occurred.

“On the north side of the Platte (Council Bluff road) where emigration was less and water better, not a single case occurred.

“Our company escaped almost entirely till we arrived here. We had at least no serious case. . . .”

Continuing from “Upper Ferry, North branch of the Platte, July 1st.”

One hundred twenty-nine miles from Fort Laramie.

Almost every vestige of diarrhoea had disappeared. . . . The register of the ferry shows a larger number of wagons than the Fort. Five dollars was the toll for a wagon. We are a thousand miles from nowhere. “Some say they have seen the elephant’s tail. . . . One thing is certain, if I had to start again I would not go with oxen. Good mules are decidedly preferable.”

STEAMBOATS ON THE MISSOURI

Six listed for the Missouri, three as high as St. Joseph, none above.

Sept. 23. Speaks of steamer *Robert Fulton* at Council Bluffs, and also Kaneshville—descending from “the Upper Missouri.” “At St. Joseph the *Robert Fulton* took on board Mr. Barrow, sub-Indian agent at Bellevue and Major Hatton, Indian agent for the Blackfeet and other tribes beyond Fort Pierre.” He came down from the Yellowstone on a macinaw laden with robes, for Har-

vey, Primeau & Co. Left about August 20, 15 or 18 days to St. Joseph, where the cargo was reshipped on the steamboat for St. Louis. A short time before he left Fort Pierre, two hundred Sioux warriors had started after Pawnee and Oto."

"Movastan" was steamboat corruption of Mauvaise, etc., French for Bad Lands.

OVERLAND TRAVEL 1850

Oct. 3. Fort Laramie, Aug. 26.

Correspondent, "Laramie."

Five thousand Mormon emigrants this year. About the last of them gone by.

Register to August 14 at the fort: men, 39,506; women, 2421; children, 609; horses, 23,172; mules, 7548; oxen, 36,116; cows, 7323; sheep, 2106; wagons, 9927; deaths en route, 316. It was certain that not more than four-fifths of all who passed for California and Oregon registered. So there would be about 55,000 persons. Not nearly as many returned from that point as last year.

Oct. 25. Santa Fe Trail caravan news continued to be reported from Independence. Among them, Russell has "government trains on the road."

Nov. 1. Independence, Oct. 25, 1850.

The Salt Lake mail arrived after delays, the first return trip made. Only till the first stage left Independence were the proprietors able to have relays of animals at the different posts along the route. The mail party arrived at Salt Lake City September 10; left for Independence on the 11th; arrived at Fort Bridger (110 miles) on the 15th; Laramie, 29th; Kearny, October 8th. Monthly mail—called "September mail;" "October mail," etc.

Nov. 5. Kanessville, Oct. 17, 1850.

Correspondent, "Platte." Complains that the thieving Omaha Indians are hunting on the Potawatomi reser-

vation, and that Peter A. Sarpy presumed to give them permission. The Mormon church is flourishing, Orson Hyde, their leader. Barrows, Indian agent, was absent.

MEAT AND VEGETABLES AT THE FORTS

Nov. 6. There were innumerable buffaloes between Laramie and Kearny. The road was fine. Indians say they never saw so many buffaloes before. Experiments in raising corn, potatoes, and vegetables at Laramie and Kearny were very successful. One man at Kearny had raised 1200 bushels of potatoes.

Nov. 14. Captain Stansbury and Lieutenant W. J. Gunnison, U. S. topographical engineers, arrived at St. Louis on the 12th instant, from the Salt Lake expedition. Left Salt Lake City August 28. Soon met advance party of Mormons, under Elder Orson Hyde; met Mormons all along the route, and they were in good health. The emigration of Mormons this year was estimated at 7000. The party met one U. S. mail, October, at Fort Bridger on September 5, and another near Ash Hollow on October 17.

AGAINST LARGE GARRISONS

Feb. 3, 1851. Captain Masten, quartermaster U. S. A.,⁴⁹ arrived from Fort Laramie to get mechanics for "the erection of new barracks at Fort Laramie."

Feb. 10. Salt Lake mail arrived yesterday; reached Fort Laramie on pack animals in thirty-six days; was carried "over the mountains, as the snow was so deep that they could not follow the road." Captain Van Vliet started from Fort Laramie "for the States" November 14, but was driven back by a snowstorm and remained until spring. Pawnee recently dropped down on traders and Sioux at Scott's Bluffs and escaped with a large band of horses. Cheyenne were on the war path against Crows and Snakes.

⁴⁹ Frederick H. Masten, captain assistant quartermaster First Infantry.

JENNY LIND AT ST. LOUIS

March 16, 1851. A picture of Jenny Lind, who is "hourly expected" for a concert in St. Louis. She is engaged for 150 concerts in this country in one year, for which P. T. Barnum pays her \$200,000 and traveling expenses of all her party.

March 22. At her second concert the hall was crowded, and streets and lower houses adjacent also, to hear her. She sang "Quando lasciavi la Normandia;" "Casta Diva;" aria from Lucia; a duet, with Signor Beletti, "on Tyrolean Melodies;" Coronation March from Meyerbeer's *Le Prophete*; Bird Song, composed especially for her by Taubert; and a Swedish melody, "Mountaineer's Song."

The Bird Song "was executed with a grace and tenderness of the most delicious kind. The flood of cadences and trillings with which she terminated each stanza of the song, was exquisitely given, with a nature and *naivete* of the most enchanting kind."

At the third concert she sang "I Know That My Redeemer Liveth" from the Messiah; "Last Rose of Summer;" aria "Qui la Voce," Bellini; "Und ob die Wolke," from *Der Freyschutz*, Weber.

Correspondent, "Winter," Fort Laramie, Feb. 10, says that the greater part of the emigration this year will be for Salt Lake and Oregon. A fine and substantial bridge has been built over the Platte 100 miles above Laramie. At this point, hitherto emigrants have suffered considerable delay because the ferry boats could not handle the patronage promptly. Blacksmith shops, for repairs, had been erected at the bridge, also near Fort Laramie.

JENNY LIND

March 27. ". . . Another defect still, which appears in Miss Lind's voice, is its entire absence of soul. . . . The Swede addresses her song to the mind and is almost

entirely ignorant of the passions of the heart. This, perhaps, is the greatest of all her faults as a vocalist. Jenny Lind's voice in the lower portion of its scope is well schooled, but unpleasantly thin." At first this gives a painful shock. "It is only when she mounts to the highest notes that the fault is forgotten for the merits." The voice also lacked freshness. Incredible warbling and extraordinarily high notes are the wonder of her singing.

May 14. Editorial. Captain Stewart Van Vliet just arrived from Laramie—17½ days to Leavenworth. He met a war party of Cheyenne at O'Fallon's Bluffs, going after Pawnee; also the first train of emigrants, on the Little Blue, "near the crossing," May 2; after that, met them almost every day. They were mainly bound for Salt Lake; only two companies for California.

"The principal emigration across the plains this year will be the Mormon trains for the Salt Lake, and a few trains for California and Oregon." The captain lately married a daughter of Major Brown, who fell in the defense of Fort Brown, opposite Matamoras. He was assigned to duty at St. Louis.

STEAMBOATS ON THE MISSOURI

June 7. *Buena Vista*, *Alton*, *Ben West* and *Saluda* for Lexington and St. Joseph; *Cataract* and *General Lane* for Bonnville and Glasgow.

CHOLERA AT INDEPENDENCE

June 15. Correspondence, June 12. Six white children, four to six black adults and six black children dead; 120 to 150 troops for Santa Fe died since leaving Leavenworth.

JENNY LIND

June 17. Jenny Lind paid Barnum \$25,000 to break her engagement with him. He says he made half a million and Jenny not less than \$350,000; proceeds, nearly a million dollars for ninety-three concerts.

June 21. The paper which A. W. Babbitt was taking to Salt Lake for starting a newspaper there was damaged by water getting into his wagon beds at the Elkhorn. The water was very high there.

MORMONS—CHOLERA

June 28. Editorial. Upwards of 1000 had arrived at St. Louis since spring, not more than 600 of whom had been able to leave. Death has been very busy among the remainder.

June 29. Cholera is not epidemic at Independence. A few deaths at Westport.

July 25. Colonel D. D. Mitchell, superintendent of Indian affairs, at St. Louis, left yesterday on the *Cataract* for Kansas, the point of his departure for Fort Laramie, to make the treaty of this year. Colonel Chambers, editor of the *Republican*, H. C. King of Georgia, and J. H. Dillon of England, went with him. Colonel Robert Campbell, St. Louis; Geo. W. Kendall, of the New Orleans *Picayune*, and Lord Fitz William of England, will join them at Kansas.

July 28. A party of sixteen teams of Mormons had been robbed of fifty-five cattle at Beaver Creek, 100 miles east of the Missouri River, in the early part of June.

CHOLERA

Aug. 8. The editor writes from camp, a short distance from "the town of Kansas," that there has been cholera in the towns on the Missouri, and while losses have been severe, they were not very great.

Aug. 14. Word from Laramie that there was no sickness among Oregon and California emigrants. Major Chilton's Dragoons met Colonel Mitchell's party on the Little Blue, as an escort.

Major Robert H. Chilton was a soldier in the war with Mexico, from Virginia, and was brevetted major for gallantry at the battle of Buena Vista. When the Civil War broke out he

promptly resigned his office in the Dragoons and afterward became assistant adjutant-general of the Confederate army.

Aug. 26. The editor, writing from Snake Creek in the "Pawnee country," eighteen miles beyond the Big Blue, says that a few days ago eighty Cheyenne warriors came to Colonel Wharton, at Fort Kearny, to bury hostilities with the Pawnee. The colonel gave them flour and other things, but before they left they killed four Pawnee who were hunting buffaloes. Wharton pursued them and took back their presents. The peace party joined Major Chilton's command at this camp.

Buffaloes literally covered the plains from Kearny to Laramie.

BAD CHEYENNE

Sept. 26. Editorial correspondence. Fort Laramie.

Sept. 1.

The party was in camp on the Laramie, four miles above the fort.

"The Cheyennes, who were formerly looked upon as the best Indians of the Plains, are now universally regarded as the worst. They are a stout, bold, athletic set of people—more cleanly, and better supplied with horses and implements of war, than the other tribes; and their impudent bearing, and the consideration with which they have been treated at the military posts, and by the whites, have made them saucy and unscrupulous. They have a great contempt for the white men and the power of the Government, and do not hesitate to express it freely. During the past season, and since they have been invited to the treaty, they have robbed, insulted and abused the emigrants on this route. Stealing horses they regard not only as proper, but as a duty. . . . They are as wayward as children, and as easily spoiled, if not as easily controlled."

GRAPHIC PICTURE OF THE INDIAN CONCLAVE

Oct. 5. Editorial correspondence. "Treaty Ground,

mouth Horse Creek, on the Platte, Indian Territory, near Fort Laramie, September 8, 1851."

The encampment, where the conference is to be, is a few miles below the point where the road crosses Horse Creek, about twenty-nine miles from the fort.

The editor fell in with Cheyenne, who were moving their lodges down to the camp. "In moving camp, as in all drudgery, every thing in the way of labor is performed by the women and female children. The men and boys do nothing; they regard it as a disgrace to do any kind of work."

On the dragging poles or "prairie buggies," they put their lodges, camp equipage, children, and sometimes their dogs. Some have a cool canopy of wicker work covered with skins.

Colonel Mitchell's tent was situated on a point formed by the junction of Horse Creek and the Platte; the military is on the higher plain; Major Fitzpatrick higher up the creek; Cheyenne up the river beyond the creek; a portion of the Sioux "opposite us" on the other side of the Platte; another part below on this side; Arapaho, Apache and other tribes scattered.

Oct. 24. Editorial correspondence, "Treaty Ground, Horse Creek, near Fort Laramie, I. T., September."

On Sunday the Oglala "directly on the opposite side of the Platte," gave two dog feasts to the Snakes, Arapaho and Cheyenne, followed by dances lasting the entire night. The correspondent thought the number of Indians present exceeded 10,000. There was a great all-nations procession to the common center at the opening of the council. "They came out this morning, not armed or painted for war, but decked out in all their best regalia, pomp, paint and display for peace. The Chiefs and Braves were dressed with punctilious attention to imposing effect. The 'Bucks' (young men) were out on horseback or afoot, in all the foppery and display of prairie

'dandies.' In their efforts to be elegant, fashionable, and exquisite, it must be confessed that the Prairie Dandy, after his manner, displays quite as much sense and taste as his city prototype, with this advantage. The Indian does not conceal his features with abundance of hair. In their bearings, and efforts to show pride of dress and tinsel, they are on a par.

"The squaws were out in all the richness and embellishments of their 'togger.' Their displays, according to their stations and the wealth of their husbands or fathers, marked their ability to dress and their *distingue* in genteel Indian society. The 'belles' (there are Indian as well as civilized belles) were out in all they could raise of finery and costume, and the way they flaunted, tittered, talked and made efforts to show off to the best advantage before the Bucks, justly entitled them to the civilized appellation we have given them. We concluded that coquetry was not of foreign origin. Even more than ordinary care had been bestowed on the dress of the children. They were entirely on their best behavior. With those little ones it was easy to decide upon the thrift, the cleanliness and industry of the mothers. . . . Some were decked out in all the variety of finery that skins of wild animals, beads, porcupine quills, and various colored cloths could suggest. Others were in more simple costume, a string of beads round the neck, and a string round the loins. It is due to the Indian women to say, that whilst the male children, even to an advanced age, are often permitted to go naked, or nearly so, we saw but one female child so exposed."

When the crowd assembled it was announced that only the principal or headmen were expected within the circle prepared for the council.

HANNIBAL & ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD

Oct. 28. The ceremony of breaking ground at Hannibal will take place November 3, 1851.

Oct. 29. Editorial correspondence from Treaty Ground, Sept. 8.

Treats of the customs of the Indians—piercing ears for rings, etc. Another letter, published November 2, dated at the same place, Sept. 9.

Nov. 9. Letter tells how Father De Smet and Jim Bridger gave the benefit of their great knowledge in defining boundaries of the various Indian tribes.

SELECTING CHIEF OF SIOUX NATION

Nov. 23. Colonel Mitchell nominated Frightening Bear for chief of the Sioux nation and then the bands ratified the choice. He did this because they could not agree among themselves. He placed his candidate in a circle of twenty-four representatives, selected by the several bands, in proportion to the number of their lodges. Each was provided with a little stick or twig which the voter placed in the hand of the nominee if he favored his election.

EMIGRATION OF 1852

April 15, 1852. Editorial. A great number of strangers in St. Louis preparing to cross the plains. "A marked feature of the emigration this year is the number of women who are going out by the land route.

"Boats from the Ohio, Illinois and other rivers, come in crowded to excess, and every boat for the Missouri has more than she can accomodate." Emigrants were cautioned not to load their teams too heavily. There were good large stores at Forts Kearny, Laramie and Bridger and Salt Lake City to supply their needs. Believes that at Fort Laramie "the United States' Government has a very large supply of provisions, which the Commander of the post furnished to emigrants at its cost to the Government."

May 5. Correspondence from Independence, May 1.

The number of emigrants "passing out from and

through here, has exceeded all the calculations we have ever made. . . . The road from here to the Little Blue is lined with wagons.”

May 10. Editorial. Blodgett & Co. are establishing a system of express trains from St. Joseph to the Pacific for carrying passengers and letters; four trains a season.

May 14. Correspondence from Independence, May 10. There have been three cases of a disease resembling cholera.

June 4. Editorial. Health was good at Independence. Very frequent rains had made progress of emigrants beyond very slow and caused sickness among them to an alarming extent.

The *Republican* a few days previous noted cholera among U. S. troops in New Mexico.

GRASS GONE

July 1. Correspondent, S. M. B. Camp near Fort Kearny, May 24.

Regions of the Little Blue and Big Sandy were almost destitute of grass. With grain and a light load the party had got on finely. Favors Westport as the starting point—especially better than St. Joseph. Provisions as cheap at Kansas and Westport as at St. Louis. Corn and oats 30 cents a bushel, and mules 20% cheaper than in St. Louis. It is difficult to cross the river at St. Joseph with fresh unbroken teams, and the bottom is terrible. Emigration is tremendous. Up to the 24th, 8174 men; 1286 women; 1776 children; 3533 horses; 2316 mules; 26,269 oxen and cows; 2654 wagons; 500 sheep—“together with a hog and a hand cart.” Thousands are passing along the north side of the Platte. It is believed the emigration will be equal to that of 1849.

“Fort Kearny is a sort of a one-horse affair, stuck down in the mud on the wrong side of the river, and a long distance from wood and every other comfort, the site

of which must have been selected by some person who did not know what he was doing." Acknowledges handsome treatment from Colonel Wharton.

"The pen of the historian will write a more remarkable story when it shall record the settlement of the rich domain on our western coast, where a State is born in a day and grown to manhood in a year"—than of the Mississippi valley.

STEAMBOATS ON MISSOURI RIVER

Aug. 15. *El Paso*, for Council Bluffs; *Isabel*, for Kansas; *Martha Jewett*, for Miami.

Aug. 18. Editorial. Learns from Captain William S. Ketchum, of the Sixth Infantry, of Fort Laramie, who is in St. Louis on his way to the States with his "lady," that there is little sickness in the emigration, which had begun passing the fort before he started. The government had abundant supplies of flour and meat at the fort, but it could not supply sugar, coffee, &c. There was no destitution among emigrants.

About a day's journey from Kearny two men got too far away from a party, in pursuit of a buffalo. Indians shot one and took the men's mules. They offered to shake hands with their victim and then snatched after his gun. Grass on the plains was good and health at both forts excellent.

WHO KILLED TECUMSEH?

Aug. 21. Quotes a speech by Lewis Cass in the Senate, on the 5th instant, in which he insists that Colonel Johnson proposed to General Harrison the charge by his own regiment which broke the British lines. Tecumseh's son was in the battle and often described it to Cass who from the descriptions, felt positive that Johnson killed Chief Tecumseh. Cass was in the battle.

NUMBER OF EMIGRANTS, 1852

Sept. 17. Copies from the *St. Joseph Gazette* of September 8 which quotes Colonel George E. Blodgett, just

returned from the plains. He estimated the total emigration at 40,000 people, 8000 wagons and about 60,000 cattle. "He describes the scene along the entire road as truly heart rending; from the imperfect manner in which the dead are buried, the wolves soon scent and drag them from their shallow graves, strewing the trail with human bones."

A list of about 150 graves of persons, with names and dates of death on the north side of the Platte from the Missouri River to Devil's Gate.

E. Wiley, June 10, Mineral Point, Wis.

R. Williams, June 13, Iowa County, Wis. Names a large number of Wisconsin people without designating their residence.

Sept. 23. Two traders from Fort Bridger, leaving August 1, said all Oregon and California emigrants had passed, in general good health. Mormons were behind.

Oct. 2. Quotes Major Sanderson, from Fort Laramie, who came on the *Clara* from Leavenworth. He met Campbell's train, "loaded with Indian presents," at Ash Hollow; and Holladay, Phelps & Warner's at Plum Creek, every teamster sick with chills and fever. On the Little Blue three wagons loaded with grain for the mail contractor at Kearny were met.

Nov. 4. Traveler from "NEAR THE SWEET WATER, Oct. 10, 1852.

Chills and fever has been the prevailing sickness on the road; "a very bright spot in our journey" was the kindness and hospitality of Captain Wharton "and his accomplished lady."

Jan. 1, 1853. "Regular Missouri River Packet" (*Isabel*) will leave St. Louis March 1, 15, 29, April 12, 26, etc., to November 15, 28—every two weeks. On return leave Weston every other Monday morning.

Speaks of "Pacific railroad" and pending selection of a route to Jefferson City.

LOOKING FORWARD

Jan. 13. J. Loughborough in a long article, editorial page, advocates the cession of all public lands to states in which they lie; construction of telegraph line and central railroad from the mouth of the Kansas to Oregon and California; the abolition of the Indian system or policy and the settlement of the territories.

Jan. 24. "Regular Missouri River passenger packet, Clara," will leave every alternate Saturday for St. Joseph, Weston, etc. Neither of the other three advertised for the Missouri was to go as high.

Jan. 30. Pleads for a railroad to the Pacific, North and South are equally interested—"the Pacific Railroad Company in this State should undertake the construction of the work."

Feb. 6. The "Pacific Railroad" was opened December 23, 1852. "The distance thus opened is five miles." Will be extended to the Maramec and even farther in the spring.

March 24. Correspondent predicts a great future for Independence, then eight miles east of the mouth of the Kansas. . . . "The *Territory of Nebraska* is about to be organized, the commanding portion of which will be the basin of the Kansas and the river country of the Missouri shore up to the mouth of the Great Platte." Independence will be the commercial emporium of this whole scope of wonderfully fertile country. In four years the great central state of Washington will be created out of a part of Nebraska, bounded as follows: "leaving Missouri at Fort Scott, and running direct West four hundred miles; then due North to the Great Platte; thence down the Platte to the Missouri river; thence by the channel of the Missouri river and the Western boundary of

Missouri to the beginning." The Pacific railroad touches the river at Independence. The Pacific railroad from the coast will strike the Missouri here.

April 3. Discounting Benton's florid enthusiasm about St. Louis and the coming terminus of the Pacific railroad: "It must be remembered that no part of this fan is yet completed. St. Louis without a mile of railroad completed, without a foot of canal, without even the natural impediments in her streams removed, without plank or macadamized roads, her trade threatened, a portion of it drawn off, and her statistics showing a decline every year, throwing twenty years bonds into the market for hundreds of thousands, to make magnificent avenues two miles out of town! Can our citizens be led away by such wild and extravagant enthusiasm? In the meanwhile, no less than twelve railroads converge at Chicago, and other works for the benefit of that point are under way. . . ."

Just now, October 1920, as I verify my original copy of these lugubrious portents, the newspapers of St. Louis are giving out equally ominous warnings, predicated upon the recent unpropitious showing of the U. S. census touching both the state and its metropolis.

PACIFIC RAILROAD

April 8. Notes that a company has been incorporated by the Minnesota legislature to build a railroad from some convenient point on Lake St. Croix via St. Paul to Puget Sound. Robert J. Walker is one of the incorporators. The entire length from Chicago to the Pacific is 1765 miles—500 miles shorter than any other route.

"These may be, and to some extent are, mere assumptions and conjectures, but they show the necessity of pushing *our* railroad, with all possible expedition, in the direction of the Pacific."

May 7. "Mr. A. Culbertson, the partner of the firm of PIERRE CHOUTEAU, Jr. & Co., at Fort Union, in fur and Indian trade," arrived yesterday. He left the fort about the middle of April, traveling in a mackinac boat to Coun-

cil Bluffs. Colin Campbell came with him from the mouth of the Little Missouri. He was formerly of this city, of French extraction; had been gone thirty-three years. In this absence he had been hunter and trapper, but, most important, interpreter for the Sioux of the Upper Missouri. "He speaks the Sioux better than a Sioux Indian himself, and also the language of several other tribes."

"The company's annual boat will leave about the middle of this month for the mouth of the Yellow Stone, and will probably ascend beyond that point with supplies for the various stations."

STEAMBOATS—MISSOURI RIVER

May 7. *Banner State*, for Warsaw—Osage River; *Elvira*, regular Monday packet, Jefferson City, Providence and Arrow Rock; *Saranak*, as high as St. Joseph; *Banner State*, Warsaw and Osage River; *Saranak*, Weston and St. Joseph; *Kate Swinney*, Jefferson City, Boonville & Brunswick; *Sonora*, regular Saturday packet, as far as Council Bluffs; *Isabel*, as far as Weston.

OVERLAND TRAVEL

May 15. Notes the arrival of the Salt Lake mail. Woodson, the contractor, had great difficulty in getting it to Fort Laramie on account of the great depth of snow. "By this arrival we have dates to the 15th [April] from Fort Laramie." Six days from Fort Kearny to St. Louis—seventy miles a day. Met Pilcher, Foulke & Co., at the Little Blue April 25—17 wagons and 100 men. Met other parties. Unusual energy this year—in pushing onward. Little grass between Laramie and Kearny. Enough for cattle from Kearny eastward.

FREMONT

May 21. Savagely deprecating Benton's alleged aid to the cause of a Pacific railroad because he would have the one—central—route or none, the *Republican* says that

“a hecatomb of men were immolated upon it by his son-in-law, who wilfully persisted in exposing them to the rigors of winter and to the immense bodies of snow which everywhere encompassed them.”

ATCHISON'S SPEECH

June 17. A synopsis of the speech delivered by Senator Atchison at Platte City June 6, and at Weston June 11, 1853:

“The green hills of Nebraska were in sight.” He contended that Indian titles would have to be extinguished before the bill could carry. He told Mr. Hall that his bill could not pass—at the last session—presumably on that account. “. . . he would not consent to the organization of that Territory, unless *all* the citizens of Missouri and of the Union, should have the privilege of settling there upon a common equality. He would not vote for the organization of that Territory if the Wilmot Proviso, or any other provision of that character, should be engrafted upon it.”

There was no other reference of this kind in the report, and no reference to any connection between the territorial question and the Pacific railroad question.

“MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD”

June 18. Quotes from the “Iowa Democrat Inquirer” a statement that the company had been organized a few days since, in Chicago, John A. Dix of New York, president; W. B. Ogden, Chicago, vice-president; Henry Farnam, director. During the last week this city [Davenport] was visited by Farnam, Ogden, Walcott and N. B. Judd, of Chicago, who proposed that the company agree to construct three railroads in Iowa: from Davenport to Iowa City, to be extended ultimately westward or north-westward; from Muscatine, via Oskaloosa, to the Missouri river, “or to a more southwestwardly connection with the Great Pacific road running west from St. Louis;” and from Muscatine to Cedar Rapids.

June 22. Prints "an extended and authorized report of Senator ATCHISON's recent speech in Platte County"—copied from the *Platte Argus*.

In part: ". . . First then as to Nebraska. This territory was formerly called the Missouri or Indian Territory, and was so laid down on the maps. It lies West of the States of Missouri and Iowa, and extending to New Mexico and the Rocky Mountains. Within a few years past it has been called Nebraska, or at least that portion of it which is now proposed to be organized under a Territorial government, and opened to the settlement of white men. . . .

"I will vote for the ratification of treaties to extinguish the Indian titles to lands in that territory, and I will support a bill to organize a government for the territory upon the condition that such bill contains *no restriction* upon the subject of *slavery*; and not otherwise. I will vote for a bill that leaves the slaveholder and the non-slaveholder upon terms of equality. I am willing that the people who may settle there, and who have the deepest interest in the question, shall decide it for themselves. As a very large and respectable portion of my constituents are, directly or indirectly, interested in slave property, I am unwilling that they, with this species of property, shall be excluded. I will give no advantage to one citizen over another."

This precludes his approval of the popular sovereignty plan. He had said before this: "Col. Benton and others had assumed that slavery was excluded from that Territory by the law commonly called the Missouri Compromise. If so, I was then, and I am now, opposed to interfering with that territory, unless that restriction be removed."

OREGON TRAIL

June 23. A letter from J. S. B., Fort Kearny, dated June 6, 1853, says that to date there had passed the fort, 8746 men; 2088 women; 2892 children; 4839 horses; 1827 mules; 91,493 cattle; 2377 wagons; and 11,000 sheep.

There must be at least 35,000 cattle and 50,000 sheep yet on the roads from St. Joseph and Independence. These numbers would be as great north of the Platte, in the writer's opinion. The number of emigrants would probably be one-fourth less than last year, but the number of cattle and sheep twice as great. Not so many horses or mules are taken, but they are generally of the best kind.

June 24. By July 4 cars will run on the Missouri state Pacific road to Allenton, within four miles of the end of the first division, and probably to the Franklin county line.

PACIFIC ROAD

June 26. A writer of a series of articles, attacking Colonel Benton's proposed central route, insists that locating the road in any part of the Kansas valley would enable the New York roads "to easily and thoroughly intercept the trade at a point west of Missouri."

"THE ST. MARY'S GAZETTE"

July 8. "We have already noted the laying out of this town, above the mouth of the Platte river. We have before us a prospectus for the publication of a newspaper under the above title—C. SEXTON, Editor, and P. A. SARPY, Proprietor. This new town and new paper are as far out West as readers are to be found, although there will soon be plenty of them. . . ."

July 20. The Pacific railroad was formally opened to Franklin, July 19—thirty-nine miles.

STEAMBOATS ON THE MISSOURI

Aug. 1. Notes that the *Robert Campbell* has been purchased for \$9500 cash, "for a packet between this city and Council Bluffs."

"NEBRASKA CONVENTION"

Aug. 8. Held at Wyandotte City, July 26. Advocated a Pacific railroad and the organization of Nebraska Terri-

tory. Among the speakers were Abelard Guthrie, Rev. Thomas Johnston [Johnson] and "Hon. W. Claude Jones."

BENTON AND THE PACIFIC RAILROAD

Aug. 11. Shows that up to 1849 Benton had only been vaguely though eloquently in favor of a road—not a railroad—to the Pacific and India, using the Missouri River and the Columbia. Whitney presented his first memorial to Congress for a Pacific railroad in 1844.

Aug. 16. Notes a recent battle between Pawnee and Cheyenne in which the latter lost twenty and the victorious Pawnee five or six warriors. A large number were engaged. The information was obtained from "gentlemen from Fort Laramie."

Aug. 22. Quotes from the *Western Bugle*, Council Bluffs, of the 17th inst., accounts of enthusiastic meetings there in favor of aiding "the Air Line Railroad from Fort Wayne (Ind.) to the Platte river through Council Bluff." An address by Colonel Samuel R. Curtis, recently city engineer of St. Louis, favored the Platte and South Pass route.

"NEBRASKA TERRITORY"

Aug. 23. Under that head quotes from the *National Intelligencer* that white persons in considerable numbers are settling on Indian lands west of the Missouri. The Indian department is busily engaged about it.

BENTON AND THE ORGANIZATION OF NEBRASKA TERRITORY

Aug. 26. A long editorial charged that Benton neglected to do anything toward procuring the organization of Nebraska Territory—"more properly speaking, the Indian Territory beyond the boundary line of Missouri"—while he was in the Senate and now, when he needs an issue, is warm for it. In the Missouri legislature of 1846-7, N. B. Holden introduced a memorial to Congress strongly urging organization, and it was passed. He con-

templated only the territory immediately west of Missouri—between the lands assigned to the Cherokees and the Missouri river on the north, though he would like to have all west of Iowa, Missouri and Arkansas organized. He emphasized the great fertility of his proposed territory; but 30,000 Indians then occupied it.

THE NEBRASKA COUNTRY

A letter by George W. Manypenny (commissioner of Indian affairs) to Senator Atchison, dated August 16, 1853, printed in this issue, says: "The country within the parallels of the northern boundary of Iowa and the southern boundary of Missouri, and west of the Omaha and Pawnee country, and west of the Pawnee, Kansas and Osage cessions, [1825] is in the occupancy of the Sioux, Arapahoes, Cheyennes, and other indigenous Indians and their title has not been extinguished by the United States."

The act of Congress of 1830 [*U. S. Statutes at Large*, V. IV., p. 411] authorized the president to divide the Osage, Pawnee and Kansas cessions into districts to be exchanged with tribes living within any of the states or territories; that is, the removal plan. So this was not free for white settlement. He concludes that no part of the territory west of Iowa and Missouri, the object of Atchison's inquiry, was "in such a condition that the white man can lawfully occupy it for settlement."

The *Republican* is now bitterly opposing Benton's efforts for organization, on the Indian title plea.

KNOCKING NEBRASKA

Aug. 31. Atchison's speech at Parkville, Aug. 6, 1853:

"In one word, I have been told often and again by gentlemen who know, that in all the country called Nebraska, that there is not as much good tillable land as there is in the six counties constituting the Platte [Purchase] country. And many persons in this assembly know that this information is substantially correct."

He reiterates his objections to organization made at Platte

City, and points out that the Pawnee cession of 1833 reserves all of it not granted to other tribes for a common hunting ground. But this was to be "during the pleasure of the president."

POLYGAMY AMONG MORMONS

Sept. 1. Lazarus H. Reid, just assuming the office of chief justice of Utah, said:

"The plurality system, as it is called here, (or polygamy in fact) prevails extensively; but those who suppose that licentiousness or looseness of manners or morals prevails to any extent, are very much mistaken. The women are exceedingly modest and circumspect in their deportment."

FORT KEARNY—PLUM CREEK

Ibid. The judge observed that, "Fort Kearny is an unimportant military post belonging to the United States. There is no fortification here at all, and only one company of troops. It is kept up for the relief and accommodation of emigrants. The Commandant, Capt. Wharton, is a highminded, honorable gentleman, and received us with particular attention and kindness. His lady is an accomplished, amiable Philadelphian. . . . Plum Creek is a noted camping ground, about 35 miles from Kearny. . . . After crossing this river [Big Blue] and its bottom, we enter a region entirely different. The face of the country is a succession of bluffs, hard, dry, stony, and without timber or water, except at long intervals, and in my opinion will never be settled to any considerable extent."

STEAMBOATS

Sept. 9. The *St. Ange* and *El Paso* advertised to go as high as Council Bluffs; three boats as far as St. Joseph; one as far as Weston; two as far as Brunswick.

CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD

Sept. 22. Within four weeks will complete connection with the Illinois Central at Bloomington and will be the first railroad connection between the Atlantic and the Mis-

issippi. St. Louis will then be within seventeen hours of Chicago.

Oct. 6. The *St. Mary Gazette* gives an account of a council at Bellevue, September 19, between Manypenny and Oto Indians about the purchase of a whole or a part of their lands. Peter A. Sarpy, J. W. Hamilton, Major Whitfield, agent of the Kansas and Potawatomi tribes, were present.

FORD'S HISTORY OF ILLINOIS

Oct. 12. Says that Gen. Shields, or someone representing him, "has emasculated the history" soon to be published, "Of some of its most distinguishing features." His characterization of Douglas, "of the most withering kind," is to be omitted. Ford had described many politicians of Illinois, not to their credit.

"NEBRASKA AFFAIRS"

Oct. 19. Notes that:

The election is over in Nebraska, and from what we hear, Mr. Johnson is elected Delegate to Congress, beating Mr. Abelard Guthrie very handsomely. This Mr. Guthrie has been quite an actor in Nebraska affairs, and has been used to get up an excitement there when none was necessary. His attacks upon Gen. Atchison have been about as profitable to him as Benton's fraudulent map of Nebraska.

Rev. Thomas Johnson was superintendent of the Shawnee mission from the time he established it under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in 1830, until 1841, and from 1847 until it was abandoned in 1862. He was also a zealous worker in the political field of pioneer Kansas. Upon the organization of a provisional government for Nebraska Territory, as it was called, and at a convention held in the council house of the Wyandot nation on July 26, 1853, it was resolved "that the citizens of Nebraska Territory will meet in their respective precincts on the second Tuesday in October next and elect one delegate to represent them in the thirty third Congress." Whereupon, on October 11, Mr. Johnson was elected.

In the Wyandot precinct, he received eighteen votes and his opponent, Abelard Guthrie, who had a Wyandot wife, received thirty-three. But the Shawnee and their neighboring kinsmen, the Kickapoo, gave their preacher-politician and schoolmaster, Johnson, a heavy lift, and at the Osage agency he received all of the fifty votes cast. It appears that the records of the election in some of the precincts were not preserved, so that the full vote cannot be given. Inasmuch as the territory west of the Missouri River, excepting that part of it contained in the states of Missouri and Arkansas, was still "Indian Country," from which all white people except those of a special class, such as officers of the Indian bureau and missionaries to the Indians, were interdicted, the statement that "Mr. Johnson was elected as delegate to Congress by Indian votes",⁵⁰ was not far from the truth.

Nov. 2. "J. Soule Bowman, brother of our San Francisco correspondent," crossed South Fork, near the junction, keeping on the south side of the North Fork to a point 150 miles above Fort Laramie. "Here a substantial bridge has been erected over the river, at which emigrants can cross their stock in safety, and at a fair price."

Mormon emigration is said to have been 10,000, but perhaps not so large. They charged emigrants exorbitantly at the Green River and Beaver River ferries, both within their own territory and subject to their laws.

EMIGRANTS TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON, 1853

Nov. 4. Passed Fort Kearny up to August 15: Males, 9909; females, 2252; children, 3058; horses, 5477; mules, 2190; cattle, 105,792; sheep, 48,495; wagons, 3708. For Oregon: Males, 1661; females, 761; children, 1085.

Nov. 5. Theodore Winthrop, of New York, arrived from Puget Sound. Mormons had accused Jim Bridger of selling ammunition and arms to Indians hostile to them, whereupon forty of them were sent by Governor Young to arrest him. He fled to the mountains. They took his fort and lived upon his provisions, but soon returned home. Soon Bridger, with his wife and children, started east, and would probably arrive at Westport next week.

⁵⁰ *Transactions Kansas State Historical Society*, IX, 162 note.

FORT LARAMIE

Nov. 21. "The yield of vegetables at the farm, near the post, has been pretty fair. The onions turned out extremely well. . . . A substantial bridge has been erected over Laramie [river] for the accomodation of emigrants and travelers at reasonable rates; but to guard against high water next spring, the bridge is to be raised about four feet."

FIRST NEBRASKA ELECTION

Dec. 3. Quotes from the *Occidental Messenger*, that Hadley D. Johnson was persuaded to run for delegate, and all the votes to be found at Council Bluff City and in the county were raked in for him—358 in all.

Dec. 5. Fort Laramie correspondence says that the Cheyenne admit that, in their fight with the Pawnee, they lost seventeen, Arapaho five, Kiowa two; and 170 horses killed. They are now in tears and sorrow.

Dec. 6. Lieutenant John W. Gunnison and eight out of the twelve men in his party were killed at Sevier Lake, 90 miles south of Salt Lake City, by Utah Indians. Gunnison was engaged in a reconnaissance for the survey of a middle route for a Pacific railroad. He was killed on the 25th or 26th of November.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND

Dec. 23. Passenger trains now running from Chicago to Geneseo, within twenty-two miles of the Mississippi and Rock Island.

Jan. 6, 1854. "Traveler," Washington correspondent, in editorial column.

"The Committee on Territories will have enough to do this winter. It is proposed to organize three Territories, with a view to their speedy admission as States. The Territories now in question will be christened when born, Nebraska, Cherokee, and Kansas Territories. . . . Two of them will probably be slave States, and the other

a free State." It is suggested that Cherokee be assigned as a refuge for free negroes.

THE NEBRASKA DEMOCRAT

Jan. 7. It is announced by the St. Louis *Democrat* that such a paper is printed at "Old Fort Kearny, Nebraska Territory."

The *Republican* has learned on the best authority that it "is printed at Sidney, Iowa, fifteen or twenty miles from old Fort Kearney, but it is dated from that place in order still further to impose upon the public credulity. There is but one solitary inhabitant or family in 'Old Fort Kearny' and the man is in charge of the old barracks room there; and this amount of patronage would barely justify such a publication."⁵¹

Jan. 27. Quotes from the Missouri *Democrat*, Benton's organ, on the Nebraska bill introduced by Douglas. The *Republican*, though strongly proslavery, mildly approved the bill. It assumed that there could be no interference with slavery under the territorial government—but reckoned without its host.

Feb. 11. Quotes from the Philadelphia *Ledger* a statement that Benton is going to tack his Pacific railroad bill on the Nebraska bill. Ridiculed by the *Republican* as utterly incongruous.

ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD

Feb. 27. The first train entered Rock Island on

⁵¹ I have not been able to obtain any more information about the first Nebraska newspaper than this item affords. The first three Nebraska newspapers following the ephemeral *Nebraska Democrat* were also at first printed in Iowa. The *Nebraska Palladium*, which was published for, and ostensibly from, Bellevue, was printed at St. Mary from July 15, 1854—the date of its first issue—until November 15, 1854. During the short remainder of its life it was printed at Bellevue. All of the few, and sometimes far between issues of the *Omaha Arrow*, from July 28, 1854, to December 29, 1854, inclusive, were printed at Council Bluffs. The *Nebraska News* was first printed at Sidney, Iowa, in the fall of 1854, but was removed to Table Creek—shortly afterward formally named Nebraska City—on November 14, 1854. Sergeant Hiram P. Downs was "The man in charge of the remains of the first Fort Kearny."

Wednesday, February 22, 1854. A celebration at the depot. Henry Farnam and a partner were the contractors for the entire route.

“THE NEBRASKA PALLADIUM

March 7. “Is the name of a new paper, which it is proposed to publish at Bellevue, Nebraska. D. E. Reid and W. R. English are the editors and proprietors. They start early in the race, but no one doubts that in a year or so, by virtue of law,⁵² there will be thousands of inhabitants in the new territory. The paper is to be published at \$2 per annum.”

STEAMBOATS

April 2. Six advertised to go as far as St. Joseph; two to Glasgow.

“FERRY AT ST. MARY'S

April 3. “The fine ferry boat *Nebraska*, built this winter for Mr. Peter A. Sarpy, of St. Mary's, Iowa, left for her destination on the 1st. She will reach St. Mary's by the 10th or 12th of this month, when emigrants will no longer be subject to detention for want of accomodation in ferriage, as she is amply sufficient to carry all who may wish to cross safely and speedily. Mr. Sarpy's advertisement will be found in another column.”

The *Republican's* spelling of the name of this Sarpy trading post is wrong. I took copies of papers in Mr. Sarpy's handwriting belonging to the Missouri Historical Society's collections in which the spelling is invariably St. Mary. Note also that the name is so spelled in the following story about the new ferry-boat which was printed in the *Nebraska Palladium* of March 21, 1855:

The splendid steam ferry boat of the above name and owned by Gen. P. A. Sarpy, has commenced her regular trips between St. Mary and Bellevue City. She was bought last season for thirteen thousand dollars, and is altogether the largest and best ferry boat ever used on the Missouri river. She is of sufficient capacity to cross 25 or 30 teams at a time.

⁵² Anticipating the passage of the pending bill to establish the Territory of Nebraska, which occurred May 30 of the same year.

We apprehend that our friend Gen. S. will reap a rich harvest the present season from his boat, inasmuch as it is at present, and will doubtless be for some time, the only steam ferry boat, crossing the Missouri to Nebraska. The little steamer, "Gen. Marion," which has been run as a ferry boat at Omaha City, opposite Council Bluffs, became totally wrecked in the winter, so that the crossings at that point is done by skiffs and scows. Below Bellevue, the crossing is all done by flat-boats and skiffs, and this must necessarily occasion greater delays than emigrants are willing to submit to; hence, we anticipate there will be a great rush to cross on Gen. Sarpy's steamboat.

If enterprise and courtesy entitles one to success, surely the General may claim it.

STEAMBOATS

April 14. *Kate Summers*, for Cambridge; *Genoa*, for Weston, weekly; *Banner State*, *Lucas*, *Clara*, *Tropic*, *Elvira*, *Delaware*, *Sonora*, *Aubrey*, for St. Joseph; *Saranak*, Brunswick; *Elvira*, Glasgow; *Timon*, *El Paso*, Council Bluffs.

COLONIZING KANSAS

May 13. Quotes from the *Boston Journal* an account of the Nebraska emigration convention in Worcester, Mass., anticipating the passage of the Nebraska bill. Rev. Edward Everett Hale was at the front. Kansas was the main objective.

June 17. News of May 29, that emigrants from Howard county, Mo., were attacked by Indians, probably Sioux, at the Loup Fork, ninety-eight miles from St. Mary. They killed French Woods and some horses. The whites had to retreat leaving all their property. Captain Cooper's losses were five thousand to six thousand dollars. There were few emigrants on the route.

THE RIVER ROADS

August 13. From a correspondent at Fort Laramie, with Almon W. Babbitt's party on the way to Utah. Tutt and Dougherty are keeping a good store at Fort Kearny. The officers at the fort permit none to pass in distress without giving assistance.

The south of the Platte road is best. More streams furnish water on the north, "but we have the Platte water on the south, which is as healthy as any water in the world." The north side road runs 200 miles without wood; south side, only 100 miles. From Table Creek there

are no rivers except the South Fork, which is fordable, and the Laramie, which has a good bridge with reasonable tolls. North side, Elkhorn, 300 feet; Loup, 400; Wood River, 100; and if you wish to avoid 60 miles of heavy sand you must cross the Platte north of Laramie. Ten miles of sand north to one south.

GOVERNOR BURT'S OUTFIT

Aug. 30. Washington correspondent, "Traveler":

"Mr. Burt, Governor of Nebraska, will start for that Territory about the first of next month. He will take out a Territorial library with him, and one household servant called a slave, an aged female domestic. . . . The Governor and his followers will dwell in nomadic style, that is, in tents, until they can knock up log houses in the wilderness."

The last sentence is sheer newspaper fiction. There were ample accommodations at Bellevue for the governor in his provisional capital when he arrived there with his party, on October 7, 1854. The *Omaha Arrow* of July 28, 1854, mentions the principal public buildings: "The old mission House, the government agency building, and Trading House of the American Fur Company, are near the site."

Rev. Edward McKinney was sent to Bellevue in 1846 to establish a mission school for the Omaha, and Oto and Missouri Indians. His report of progress in the work was incorporated in the report of the agent of the Omaha, Oto and Missouri, and Pawnee tribes to the commissioner of Indian affairs for the year 1847. Under the date line, "Oto and Omaha Mission, September 16, 1847," he wrote of the new enterprise as "the mission established at this place by the Presbyterian board of foreign missions, now under my care." And further: "The mission family arrived here on the 2d of September, 1846. A small log house was immediately commenced, and finished in about six weeks, sufficient for our accommodation during the winter. . . ." The secretary of the board arrived in the latter part of May and "fixed upon a plan for the school." The timber for the building was procured from the beginning of July to the second week in August, and the "raising" was to take place in about ten days. The main part of the house, as planned, would be 64x28 feet, one of the wings, 30x18, and the other 30x22. The entire building was to be two stories high. It was designed

to accommodate the mission family and assistants and forty Indian pupils—thirty of them Omaha and ten Oto and Missouri.

For the support of the school, nine hundred dollars annually had been pledged by "benevolent ladies of New York City," and large contributions had been made by Presbyterian congregations.

Henry T. Clarke, who lived at Bellevue while the buildings named were still standing, described two of them thus:

The trading post was a hewn log building about 24x48 feet in dimensions and two stories high. It contained four rooms of equal size, trading and store rooms below and living rooms above. There was a chimney at each end of the building and a fireplace in each room. A double two-story porch, facing south, overlooked the Missouri river. During the boating season in those days it was common to have several St. Louis steamboats at a time tied up at the landing, which was the finest and most permanent on the Missouri river. Some twenty feet east of this trading house Sarpy had a log house, eighteen feet square, built for his Indian wife Ni-co-mi, of whom he was very fond, and who made many presents to the Indians and protected the General from danger many times. Sarpy's white wife, Mrs. Robinson, lived at St. Mary, a town near by on the Iowa side four miles south, and since washed away. Midway between the agency building and the trading house, on a plateau eighty feet above the river bottom, and commanding a beautiful view of the river and the Iowa bluffs for many miles, stood the Presbyterian Indian mission school, under the care of Rev. William Hamilton. This building facing the east was 36x80 in ground dimensions, two stories high, with two L's of the same height, 24x40 in size. There were six rooms in the main building and four in each L. A well was within the enclosure, which was made with the opening to the west. The building was constructed of large cottonwood logs, faced on the inner and outer sides. Joists on the second floor were made by hewing, or squaring the timber and afterwards using a whipsaw, one man above and one below to operate it. The lower and upper joists were made by facing only one side of the timber. This building afterwards became the Bellevue House, one of the best hostelries in the territory, and was operated by James T. Allan.

The *Nebraska Palladium* of October 11 said:

The Governor was hospitably entertained by I. H. Bennett, Esq., of this place. The Governor took lodgings at the office of the Indian Agency.

Mr. Bennett was blacksmith at the agency, for the Omaha tribe.

The following items were printed in an extra of the *Palladium*, which was issued on October 13:

We can assure the public that the Governor is comfortably situated at the Otoe and Omaha missions, where every necessary attention to his comfort is secured.

On October 25 the *Palladium* said:

. . . He died at his residence, at the Otoe and Omaha mission, at Bellevue, Oct. 18th, at half past three o'clock A. M., aged 45 years.

Sept. 3. A long account by James Henry Carlton,

Brevet Major of the First Dragoons,⁵³ of an exploration of "Gran Quivira," in New Mexico, where he found ruins of a city of pretentious architecture. He was informed by the oldest inhabitant that a tribe of Indians called Pueblo of Quivira once lived here.

HANNIBAL & ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD

Sept. 9. Work on this road begins on the east side of the Platte river, ten miles from St. Joseph. Grading begun.

GRATTAN MASSACRE

Sept. 13. James Bordeau, per Samuel Smith, writes on August 21, 1854, from "Sarpy's Point, Nebraska Territory, 8 miles east of Fort Laramie."

As a train of Mormons passed the Indian camps at that place on August 17, a lame cow ran into the camp which the Indians, who were waiting for payment and were out of provisions, shot and ate. The Mormons reported their loss at the fort, whereupon, August 19, about two o'clock in the afternoon, Lieutenant Grattan, with twenty-seven soldiers and Auguste Lucien, interpreter, went to arrest the thief. Bordeau sent for the chiefs to go with the lieutenant to make the arrest. They went, but the Indian refused to give himself up. Then, while Bear Chief of the Wazhazha, and three other chiefs, Little Thunder, Big Pratizan [Partisan] and the Man Who Is Afraid of his Horses, were among the soldiers Grattan ordered to fire. They did so, wounding Bear Chief and his brother. They fired only one round. The Indians charged and killed all the soldiers except one private who is not expected to recover. Grattan and two men were killed while standing by their cannon, the lieu-

⁵³ Carleton won the brevet for gallant and meritorious conduct as captain of the First Dragoons at the battle of Buena Vista. On August 3, 1861, he became captain in the First Cavalry; September 7, 1861, major of the Sixth Cavalry; July 31, 1866, lieutenant colonel of the Fourth Cavalry. He won the ranks of brevet lieutenant colonel, brevet colonel, brevet brigadier general, and brevet major general for distinguished service in the Civil War.

tenant receiving twenty-four arrows, one through his head. The Oglala camp was about a mile off and Sefroy Iott, white, a Sioux interpreter, was there, at the request of the chiefs, to prevent the young Indians from charging on the soldiers, but he could not succeed, and barely escaped with his life. The Indians then took all the goods from Bordeau's store, worth \$2,000, and threatened to go to the fort and kill the rest of the soldiers. They broke the cannon to pieces. Bordeau buried the dead soldiers.

Second Lieutenant Hugh B. Fleming, Sixth Infantry, commanding at the fort, instructed Bordeau, in a letter, to protect himself as well as possible, evidently being afraid to leave the fort with his command. About a thousand Indians were in the battle, Bordeau said. Six men attest the correctness of Bordeau's account: Antoine Reynal, Tofiel Groph, Peter Pew, Samuel Smith, Paul Vial, Antonio Lahone.

The *Republican* of September 12 comments that the Indians would be unable to conduct a siege against the fort from lack of provisions. They might fire the quarters and outside buildings, but the troops could retreat to the fort, an adobe building, with walls three feet thick, large enough to accommodate all the whites, and impregnable against assaults by the Indians. It contained all the commissary stores. General Clark had ordered reinforcements from Fort Riley.

CRITICISM OF INDIAN MANAGEMENT

Sept. 5. A signed editorial, "D. D. M.," attacks the inefficient military policy of the plains, apropos the Grattan affair. "Great blame is very justly attached to the conduct of the inexperienced, rash young officer in command of the detachment; but that is not the question. . . .

"The miserably mistaken policy which the Government has pursued in establishing petty little Forts, along the Arkansas and Platte, for the purpose of protecting trad-

ers and travelers, and at the same time overawing the Indians, has been worse than a useless waste of the public money. These little Forts were generally garrisoned by the fragments of a company of *infantry*, a force that could be of no more use in protecting travelers, or chastising Indians, than so many head of sheep. The Indians being well mounted, could at any time come within sight of a fort and commit any murders or outrages that chance might throw in their way, and laugh with scorn at any impotent attempts that might be made to punish them. To my own knowledge, the Indians look upon these feeble establishments with sovereign contempt, and consider themselves abundantly able at any time to 'wipe them out.' They in fact have no other effect than to impress the Indians very unfavorably as to our military strength and prowess."

The writer, who was doubtless D. D. Mitchell, superintendent of Indian Affairs, declares that three new regiments of mounted men, young active Americans, should be provided for this service.

The following letter, printed in the *Republican* of September 13, an acknowledgment of abject imbecility, illustrates the foregoing criticism:

"Fort Laramie, Nebraska, Aug. 20, 1854.

"Sir: Your letter of the 19th has been received by me, and in reply I say that I am unable to take further notice at present of this unfortunate transaction; and I wish you to speak to the Bear and other Chiefs with reference to the matter. Make the best terms with them you can for the present, for your own safety, and the safety of others likewise unprotected in the country. I wish you to use all means in your power to procure the restoration of the bodies of those who have been killed.

Your obedient servant,

H. B. FLEMING,

Second Lieut. Sixth Infantry, Commanding.

To James Bordeau, Sarpy's Point, Nebraska.

“A NEW VIEW OF NEBRASKA”

Sept. 21. Notices account by Joseph Leidy, in the report of the Smithsonian Institution just published, entitled “The Ancient Fauna of Nebraska,” of the fossils of the Bad Lands.

The *Republican* comments:

While so many disinterested lovers of freedom have been cackling, in many keys and with much diversity of power, about the terrible iniquities which have been perpetrated in connection with this Territory of Nebraska—while the *Tribunes* have been groaning, and the London *Times* surmising and the Czar of Russia abetting, and the Little Giant scolding—some one else has been considering this much contested spot of earth in quite a different light. A philosopher has been scrutinizing it; and a very cold-blooded and unpatriotic man he must be, for he does not seem to have once thought of the rights of man, the poor negro, the legitimacy of squatter sovereignty, or the practicability of Emigration Aid Societies. . . .

GOVERNOR BURT'S FUNERAL CORTEGE

Oct. 25.

“St. Joseph, October 24.

“The remains of Gov. Burt, late governor of the Territory of Nebraska, arrived overland this morning, in this city, in charge of the committee appointed by acting Gov. Cuming to accompany them to South Carolina. This committee consists of Col. W. B. Howard, New York; Col. B. Greene, Ohio; James A. Doyle, Esq., and Maj. Wm. R. Jones of South Carolina. They will leave tomorrow on the *F. X. Aubrey*.”

This boat ran between St. Joseph and St. Louis.

FOR FIRST TERRITORIAL GOVERNOR

Nov. 5. A telegram announces the appointment of Willard Hall, presumably Willard P. Hall, for governor of Nebraska. Hall was formerly representative in Congress from the Platte district, Missouri.

Nov. 10, 1854. A dispatch from Washington to the

New York *Tribune*, Nov. 5, says that Mr. Hall of Missouri declines the governorship of Nebraska.

Nov. 16. "Fontinelle," writing from Bellevue, November 6, says that "a hope is expressed by a large number that he [Secretary Cuming] may be appointed to succeed Gov. BURT in the executive office."

"Chief Justice Ferguson has taken up his residence here, and the proprietors of the town, resident here, Col. SARPY and MESSRS. HOLLISTERS, are gentlemen of high character and thorough-going business qualities who will speedily build up a town on this delightful site."

Dec. 12. Drips' station was sixteen or twenty-eight miles west of Fort Laramie. Jamison, conductor of the Salt Lake mail, killed, and C. A. Kinkead badly wounded, by fifteen Sioux Indians who stole \$10,000 in coin from Kinkead. Ambiguous as to which way they were going. They were six miles from Major Drips' station and twenty-two from the fort.

NEBRASKA'S FIRST DELEGATE TO CONGRESS

Dec. 14. "Fontanelle" from Nebraska City, Dec. 1, says that Captain GIDDINGS is a Bentonite "and entertains about the same views in relation to slavery as his notorious namesake in Ohio [Joshua R. Giddings]. The Captain hails from Andrew county in your State." The fusionists and anti-Nebraska Democrats, with those who support a sectional South Platte man, go for GIDDINGS, while the national men of all parties, and those who go against making a sectional Territorial issue as between the North and South of the Platte, support CHAPMAN." Chapman is a "National Democrat."

GRATTAN MASSACRE

Jan. 3, 1855. "M. M. T.," correspondent.

The Indians were camped a few miles below the fort, between the road and the Platte river, Oglala nearest the fort, then Brulé, then Wazh-ah-zha, then Miniconjou.

The Indian who killed the cow tried to kill the emigrant who owned it. Demoralization of soldiers probably followed Grattan's death at the outset. The Oglala took no part till the last. Quotes Major Fitzpatrick's report of 1851, as agent, insisting that there should be three hundred mounted men at Fort Laramie. Indians could wipe out the Arkansas and Platte posts at any time. The goods designed as presents were left at the house of the American Fur Company, five miles below the fort. They should have been at the fort for protection.

"That Lieut. Grattan was treacherously dealt with, I think there is not the least doubt; but he fell a brave, fearless, and good officer, and we can only say, perhaps he trusted to the fidelity of the treacherous savages too much."

But with so small a force, surrounded by thousands of treacherous savages, merely cunning brutes, he had to put some trust in them for the safety of the garrison itself.

PACIFIC RAILROAD

Jan. 12. Quotes Benton as saying that he has the road in his pocket, with names of capitalists who will build it on the condition simply that Congress shall grant them right of way.

THE FIGHTING FIRST TERRITORIAL ASSEMBLY

Feb. 4, 1855. Correspondent, "Fontanell."

OMAHA CITY, Jan. 19, 1855.

At one time it was feared that organization was impossible. But that was not the worst of it, for if the row had broken out, there would have been bloodshed, "as probably there was not a man in either House who was not provided with a brace of Colt's revolvers, and a bowie knife. Of course the outsiders were not unprovided."

MADISON THE BEAUTIFUL

Feb. 6. Correspondent, "O.," Jan. 28, 1855.

"The people of Wisconsin boast that Madison, their

State Capital, is the handsomest town in the Western country. I certainly have never seen a site more favored by nature, and one which with well directed enterprise and popular taste, is susceptible of more charming embellishments. The locality of the place is picturesque, to a degree surpassing my humble powers of discription. Although an hundred miles from Milwaukee, and in one of the inland counties of the States, it is nevertheless almost insular, and has a Venitian like aspect, from being hemmed in by numerous lakes and friths, which are now, however, locked up in the icy embrace of winter. Imagine an elevated plateau of some ten or twelve hundred acres, rising gently from the surface of the surrounding water, until with slight undulations it reaches as its culminating point, a central eminence, upon which are reared the State Capitol and other public buildings. A bevy of little lakes wash its base, and girdle it with a tenacity which the strongest Maine Liquor law might well envy; not flat, insipid pools, with muddy bottoms, and peopled with frogs and catfish, but bright, sparkling little lakes, united together by friendly streamlets and pebly shores; fed with springs of limpid water, and languishing in the sun until winter clothes them in her white robes of snow. Never did maiden arms more fondly encircle a lover's neck, than do these little streamlets, now clad in their snowy garniture, entwine within their folds, this paradise of nature, nestled so lovingly in their embrace. But I am getting flighty, and dare not indulge in such imaginings, for be it known that the Legislature of Wisconsin is in session, and although Madison might be a perfect Parnassus, the advent of the assembled wisdom of the State of Wisconsin would instantly dispel every poetic sentiment, and create such a stampede among the muses, that they would never dare again to visit their favorite haunts."

The Republican party have a majority in the lower house, while the old line Democrats have entire control of

the Senate. There are also Whigs, Freesoilers, Abolitionists, and Know-Nothings. "The most prominent candidates for U. S. senator, were Byron Kilbourne (mayor of Milwaukee) administration Democrat; Ex-Governors Doty and Dewey; Erasmus Cole and Durkee." But the Sir Oracle of the press thought they would all be dropped and some one-horse man be taken up, "upon whom a majority can unite."

April 11. Steamboat *Polar Star* yesterday crowded with passengers for Kansas—between 300 and 400.

GRATTAN MASSACRE

April 13. Correspondence, "Platte River, March 12th, 1855."

The writer had lived in the Platte country many years, was well acquainted with habits of Indians and had taken much pains to inform himself about the massacre.

The annuity goods were deposited at the house of the American Fur Company, about five miles below Fort Laramie, and the Indians had assembled near awaiting distribution. Some time elapsed before the troops were sent, after the stealing of the Mormon cow was reported to the fort. In the meantime, Chief Bear, "head chief of all the Sioux," so made "by Government," told the commanding officers that if he should send some soldiers down, the Indian who took the cow would be given up. Lieutenant Grattan and twenty-nine soldiers and an interpreter were sent and went to the house of Bordeau, within 400 yards of the Brulé lodges, where the Indian that killed the cow was. Grattan sent for Bear and talked the matter over with him and some of his braves. Bear said he had tried to persuade the Indian to give himself up, but he said he would die first and would shoot the Indian or white man who tried to take him. Then Grattan, with the interpreter and soldiers, moved to the center of the Brulé village, when the Bear said: "I cannot take the man; you take him; you shoot him; there he stands."

The Indian stood at his lodge door, about sixty yards off, leaning upon his gun with bow and arrows in his hand. A large number of Indians, in great confusion, were close around the soldiers. Grattan gave some command, and one soldier fired, then another, and the Indians close to the soldiers began to run; then one cannon was discharged and almost immediately another. Then the Indians began the slaughter, and in less than ten minutes only one was left alive, and he died of wounds in three days, unable to give any account of the fight.

The correspondent firmly disbelieved that the Bear was treacherous. He had always been friendly with the whites, and stood very high in their esteem.

“It is the opinion of nearly all the people in this country, and with one or two exceptions, all the officers at the Fort, that the censure for all this loss of life belongs to the power that removed an officer from the command of the Fort who was universally beloved and respected by whites, Indians, and all who had occasion to experience his authority or his kindness, and leave in command an inexperienced Second Lieutenant.

“There lies the whole secret. Had Lieut. GARNETT been here, or Capt. KETCHUM, the difficulty would have been readily settled without the loss of a drop of blood.

“When Grattan took command, May 16, 1854, he had not been out of the military academy two years.”

Bear was wounded in three places when the soldiers fired, and died after six days. His brothers and other near relatives, to avenge his death, started out to steal and kill and the massacre of the mail party resulted. The village to which the murderers belonged offered to give them up, five in number, and they said they were willing, now that they had avenged the death of their chief. All the Sioux the writer had talked with expressed sorrow for both events; but while they were to blame for the mail

matter, in the Grattan affair they acted in self defense.⁵⁴

After this event, the department refused to let the Sioux have any more sugar, coffee, etc., or ammunition; but traders from Fort Pierre are waiting for them to come and trade with them for all these things.

White people in the neighborhood of the fort were destitute on account of the embargo on trade with Indians. Bordeau begged Grattan to pull off his interpreter, who was insolently drunk, and he—Bordeau—could soon settle the trouble.

The article is well written and in excellent temper.

KNOCKING ON KANSAS

April 26. Quotes from the Newburyport *Herald*.

Five of our Kansas emigrants had just got back home. "From what they say, there is no danger that Kansas will become a free State or a slave State till all the rest of the earth is over peopled, for nobody who has strength to walk or money to pay for conveyance, will stop there long. The earth, they report, is actually parched and baked to the solidity of brick by the long drought, so that it cannot be plowed, and no vegetation appears for cattle; there is no wood for building, and no water in the rivers to be had."

⁵⁴ William Scott Ketchum, captain Sixth Infantry; served throughout the Civil War, as major, lieutenant colonel, colonel, brigadier general; brevet colonel, February 1, 1863, for meritorious service; brevet brigadier general and major general, for diligent, faithful, and meritorious service. He was commandant at Fort Laramie from September 4, 1850, until he was relieved by First Lieutenant Richard Brooke Garnett, July 19, 1852.

Lieutenant Garnett, Sixth Infantry (captain May 9, 1855), was succeeded as commandant at Fort Laramie by Brevet Second Lieutenant John L. Grattan, Sixth Infantry, May 18, 1854. Captain Garnett resigned from the army on May 17, 1861, to join the Confederate army. He was born in Virginia, and was appointed a cadet in the U. S. Military Academy in 1836 and graduated in 1841. His training and ability were promptly recognized by the Confederacy. He was promoted to the rank of brigadier general June 6, 1861, and retained that rank throughout the war. Accounts in the *Official Record* show that he was in almost constant action until he was killed in the battle of Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.

John L. Grattan was appointed a cadet at West Point in 1848, from New Hampshire; on his graduation, July 1, 1853, he became brevet second lieutenant Sixth Infantry and was assigned to duty at Fort Laramie of which he was commandant from May 18, 1854.

STIGMATIZING KANSAS COLONISTS

May 1. Editorial stoutly charging that "A few philanthropic individuals at New York and Eastern points, for the purpose of making 'assurance doubly sure,' thought proper to pick up from the highways and byways a number of individuals whom they styled emigrants, and sent out to Kansas." With a few dollars furnished them, many started but were lured by more eligible locations in Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin. "A great deal cannot be expected of men who for a bounty of twenty dollars are willing to remove to a distant section, or who occupy positions where a paltry sum of this kind can exercise an influence of such importance over their destiny." Would it not be more in accordance with facts "to attribute the result of the recent election in Kansas rather to the desertion of the emigrants engaged by the philanthropists than to the bowie knives and revolvers of Missourians?"

SLAVOCRACY GAVE UP NEBRASKA

May 3. Correspondence from Iola, Kansas, complaining of abolition troubles there:

"When Kansas and Nebraska were presented to us, we yielded to them Nebraska—the far larger of the two—without a word, and expected them to extend to us the same fraternal courtesy, in permitting us quietly to move with our property into Kansas."

NEBRASKA TO BE A SLAVE STATE

June 2. Correspondence, signed "T.," from Whitehead, Kas., May 24, 1855.

A long political discussion of conditions in Kansas and a little for Nebraska.

"So strong, general and pervading is the proslavery sentiment, that it has extended even to Nebraska, and we find the Nebraska City News enlisting under its banner, and hear of public meetings being held, resolutions passed and addresses published, advocating the establishment of

a Slave State in the Southern portion of the Territory. Several families have already gone there with their slaves. There are not less than forty slaves in Richardson county, alone. . . . why did they not pass a law prohibiting slavery? A resolution to that effect was introduced and negatived. The reason is, that those people have been let alone; they have had time for observation and reflection, and in their cool, deliberate judgment, a majority of them in their Legislature assembled, determined that it was not politic to prohibit slavery; that it might prove to be the best institution for the State."⁵⁵

PROGRESS IN NEBRASKA

June 24. Noting the flow of immigration into Nebraska, the *Republican* says, editorially:

"The reasons of this increase are obvious enough. The Southeastern portion of the Territory, a tract large enough to make three or four New England States, is fertile and well watered. In its unctuous bottom-lands and blooming prairies the farmer may 'take his pick' of rich soil, and raise almost any product he may choose. Timber abounds in quantities sufficient for present use, and will increase as soon as the lands are enclosed from fire. Coal and gypsum, building-stone, brick-clay, and lime, are plenty; and game of every kind affords the pioneer both sport and subsistence. The climate is healthful and pleasant; and the settler who goes there with a cheerful and determined heart is quite certain to secure for himself a snug and independent home, a goodly competence, and a lengthened lease of life. . . .

"The growth of Nebraska City has been remarkable. In October last there were but eight houses in the place. In April last, notwithstanding the difficulty of building

⁵⁵ In their cool deliberate judgment, Republicans and Democrats of the seventh Legislative Assembly joined in passing a bill, January 5, 1861, which prohibited slavery in the territory.—*Laws of the Seventh Session of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Nebraska*, page 43.

in the winter season, when the river was closed, there were one hundred and twenty good frame and brick buildings erected and occupied. Since that time the work has gone on faster than ever before. There are now in the city seven stores, three saw mills, one hotel, one printing office, and two churches (one Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and one Methodist Episcopal Church North). New settlers are coming in every day. During the last week alone some seventeen families arrived, and a large number are reported to be on the way.

“The question of slavery in Nebraska south of the Platte has already begun to be discussed in a calm and enlightened way. Many of the settlers in that part of the Territory are from the Southern States, and some have their servants with them. They are pleased with the country—they would like to cultivate their portion of it in their own way; and they are vigorously determined to test the question at the ballot box, whether or not they shall be allowed to retain their property in their new home. They believe the region south of the Platte to be admirably adapted to slave labor, and that the Platte river ought in reality to have been the boundary line between Kansas and Nebraska. The people of North Western Missouri too, are aroused on this question, and will, doubtless, settle in southern Nebraska in large numbers. Whether, then, the territory adopts the institution of slavery or not, it is likely to receive large accessions of population from all parts of the Union. Its situation, soil, climate, and mineral wealth are such as to leave no doubt concerning its future prosperity. Its domestic polity will, of course, be regulated by the will of the majority of the inhabitants.”

“NEBRASKA STATE HOUSE”

June 27. Notes disapprovingly the difference between Nebraska and Kansas.

“An election for members of the Assembly in Kansas

was not held until after the legislators of Nebraska had made their laws and gone home." The seat of government had not been fixed in Kansas. In Nebraska the building for it has been commenced. In the office of William Rumboldt, architect, in St. Louis, are designs for the Nebraska Capitol.

The building is to be 64x108 feet; first story, 16 feet; second, 27 feet. The first story is for the supreme court, library, auditor's and treasurer's rooms, etc. Second story, hall for Representatives, Senate and secretary's and governor's rooms, etc. Large galleries are provided for legislative chambers. There are colonnaded porticoes at each end and front, with pilasters at the sides, making four fronts with pediments. It is of Roman Corinthian order, with enriched cornice. The hall of the House of Representatives is finished with pilasters, and enriched caps and cornice, windows the same, with full entablature. The Senate chamber is in Grecian style, with enriched cornice and caps to pilasters. Seats in both halls radiate to the seats of presiding officers. The House will contain seventy-five members; Senate, thirty-five. The building is of brick with copper roof. Basement story five feet above ground and eight feet in the clear.⁵⁶

June 30. Sidney Mozier, George Shaw and James Os-

⁵⁶ The first session of the Territorial Assembly of Nebraska adjourned sine die March 16, 1855; the members of the first Territorial Assembly of Kansas were elected March 30, 1855. The Kansas Assembly located the capital of the territory by an act passed August 5, 1855. The capitol of the Territory of Nebraska was begun soon after that time. During the comparatively short territorial period, 1854-1861, Kansas shiftily insurgency changed the capital from Leavenworth—which was designated as the temporary capital by the organic act—to Pawnee, thence to Shawnee Mission, thence to Lecompton, and thence repeatedly to Lawrence, notwithstanding that Lecompton was recognized by the federal government as the leading capital and a capitol was built there with a federal appropriation. The fourth, fifth, and sixth Territorial Assemblies adjourned from Lecompton to Lawrence, and the laws enacted at the *de facto* capital were recognized as valid. For four of the six years during which Lecompton was the legal capital, Lawrence might more properly have been regarded as the actual capital. On the other hand, during the entire territorial period in Nebraska—1854-1867—Omaha was the only capital, and there was only one attempt to hold a session of the Legislative Assembly elsewhere, and that was abortive.

borne were just down from Fort Benton. They came with three mackinaw boats to Council Bluffs, and thence to St. Louis on the steamboat *Admiral*. They left Benton May 3rd, and arrived at Council Bluffs June 19th. Two macinack boats which left Fort Sarpy, on the Yellowstone arrived at Council Bluffs June 19th. The boats and cargoes were the property of the American Fur Company.

May 1. Seven men started from Fort Union to Fort Sarpy, distant over two hundred miles. On the third day out, three hundred Sioux attacked them and stripped them of all their clothes, guns and ammunition; and yet they reached their destination in a few days. A young buffalo which they killed with a stone, was all they had to eat. They opened the animal's veins with a sharp flint and sucked its blood.

STEAMBOATS

July 2. *F. X. Aubrey, Seventy-six, Polar Star, Sultan, James H. Lucas, New Lucy, Mother Jewett, A. R. Chambers, Herald, Monongahela, Cataract*, for St. Joseph; *Trophic, David Tatum* for Brunswick; *Admiral, Henry Lewis, Ben Bolt, Forest Rose*, for Council Bluffs; *Wenona, Trophic*, for Glasgow; *Elvira*, for Arrow Rock; *Edinburg* for Weston.

July 13. Editorial. General W. S. Harney, commander of the Sioux expedition; Colonel Andrews, paymaster; Major Winship, assistant adjutant general; Captain Van Vliet, assistant quartermaster; Lieutenant Hudson, aid; Captain Heth, Tenth Infantry; Lieutenant Balch, ordnance department, left on the *Cataract*, July 12, for Fort Leavenworth. A lot of bravado about chasing the Sioux, striking terror into them, etc., was indulged in. It was called the Sioux expedition.⁵⁷

⁵⁷ Timothy P. Andrews, lieutenant colonel and deputy paymaster general—brevet brigadier general for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Chapultepec.

Oscar F. Winship, brevet major and assistant adjutant general Sec-

DEATH OF LOGAN FONTENELLE

Aug. 13. Gives the Omaha *Nebraskian's* account.

"To the number of 200 warriors," they left their new home at Black Bird Hills on a Buffalo hunt, to be gone until September. At the head of the Elkhorn a band of Sioux killed two of them. They then changed their course, striking across to Beaver Creek, where they found abundance of buffalo and had begun the hunt when, on the second day, they were suddenly attacked by about 500 Indians belonging to the "Laramie Sioux" with some Cheyenne and Arapaho. The Omaha repulsed their assailants, but lost three killed and two wounded. Logan was in advance, his retreat was cut off, and he was found next day twelve miles from camp, his scalp taken and his body pierced with three bullets and five arrows.

His funeral at Bellevue was attended by a large number of citizens of that town and of Omaha. "A part of the Episcopal Burial service was used at the grave, while the friends and relatives of the deceased chanted in their wild manner the virtues and daring deeds of their lamented Chief."

Then quoting from the *Nebraskian*:

"Logan Fontenelle was the head chief of the Omahas.

ond Dragoons—brevet captain, May 9, 1846, for gallant and meritorious conduct at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma; brevet major, August 20, 1847, for gallant conduct at Cherubusco.

First Lieutenant Edward McK. Hudson, Fourth Artillery—brevet major for gallantry in the battle of the Wilderness; brevet lieutenant colonel for gallant and meritorious service during the Civil War; major Fifteenth Infantry November 15, 1865.

Captain Henry Heth, resigned April 25, 1861; born in Virginia and appointed to the U. S. Military Academy from that state in 1843, graduated in 1847; major in Confederate army March 16, 1861; colonel of Forty-fifth Regiment, Virginia Infantry, June 17, 1861; brigadier general, January 6, 1862; major general, May 24, 1863. General Lee had a high opinion of his soldierly qualities and he took a very important part in the battle of Gettysburg.

Upon his graduation from the West Point academy in 1851, George T. Balch became brevet second lieutenant of ordnance; second lieutenant, February 26, 1853; first lieutenant, July 1, 1854; captain, November 1, 1861; resigned December 1, 1865; brevet major and brevet lieutenant colonel March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious service in the ordnance department.

His Indian name was SHUN-GA-SCA, meaning in English, White Horse. He was a half breed, his father, Lucien Fontenelle, now deceased, having been one of the oldest Indian traders in the upper Missouri country. Logan was born at Bellevue, in this territory, in September, 1823, and was therefore in his thirty-third year at the time of his death. He received a liberal education in the city of St. Louis. Notwithstanding the wild life he led, LOGAN was a perfect gentleman in his manners, kind and courteous to all, and brave and generous to a fault. It was a common remark with those who knew him best that LOGAN knew no fear. Endowed with a more than ordinary intellect, the superiority of his mind was perceptible in all his transactions. He was for years the successful mediator between his tribe, whose entire affection and respect he possessed, and the white man, whose faithful friend he always was.”⁵⁸

An account of the killing of Demaree and Porter, July 29, by fifteen Sioux is copied from the same paper. They were breaking on Bell Creek, about four miles below Fontenelle. Mrs. Porter was with them to do the cooking. The Sioux feigned friendship, but when they had shaken hands, suddenly killed both men. Mrs. Porter, who was near by, rushed to her dead husband when she was wounded in the hip by a spear, but she was able to crawl to Fontenelle and tell the story. The party had been overtaken by a storm on Saturday, one mile from Fontenelle, where they were going for the Sunday, so they camped for the night there. About ten o'clock Sunday morning they started toward the report of a gun, which

⁵⁸ The *Republican's* statement that this sketch was from *The Omaha Nebraskan* of the first instant, is inconsistent with some dates in it. "The True Logan Fontenelle," by Melvin R. Gilmore, curator of the State Historical Society of North Dakota, printed in volume XIX, Publications of the Nebraska State Historical Society, is an illuminating discussion of the legitimacy and status of chiefs of the Omaha tribe. This place name has always been misspelled inadvertently—Fontanelle. See *Publications Nebraska State Historical Society*, XIX, 322, note 21.

they supposed was fired by some citizen of Fontenelle, but after going a short distance, met the Indians.

COACHES FOR SALT LAKE LINE

Aug. 24. Yesterday the editor met W. M. F. Magraw, "proprietor of the United States mail and passenger line from Independence to Salt Lake, an active and reliable man." He had just returned from the East "with a full complement of coaches and wagons, built expressly for the plains, and admirably calculated for the purpose. They were constructed under his own supervision, in Concord, New Hampshire, and embody some new improvements, which will be a great convenience and comfort to passengers. They form not only a pleasant vehicle to travel with by day, but a safe and secure camp by night." Six of them were shipped on the *Monongahela* yesterday. The coaches the editor saw were named Old Bullion, General Rusk, James R. Powell, John S. Phelps, and Brigham Young. All the editor saw. On some of the wagons he noticed the names "Jack Jamieson, Tom Hackney and Jim Wheeler, who were killed last winter upon the plains"—by Indians, beyond Laramie.

Aug. 31. "The Government steamer Grey Cloud arrived from Fort Pierre yesterday, after an absence from this port of eighty-eight days." She made one trip between Bijou Hills and Fort Pierre, 185 miles below the fort; and three trips between Fort George, twenty miles below, and the fort. John Radford, of St. Louis, a passenger, and an interpreter, said he had talked with Sioux Indians who were willing to give up those who killed the mail party last fall, but considered the Grattan affair a fair fight.

Sept. 11. Correspondent with Harney's expedition. Left Leavenworth August 4, and arrived at Fort Kearny on the 20th. He met there Colonel Cooke with two com-

panies of Dragoons, and Major Cady, with five of the Sixth Infantry, which joined Harney's command.⁵⁹

Sept. 24. Contains an account of the fatal affray between a party of claimants of the town site of Fort Calhoun and another party which was trying to jump the claim and had appropriated the claim cabin for a fortification. The beseiged jumpers killed John Goss, Sr., who had first claimed the site and then distributed shares in it to a company for the purpose of promoting the prospective town. An extended account of the fray, which occurred on or about August 10, 1855, may be found in John T. Bell's history of Washington county, page 31.

⁵⁹ Lieutenant Colonel Philip St. George Cooke was distinctively a soldier of the Nebraska Country. He was appointed to the U. S. Military Academy, from Virginia, in 1823; incident to his graduation, he became second lieutenant of infantry and second lieutenant of the Sixth Infantry, July 1, 1827; first lieutenant First Dragoons, March 4, 1833; captain, May 31, 1835; major Second Dragoons, February 16, 1847; brevet lieutenant colonel, February 20, 1847, for meritorious conduct in California; lieutenant colonel Second Dragoons, July 15, 1853; colonel, June 14, 1858; brigadier general volunteers of U. S. -army, November 12, 1861; brevet major general, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service during the war; retired October 29, 1873.

Lieutenant Cooke had an active command in the Black Hawk war, in Wisconsin, commanded the cavalry at the Battle of the Blue Water and all the regular cavalry in the peninsular campaign of the Civil War, and was commander of the military department of the Platte from the time of the reorganization of the several commands after the war, August 6, 1866, until he was relieved on January 23, 1867.

I have adverted in this volume to the prompt resignation of soldiers from Virginia who were educated at West Point, to join the Confederate army. In striking contrast to their sense of paramount duty, in June, 1861, Colonel Cooke issued a manifesto showing why his allegiance was to the whole country rather than to his state.

Major Albemarle Cady became second lieutenant in the Sixth Infantry on his graduation from the military academy in 1829; first lieutenant, December 31, 1836; captain, July 7, 1838; brevet major, September 8, 1847, for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Molino del Rey; major Sixth Infantry, January 27, 1853; lieutenant colonel Seventh Infantry, June 6, 1861; colonel Eighth Infantry, October 20, 1863; retired May 18, 1864; brevet brigadier general, March 13, 1865, for long and faithful service. From mentions in the *Official Record* it may be inferred that Colonel Cady's career was handicapped by ill health. On October 11, 1861, for example, he was appointed to the important office of commander of the military district of Oregon, but was removed for the reason mentioned on May 5, 1862.

In his official report, General Harney specially praised both of these soldiers for their conduct at the Battle of the Blue Water.

HAVING EYES, SAW NOT

Sept. 27. A correspondent with General William S. Harney's expedition to avenge the killing of Lieutenant Grattan and his command, near Fort Laramie, writing from O'Fallon's Bluffs, on August 31, said:

In truth this Platte river is a humbug. It is about dry, and a person can cross it dry-shod. . . . From one hundred miles east of Fort Kearny to the foot of the Rocky Mountains, the land is entirely unproductive and uninhabited. It belongs to the Buffalo and the wild Indian, and should be given up to them entirely. No white man has any business here. . . .

The correspondent's eye was keen enough to see the superficial faults of the country, and he wondered at the vast numbers of buffaloes through which the command was traveling every day, but his mind was so dulled by prejudice that it could not reason the simple step to the plain conclusion that a region with a soil and a climate which supported such vast herds of wild cattle, without protection, was destined to become famous throughout the world for the production of domestic cattle and of the most important foods for them as well as for mankind.

BATTLE OF BLUE WATER

MINETO, OR BLUE CREEK, NEAR

ASH HOLLOW, 150 MILES FROM FORT LARAMIE,

September 5, 1855.

Daily Missouri Republican, September 27, 1855.

Dear ———: I am fortunate enough to-day to have an opportunity to reply to a letter received from you some time before reaching Fort Kearny, and flatter myself that I cannot only answer it, but can in doing so impart some very interesting news.

We left Kearny on the 24th of August, after having remained there a few days to gather up the troops at that point, and also to lay in a fresh supply of provisions for the trip from that point to Laramie. Our life had nothing interesting or worthy of notice in it until last Sunday, (September 2d,) when we crossed Ash Hollow, famous in Indian depredations in time past. We were informed by men in charge of a large train that we would find a

large body of Indians encamped near the mouth of Ash Hollow. We encamped for the night on the North Platte. I suppose we came into camp about five o'clock. We could perceive from the bluffs above us the Indian encampment, about five miles off. After taking everything into consideration namely: the various depredations committed by them, (the Brulé Indians,) it was determined to attack them in the morning. They had sent us word, by the traders, that if we wished peace, they were willing; but if we wished to fight, they were also willing.

The plan was for the Dragoons, consisting of four companies, to cross the river at three o'clock in the morning, and endeavor to get into position behind them; the Infantry to march at 4 o'clock under the command of Major CADY; immediately upon the camp; Gen. HARNEY and staff to march at half-past 4; Major Cady to wait for the General before crossing the river. Our plans, being formed the night before, were executed with promptness in the morning. Monday, the 3d of September, will long be remembered by everyone engaged in the attack, and who was on the field. I went out as a volunteer aid to the Doctor, and therefore was with the staff; I never could have remained quietly in camp. The Dragoons were commanded by Col. Cook; Bev. Robertson commanded one company, Harry Heth another. We had four companies of Infantry. The Infantry moved up in beautiful style upon the village. As we moved up the Indians showed signs of parley; but, as we had come for war and not for peace, we paid no attention to them. As soon as they saw that, signal was given to their lodges, and they began to move beautifully in the very direction of the Dragoons; that is, in the position *we thought* they would be. The Indians, being well mounted, were about to escape us, as we thought, when we determined to talk a while with them, so as to give the Dragoons time to show themselves. We gave the signal and the Chief, Little Thunder, came up to us. We had a long talk with him

and discovered that this was the band which had attacked the Mail Train. While talking with the chief, we perceived a great commotion among the Indians, which showed us plainly that the Dragoons were near. The conference was broken up and the Infantry were ordered to place their rifles at long range of from six hundred to one thousand yards, and advance rapidly. The Indians ran, of course, to the hills, and were in a fine position to repel an attack of Infantry when the Dragoons showed themselves, then, I can assure you, dear ———, the fun commenced in reality. I never saw a more beautiful thing in my life. When the Infantry saw the Dragoons coming down in such beautiful style, they gave a yell, which resounded far and wide. The Indians threw away everything they had in the world. We suppose we killed about seventy. You know they carry off their dead so rapidly that it is almost impossible to say with certainty as to the number killed or wounded. We lost four men killed, four wounded and one missing. They shot remarkably well. We, of necessity, killed a great many women and children. We took forty women and children prisoners, a good many horses, buffalo meat enough to supply a whole company for some time. I do not suppose the Indians in this country ever had such a perfect clearing out as upon this occasion. They will have cause to remember Gen. Harney for some time. In their rout they threw away powder horns, saddles, and everything they had in the world. We destroyed everything that could be found; that is what we could not bring away. The Big Chief is supposed to be killed; it almost amounts to a certainty. The horses were ordered to be turned over to the Government. I have a great many trinkets taken on the battle field which I shall bring with me, if I should ever be so fortunate as to see St. Louis again. We have now 140 miles to go before we reach Fort Laramie, and may have some more fighting before getting there. We intend establishing a post here. We have had considerable

sickness in the command, but nothing serious. I believe we are now all well. I have just done dinner; we had for dinner buffalo meat, soup, pork and beans, and to crown the whole, poor man's pudding. We have to cook with what are called buffalo chips; this country is destitute of wood. I have thought of you all very much since I left; I am endeavoring to collect something for you and S. We leave here in the morning for Laramie; we will be ten days at least between this and that place. I expect to have nothing to eat in the world but buffalo meat, as put up by the Indians. We put a piece in our pockets, and chew it all day; it answers very well in place of tobacco. We will commence our duties at Laramie, and presume will be employed four or five days. Bev. Robertson behaved very well in the last engagement; indeed everybody behaved well. I know very little about these things, but I am sure every man on the ground went there to fight, and nothing else. It was the finest thing I ever saw.

Oct. 20. Mr. Toler's party from Kearny met a party of Cheyenne at Thirty-two Mile Creek, eight miles beyond the Little Blue, who forced the travelers to divide provisions with them. On the 25th of September the party met eight hundred soldiers on the Little Blue, on their way to join Harney.

Oct. 24. Editorial. Calls it "battle of the Blue Water." Wharton is at Fort Grattan, Ash Hollow, but goes to Fort Kearny.

SPOTTED TAIL WOUNDED AT THE BATTLE OF THE BLUE WATER

Oct. 25. Spotted Tail, concerned in the murder of the mail party, was wounded at the battle of the Blue Water in four places, two pistol shots passing through his body; but he escaped on a loose horse of a Dragoon. About seventy captured women and children were taken to Fort Kearny. Soon after the battle, the Oglala and Brulé

bands agreed to give up the murderers of the mail party. Little Thunder was not killed at the battle.

FORT GRATTAN

Oct. 27. Correspondence, Fort Laramie, Sept. 17, 1855.

General Harney arrived yesterday, twenty-four days from Fort Kearny. "He stopped six days to throw up a small sod fort at Ash Hollow for a company of infantry, thereby losing six days and leaving seventy men without any prospect of an adequate return for such losses, for a single company of infantry at that point affords no protection to the road whatever."⁶⁰

HANDSOME OMAHA

Nov. 7. "Omaha City is the handsomest situation I saw on the whole Upper Missouri, and the best year old town I ever saw," says a returned tourist of Nebraska.

PACIFIC STAGE LINE

Jan. 5, 1856. Notes that the last session of the Missouri legislature incorporated a company "to establish a line of stages from the western part of this State to San Francisco." The incorporators were men of capital. It had been shown that the route could be traveled in twenty days. The editor urges the company to go on and apply to Congress for right of way and a grant of land. "In a year or two, regular mail communication will be demanded at least once a week, as far as Fort Laramie, and it will be an easy matter then to continue it to San Francisco."

Jan. 8. "A Democrat" urges the election of Bernard Pratte for mayor of St. Louis on a citizens ticket.

⁶⁰ Battle of the Blue Water is the official name bestowed by the war department. The famous, or infamous, fight was commonly called the battle of Ash Hollow because that famous station on the great highway to California and Oregon was the nearest place with a known name to the battlefield, though it was more than six miles to the south-east and on the opposite—south—side of the Platte River. While collecting data for the initial chapters of the history of Nebraska, in 1904, I discovered ridges and corresponding depressions which are doubtless remains of the temporary fortification in question.

Jan. 14. A list of incorporators of the Pacific Mail Company includes John O'Fallon, Robert Campbell, Frank P. Blair, Jr., Samuel H. Woodson, Ben Holladay, John B. Sarpy, and many others.

Jan. 15. On the committee to solicit subscriptions were Holladay at Weston; Isaac Hockady at Independence; A. W. Doniphan at Liberty.

MINERAL POINT

Jan. 16. Quotes the Platteville *American*, stating that Nicholas Treweek, of Mineral Point, Wis., on his way home from California, where he had been for five years, getting into a stagecoach at Galena while the horses were in motion, fell forward, got tangled in the reins, and was killed by the fracture of his skull. Mrs. Treweek, though not expecting him home till spring, dreamed three days before that he was killed. When told that there was news from him, she cried, "He is dead!"

HARNEY ANATHEMATIZES FORT PIERRE

Jan. 30. "Amigo," writing from Fort Pierre, Dec. 17, 1855, says that General Harney would leave tomorrow for the Niobrara and visit Major Howe and his squadron of the Second Dragoons. Harney was still talking with the Sioux, telling them that they could have peace or war at their will. Captain Turnley, quartermaster of the fort, had erected barracks, officers' quarters and storehouses for ten companies in an almost incredibly short space of time; "but when Harney arrived with his command and saw the miserable dreary tract of country as far as the eye could reach in every point, well he did swear, and heartily cursed all who had a hand in the location of Fort Pierre as a military post; he therefore immediately ordered the troops into winter cantonments, where they are now pretty comfortable."

The writer expatiates on the dreary inutility of all that country. The cottage barracks and storehouses were portable buildings, planned and constructed by direction

of Captain Turnley in Cincinnati; they could be taken down and put up with little trouble. Each cottage and barrack room has a common heating stove which keeps it very warm.

Feb. 1. Messrs. McCoy packed 10,000 lbs. of buffalo meat at Independence, a very fine quality.

Feb. 2. Quotes the Omaha *Nebraskan* advising the governor to veto all the bank bills passed.

DEEP SNOW ON THE PLAINS

Feb. 11. "The Salt Lake mail, of January, reached here yesterday. It was brought in on pack mules, in consequence of the depth of the snow." Coaches were abandoned. The party could not get beyond Kearny. Mails both for Salt Lake and Santa Fe turned back.

May 19. For St. Joseph, *Sultan* (regular Wednesday packet), *Delaware*, *Arabia* (regular Weston packet), *David Tatum* (regular passenger packet), *Polar Star* (Tuesday), *Cataract*, *Aubrey*; for Council Bluffs, *Admiral*, *Keystone*, *Emma*; for Sioux City, (May 21), *Omaha*; for Brunswick, *E. A. Ogden*.

June 30. *New Lucy*, *David Tatum*, *D. G. Taylor*, *Star of the West*, *Polar Star*, *Aubrey*, St. Joseph; *Carrier*, Cambridge; *Edinburg*, *Ben Bolt*, (July 2) Council Bluffs.

FORT RANDALL ESTABLISHED

July 4. General Harney has established the new post, Fort Randall. It is very beautifully situated. The steamer *Emma*, just returned, carried stores there. General Harney came down on the U. S. steamer *William Baird*; when it met the *Emma* he turned back to Fort Randall.

July 6. Quotes the New York *Evening Post's* comments on Colonel Benton's St. Louis speech which it printed. Says Benton gives four columns of conclusive reasons for supporting Fremont (conclusive to the *Post*

too) and then concludes by announcing his intention to vote for Buchanan.

BAD BANK LEGISLATION IN NEBRASKA

July 19. Correspondence, editorial column.

“The legislature of the Territory has passed a most liberal banking law, authorizing banks to issue notes in unlimited amounts, without restrictions of any kind, without any requirement for any proportion thereof to be kept on hand in coin for redemption of notes, or any security, except the responsibility of the stockholders. . . . It is notorious that every Bank heretofore authorized by a Western Territorial Legislature has failed, and the community has lost largely by their worthless circulations, and stockholders’ liability and responsibility have been worthless.”

July 27. Correspondent, Fort Pierre, Nebraska, June, 1856.

Went up on the *St. Mary* from St. Louis “under command and pilotage of Capts. JOSEPH and JOHN LABARGE.”

WHERE HAPPINESS IS

Major Alexander Culbertson, general agent and partner of the Fur Company, was on board. He has furnished many very ancient fossils of Nebraska to the scientific world, as is shown by the reports of the Smithsonian Institution. Voyageurs—Canadian, Louisiana and St. Louis French—take mackinac boats, by means of the cordelle, with provisions for trappers far beyond the head of steamboat navigation, toward the sources of the Missouri and Yellowstone. They “are fearless of danger, shrinking from no hardship, always singing and always happy. I sometimes look at them with a feeling of pity, and again wish the rest of mankind as happy as they are.”

YANKTON

The tribe have 250 lodges and about 2800 souls. Their

country extends northward from the confluence of James River ("Riviere a Jaques") with the Missouri.

PLATTE VALLEY BANK—AND OTHERS

Aug. 2. "Missouri," on editorial page, fires a broadside at the Platte Valley Bank. "...The President, Mr. NUCKOLLS, when last in our city, admitted that he owned *one-third* of the stock, and that Messrs. MAPLE, STIPP & GARSIDE, of Canton, Illinois, owned another third, while the remaining third was owned by 'other individuals.' Who these 'other individuals' are he declined to make known. They may be men of straw, or they may be those who *threaten* to "make" their neighbors take the trash; or it may be some fortunate 'individuals' who get the use of \$5000 of the notes for twelve months, *without interest*.

"Mr. Nuckolls made another quite interesting admission, when closely questioned in regard to the \$50,000 of stock being all paid in, viz: That 'some of the stock had been paid by the *notes* of the parties, and that the Bank had *discounted* said notes.' Shades of MONROE EDWARDS, what does this mean? ...

"... the cashier's name is GARSIDE, and is said to be a member of the firm of MAPLE, STIPP and GARSIDE of Canton. ...

"Among the other Nebraska animals that may *bite* ... seems to be the Bank of Nebraska, Omaha; Nehama Valley Bank, Brownville; Bank of Florence; Fontenelle Bank, at Bellevue."

BEGINNING OF BROWNVILLE

Aug. 3. Correspondence, "Manlius." "The town was first settled and laid off in the summer of 1854, by Messrs. RICHARD BROWN and BENJAMIN R. FRAZIER ... from Holt county, Mo." An uninhabited wild two years ago, Brownville now has 400 inhabitants; 50 to 100 dwellings and business houses; two hotels; two mercantile, two blacksmithing, one wagon-making, one cabinet,

and one tailoring establishment; also three lawyers, and three physicians.

FORT PIERRE AGAIN

Aug. 9. "Fort Pierre was built many years ago by the American Fur Company, and has recently been sold to the United States. It is situated on the right bank of the river and on a most beautiful plain; it is built of pickets or piles, with high and strong bastions at the corners; the space enclosed is from three to four hundred feet square. Within are ranges of long, low buildings, used for offices, stores, cooking and dining rooms, quarters for officers, &c. The barracks for the soldiers, and the sutler's store and dwelling, are all outside the Fort, and are of recent construction."

IOWA'S LOSS, NEBRASKA'S GAIN

Aug. 31. Same correspondent as before—Brownville, August 18.

"Since the Land Offices in Iowa were closed, in consequence of the large grants to the State, emigration to this Territory has very materially increased. Hundreds who intended to settle in that State, upon reaching there and finding lands withdrawn from the market, have crossed over and located in Nebraska, where they may expend their money and labor upon the public lands with the assurance that their improvements will not be forfeited to Railroad companies."

Sept. 23. St. Joseph correspondent glorifies the richness of the country from St. Joseph to Council Bluffs. Frost's line of stages ran Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays from St. Joseph, through Savannah, Oregon, Linden, Austin, Sidney, Nebraska City, Glenwood, St. Mary and Omaha—150 miles in thirty-six hours.

STEAMBOATS

Oct. 21. *Brazil* and *Tutt*, St. Joseph; *Keystone*, Glasgow; *William H. Russell*, Lexington.

"JIM" LANE AT NEBRASKA CITY

Oct. 26. Correspondent, "Manlius," Brownville. "I visited Nebraska City a few weeks since, and found JAMES H. LANE, the champion of *free love*, free niggers and FREMONT, with some two hundred of his followers, comfortably quartered at the Nebraska City Hotel. Governor GEARY had made Kansas too warm for the personal comfort of the aforesaid gentry, and they had posted off to Nebraska." Everybody was anxious to get rid of them.

——, 1857. Letter from James H. Birch to Dougherty, dated April 27, without year, in which he says that his uncle, Colonel Daniel Miller, is recommended for appointment to the Council Bluffs agency, but if Dougherty will take it, he must have it. His claims would be superior to anyone's. But the agent will be required to reside at the Bluffs. Complaint was made of Hamilton because he did not do so.

MORMON HANDCART EXPEDITION

Jan. 15, 1857. Correspondence from Independence.

The Salt Lake mail party met the third handcart train near Bean River and the fourth and fifth at Three Crossings. The first three got through all right, but these were suffering terribly. In one camp fifteen of the party were buried in one day. Survivors could not dig graves in the frozen ground, so they laid the bodies in heaps, covering them with willows and stones. They were not half provisioned or otherwise fitted for the trip in good weather. It was then very severe.

STEAMBOAT FOR MISSOURI RIVER

Jan. 16. *Silver Heels*, for the St. Joseph and Council Bluff trade, just finished at Louisville.

CAPITAL REMOVAL

Feb. 14. Letter from "Manlius," Brownville, denounces Izard for vetoing the removal bill against the

express wishes of the people. It is time that the people choose their territorial officers. A majority of the settlers lived south of the Platte and "the location of the capital at Douglas would very materially promote the settlement and hasten the development of the resources of the interior. . . ."

FREE SOIL EMIGRATION TO KANSAS

March 20. A St. Joseph correspondent says ferry boats there are very busy carrying emigrants across to Kansas and there are fifteen free-soilers to one proslavery. The same conditions exist at every crossing the correspondent can hear from; hence the destiny of Kansas is fixed.

DEATH OF JOHN B. SARPY

April 2. He was a native of St. Louis and for many years the leading partner in the house of P. Chouteau, Jr., & Co.

STEAMBOATS ON THE MISSOURI

April 12. *Florence*, for Council Bluffs, Sioux City and Fort Randall; *Australia* and *Polar Star*, as far as Weston; *James H. Lucas* and *W. H. Russell*, to Weston and St. Joseph; *Watasa*, as far as Kansas River; *Washington City*, for Omaha City; *Daniel Boon*, for Weston; *Hannibal*, for Council Bluffs.

April 27. The *Republican* urges the post office department to arrange for carrying mails by steamboat regularly between St. Louis and St. Joseph. This would be much faster than the land service and reach more places than by land.

May 29. "There is no better boat at the landing than the steamer Omaha, a regular Upper Missouri packet," and never a better boat built for the Missouri, leaves for Sioux City and Fort Randall.

MORMONS MISUSE SALT LAKE MAIL

July 6. Quotes from the Philadelphia *North Amer-*

ican a statement that a contract to carry mail from Independence to Salt Lake City, let to a company of Mormons, had been set aside because they "violated" the mail. They had made several trips.

WAGON ROAD TO CALIFORNIA

July 7. A letter from Independence, dated June 30, says the advance companies and trains of the wagon road expedition left Independence some days since, in charge of William F. Magraw; the engineers' train had gone out about a week before.

UTAH EXPEDITION

July 15. The Tenth Infantry will march on the 18th; the Fifth, about the 21st; and the Dragoons about August 1. General Harney will go with the latter and in general command of the expedition. This information is from Fort Leavenworth.

July 20. The assistant quartermaster-general at Fort Leavenworth reports on hand there, July 5, for the Utah expedition, 413 six-mule wagons and harness, 18 six-mule ambulances, two four-mule ambulances, 1870 mules; 50 six-mule wagons expected; 842 mules yet to come.

UPPER MISSOURI TRADE

July 22. The *Twilight* arrived July 21 from a point 120 miles above the mouth of the Yellowstone, loaded with buffalo robes, furs and peltries; of live stock, seven buffalo calves, one wolf, four magpies, two eagles, one mountain dog.

UTAH EXPEDITION

August 12. A returning traveler who had arrived at Kansas City met Colonel Alexander's regiment, and Spencer's battery of the Utah expedition, at the Little Blue, 225 miles beyond Fort Leavenworth, another regiment at Rock Creek. Captain Van Vliet, quartermaster,

was at Cottonwood, Reno's battery at the Big Blue. He speaks only of California emigrants on the way.

The Cheyenne were committing depredations on travelers. Their principal rendezvous was at the headwaters of the Republican.

UTAH EXPEDITION

William F. Magraw writes from Fort Kearny, August 3, that Major Johnston of the U. S. Infantry was waiting there for an escort of a large train to Fort Laramie.

Aug. 21. Correspondent, Fort Kearny, August 7.

A few days ago Cheyenne Indians made a pretty clean sweep of the beef cattle for the expedition, within a few miles of the fort. Colonel Sumner is in pursuit. The Tenth Infantry and Phelps's Battery reached there on the 7th. The Fifth was expected next day. The Fifth and Tenth had lost nearly 500 men by desertion since they received orders for Utah. They feared being caught by winter in the mountains. The correspondent wonders why they were not held till spring. Sumner's command has been largely absorbed by the Utah army, so the plains are at the mercy of the Indians. Van Vliet arrived on the 6th. He travels rapidly.

MORMON ROUTE

Mormon emigration is very large; confined almost exclusively to the road north of the Platte.

OMAHA

Aug. 22. Jack Wade, correspondent, reports the town improving in buildings very rapidly.

BAD POLITICAL GUESSING

Sept. 8. All along the *Republican* has been saying that Chapman was elected delegate to Congress. "Viator," from Omaha, August 31, 1857, still insists that "Chapman will get the seat." FERGUSON is ineligible because he is judge. "It is patent to everyone here that Gov.

IZARD means, if possible, to give the certificate to Ferguson.”⁶¹

UTAH EXPEDITION

Sept. 21. Has advices from Fort Laramie that Van Vliet had arrived there—in ten days from Fort Kearny. The Tenth Infantry was expected by the fifth instant, prophetically fearing trouble from weather and that the entire command cannot get to Utah this season. Colonel Sumner had been out forty days on twenty days' provisions, in pursuit of Cheyenne.

Oct. 7. The rear detachment were, at late advices, in camp at Blue River for the night, 134 miles from Leavenworth. There were 400 privates, mounted, and 80 wagons, under command of Colonel Cooke. Governor Cumming and suite have six wagons and three carriages.

Mules for the expedition cost \$200 each and horses \$180. Corn stores at Blue River cost \$3.10 a bushel.

Oct. 11. A man just in from Fort Kearny reports that Colonel Johnston, “with the last division of the Utah army, had passed there, en route for Salt Lake, and had expressed his determination to quarter his men in the Holy Valley this winter.”

Oct. 21. Had reliable information from Fort Kearny up to September 24, on which day Colonel Johnston arrived there, seven days from Leavenworth. The Fifth Infantry and eight companies of the Tenth and the two batteries of artillery “reached Fort Laramie by the 7th

⁶¹ This is an especially clear case of the wish fathering the thought. Judge Ferguson's success at the election was a portentous come-back of the stronger south Platte section against the north Platte for getting the capital away from Bellevue to Omaha. The first revenge was the dismemberment of Douglas county by carving Sarpy out of it, earlier in the same year 1857. This second victory portended the third and crowning one—the removal of the capital to the south Platte section, accomplished ten years later.

Judge Fenner Ferguson was one of the three territorial judges. Though Bellevue, where he resided, was situated in the enemy's country, that is to the north of the Platte, but not very far, it was favored for the capital by the south Platte section in the first struggle over the location, and the people of the new Sarpy county were south Platte sympathizers.

of September; and his force is probably at Salt Lake City by this time." Lieutenant Colonel Cooke, with six companies Dragoons, was expected at Fort Kearny by October 5. Grass was excellent as far as Laramie, but not so good for 150 miles west of that point. This will not delay the Dragoons, who are provided with abundance of corn for the horses.

Nov. 16. General Lander, of the wagon road expedition, passed through St. Louis on the 14th, on his way to Washington. Since June 15 he had ridden 4400 miles in rough field service. He began with a party of thirteen men, four of whom returned with him to Independence. The entire region between the Salt Lake and Snake River, the South Pass and Thousand Spring Valley had been surveyed and mapped, connecting the work of Stanbury and Fremont, various wagon routes, two of which avoid the Grand Desert of the Sandy, and one seven days shorter travel in a distance of 500 miles than any previously known, besides discoveries of supplies of grass, wood and water.

UTAH EXPEDITION

A Fort Kearny correspondent, October 29, says Mormons burnt seventy-five of Russell & Co.'s wagons loaded with army subsistence.

FROM NEBRASKA

Nov. 22. A correspondent says of eight banks chartered, three have "gone by the board;" one of these, the Western Exchange, "is on its feet again and its bills may be taken with safety."

Governor Izard resigned and left the territory two weeks ago, "carrying with him the best wishes of the inhabitants." Crops are very good this season. The Benton House, Bellevue, "the best hotel in the Territory," was burned November 8. It belonged to J. F. Coffman, cost \$10,000. Trade on the Missouri is increasing fast.

The *Florilda* has made two trips as high as Nebraska. The *Asa Wilgus* is a very popular boat.

STEAMBOATS ON THE MISSOURI

Jan. 11, 1858. *Rowena*, the "new Sioux City packet;" *Peerless*, a regular St. Joseph packet.

Feb. 6. *Florilda*, for Omaha this date, receiving for all points up to Council Bluffs and Omaha.

THE UTAH EXPEDITION—NEBRASKA CITY THE STARTING POINT

(*Daily Missouri Republican*, March 11, 1858.)

The people of Nebraska City are in great glee. Messrs. MAJORS, RUSSELL & Co. have selected that town as the place for shipping all the supplies intended for the Utah expedition. The gigantic nature of this contract—amounting to nearly two millions of dollars—makes it a matter of great importance to any frontier town; and there is no doubt that the location will be of great advantage to Nebraska City. The citizens, of course, entered with great spirit into the arrangement, and in a public meeting accepted the terms proposed—that is, that the Levee should be improved and completed as required, "and that the liquor-shops which are likely to interfere with the moral programme which they have adopted, be suppressed." Thirteen citizens were appointed to abate this nuisance whenever required, by moral suasion and every lawful and honorable means. Competent engineers were to be provided to survey a direct route to Fort Kearney, and to build bridges, and to remove all obstructions to a good road.

The *Nebraska News* goes into ecstasies at the prospect of seeing this great train on the move to the plains. It enumerates, as necessary to complete it, two thousand wagons, each hauling fifty hundred pounds of freight, sixteen thousand cattle, two acres of ox yokes to hitch them

up with, two thousand ox drivers; and then it proceeds to imagine what a grand opera the cavalcade would make—

Suffice it to say that a thousand whips are cracking, sixteen thousand tails are gaily snapping the flies of June away, two thousand drivers shrieking, eight thousand wagon wheels squeaking, all eager to join the anti-Mormon fray, when at the closing recitative, a herd of buffalos and six hundred Indians break in upon the train and a general stampede ensues, then, and not till then, do we show our true musical strength.

Another regulation is alluded to as being a cardinal thing in this expedition. The *News* says:

Majors & Russell will hire nor employ no man who tasteth, toucheth or handleth strong drink. We shall therefore expect to see two thousand teamsters of temperance principles and habits, a spectacle of moral grandeur which we believe no human eye has as yet ever rested upon. This regulation of theirs, will, we are sorry to say, preclude Bowen of Bellevue from engaging in his appropriate avocation under these gentlemen, who are excellent pay. But they will give a Bible and Hymn book to every man in their employ, when he starts out upon the long and dreary journey, thereby hoping to do much good and cast bread upon the prairies, which shall be found again after many days. And, as Majors & Russell have been styled Border Ruffians by some of the Black Republican journals of the East, we take pleasure in calling Abolition attention to the above regulation of theirs, and trust many self-righteous nigger-worshippers will profit by their example.

The *St. Joseph Gazette*, after referring to the fact of the selection of Nebraska City as the starting point for the expedition, gives the following information as having been derived from Mr. MAJORS:

His firm will start from that point from eight hundred to one thousand wagons. They will require from six to eight thousand yoke of oxen, and will engage the services of about twelve hundred men, for which they will pay twenty-five dollars, out and back.

The price which he proposes to give for oxen is seventy-five dollars per yoke, which, in view of the present state of the money market, is certainly a fair remuneration. They will require the stock to be delivered at Nebraska City, of the time of which due notice will be given through agents or the press. It is probable

that Messrs. Majors & Russell will ask sixty, ninety and one hundred and twenty days on their purchase of stock.

The trains will commence moving at the earliest practicable moment, certainly not later than the 1st of April.

Our farmers have thus offered to them a market for their stock at a most seasonable time, by which they can realize the cash at a very early date, and we cannot doubt that they will promptly avail themselves of it. The money that this firm will pay out for oxen alone will probably amount to *six hundred thousand dollars*, an immense sum, which will do much to give financial relief to the whole North-West.

Mr. Majors tenders his thanks to the business men of our city for their generous efforts to induce the farmers to bring forward their stock at fair prices, and thus enable him to purchase here rather than be driven to other parts.

We would add here that no distrust of the ability and integrity of this firm need be felt by any. Their high character as heretofore established throughout the West is a sufficient guarantee for their good faith and promptitude in the future.

EMIGRATION

March 13. The few boats that have arrived from the Ohio are crowded with emigrants for Missouri, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska.

STEAMBOATS

March 20. The Union Line has begun to give daily service between St. Louis and St. Joseph. The *Peerless* was the first to arrive at St. Joseph, *Hesperian* next. Much felicitation at St. Joseph.

IOWA POINT

March 24. In the extreme northeastern part of Kansas Territory; long known as the "Iowa Mission Landing," and ever a favorite crossing for California emigrants. Town site established in 1855.

DEATH OF GOVERNOR CUMING

April 2. Notes, editorially, the death of Governor T. B. Cuming, March 23. His illness began last December. Quotes a private letter to the editor:

Nothing could have occurred to cast a deeper gloom over this community [Omaha]. He was a universal favorite, and

died, I believe, without a personal enemy in the world. Before coming to Nebraska, he was editor of a Democratic paper at Keokuk, Iowa. He was a man of very considerable ability . . . a man of most decided opinions in politics as in everything else. . . .

Governor Richardson passed through St. Louis "a few days since" on his way to Nebraska.

THE *Nebraska News*

April 5. Says under that head that "Mr. Morton, one of the proprietors of this journal, is in the city soliciting advertisements and subscriptions." The *News* is the leading paper in the territory "and published at the principal commercial point there."

STEAMBOATS

Three of the Pacific Railroad Packet Line—for St. Joseph—*F. X. Aubrey, John H. Dickey, White Cloud.*

For Council Bluffs, *John Warner, Thomas E. Tutt, Omaha, War Eagle, Emigrant, Asa Wilgus, Emma, Carrier*; Sioux City and Fort Randall, *Asa Wilgus*; Sioux City, *Omaha, Emigrant.*

CUMING AND RICHARDSON

April 14. "Manlius," Brownville correspondent, says Cuming was "not universally popular as an officer, yet of superior intellectual attainments. . . ."

Governor Richardson, who had been absent for a few weeks, passed up April 5, on the *E. A. Ogden*, with his family, and "will assume the reins of the administration immediately upon reaching the capital."

STEAMBOATS

Announces the departure of thirteen boats for St. Joseph that day, and one, *Emma*, for Omaha.

UTAH ARMY

May 8. Prints orders for procedure. Supplies go in five divisions, escorted by the several military companies

designated in the order. First division to march from Leavenworth May 15; second, May 20; third, May 25; fourth, May 30; fifth, June 4. Organization of columns will be completed at Fort Kearny.

The orders were made by Brevet Major General Persifor F. Smith, commander of the Utah forces, at headquarters, St. Louis, May 3.

May 10. Twelve hundred soldiers for Utah arrived in the last three days at St. Louis, for the Fifth and Tenth regiments. Went to Leavenworth by steamboat on the 9th and 10th.

May 11. General Smith left for Leavenworth May 10, "to direct the movements of the 'Utah Forces.' "

BANK OF TEKAMAH

May 13. "This is one of a brood of banks started and starting in Nebraska Territory, none of them having any legal existence. Large packages of it [sic] are being sent to this city for circulation, and ultimately it will fail and the people will be the losers. If there is any place of redemption in this city, go and get it changed at once, and then never take a dollar of it again. No banks can have a legal existence in Nebraska or Kansas until the act creating them is approved by act of Congress. This has not been, and will not be, given."

UTAH WAR

May 16. Correspondent, "John," writes from Nebraska City, May 2, that Russell and Majors have 1200 oxen in the corrals there and men and wagons to suit. The oxen were branded with an ox yoke. The writer had seen two trains of twenty-six wagons each start, with munitions.

May 17. Three hundred men of the Seventh Infantry embarked on the *St. Mary* on the 16th.

WHO IS COLONEL KANE?

May 18. He never was a Mormon. He is a young son of the late Judge Kane of Philadelphia, and brother of Dr. Kane, the Arctic explorer. He was clerk of the district court until the recent death of his father. He passed some time in the Mormon settlements a few years since, became a favorite with them, and the town of Kanesville marked out and inhabited by them, was named after him. He was sent by the president to Utah to tell the Mormons what they might expect. His presence seems to have checked them in their mad career.

May 20. General P. F. Smith died at Fort Leavenworth May 16 [17]. He was succeeded in command by General Harney.

June 6. One company of Dragoon recruits, Light Battery Artillery, one company of recruits and four companies of the Seventh Regiment, moved for Utah at 10 o'clock May 31. Two companies of cavalry under Major Sedgwick will join them at Fort Laramie.

June 9. From Fort Kearny, May 26. All of the Sixth Infantry except Company I, now under orders for Utah. Lieutenant Colonel Andrews, with four companies Sixth Infantry, arrived at Fort Kearny May 26 and found Company F there to join in the Utah march.

June 11. Fifth column, Colonel E. V. Sumner's command, one battery of artillery, two companies of infantry, one company of Dragoons, left Fort Leavenworth June 5 for Utah.

June 18. The sixth column left Leavenworth June 13; one company Seventh Infantry; three companies First Cavalry; one company mounted recruits for First Dragoons, one for Fifth Infantry. General Harney and staff will leave by express June 14.

June 27. Sixth column: Company I, Seventh Infantry; B and D, infantry recruits; companies C, E and I,

First Cavalry; A, Dragoon recruits, at Walnut Creek, fifty-six miles out of Leavenworth on June 15.

June 28. General Harney and staff at Cottonwood, ten miles west of Big Blue, June 20. He had learned that day of his promotion as major general.

July 5. The mail party between St. Joseph and Salt Lake met Colonel Morrison with 700 men and Captain Bragg's battery "where the road first strikes the Little Blue," and at the Pawnee Fork they found General Harney and Colonel May with more than 1000 men encamped.

MOVEMENT OF UTAH TROOPS

July 9. Fort Leavenworth, June 18, 1858. Left Fort Leavenworth, K. T.:

1st column, 18th March, 1858, 7 cos., Colonel Hoffman.

2nd column, 20th May, 7 cos., Lieutenant Colonel Monroe.

3rd column, 28th May, 7 cos., Lieutenant Colonel May.

4th column, 31st May, 7 cos., Lieutenant Colonel [Pitcairn] Morrison.

5th column, 5th June, 7 cos., Colonel Sumner.

6th column, 13th June. (Not gone on the 12th on account of rain), Major [William H.] Emory.

General Harney and suite 14th of June. Not gone on account of rain.

Orders of march, 15 miles day; 25 days, including two rest days, allowed to Fort Kearny, 300 miles; 25 days to Fort Laramie, 340 miles; and 40 days to Salt Lake City; in all, 90 days, 1240 miles. The 1st column in 44 days had reached 700 miles, with mules broken down. Some 6000 men including those with General Johnston; 4037 head of beef cattle, 37 cows and four bulls are sent along with the column to be used on the way. Cost six cents a pound at Leavenworth on the hoof; 1750 head of horses @\$159; about 5000 mules, at \$120; some 600 mule wagons

@ \$140; harness for each, \$49; about 50 ambulances @ \$150; harness, \$50 (4 mules) each.

July 21. The mail party met General Harney this side of Ash Hollow and the express, with orders to change the destination of his troops, six miles behind him.

July 27. The express from Fort Leavenworth overtook General Harney at "Lone Tree," July 8, nine miles below the crossing of the South Platte, 156 miles west of Fort Kearny. The command was making thirty miles a day. General Harney immediately started an express to halt Colonel Monroe, 100 miles ahead, and another back to halt the different columns. July 11, fourth column, Colonel Sumner, eight miles beyond Fort Kearny; July 12th, fifth column, two miles below Hume's ranch; sixth column, seven miles below Hume's ranch.

July 31. Under head "River News:" Mr. J. Jewett Wilcox of the *Omaha*, which arrived from Sioux City yesterday, makes the following report:

All the upper streams are still very high, but running out fast; constant rains every day in the upper country; terrific thunder showers, with vivid flashes, and constant crashes, being the order of performance. The wheat crop will be almost an entire loss, owing to the prolonged wet weather, notwithstanding which, times are improving, and things look much brighter than on our last trip.

LINCOLN AND DOUGLAS

August 1. Correspondent from Monticello, Ill. (where Douglas spoke July 29) deprecating Lincoln's "inviting sectional warfare with a view to abolish slavery wherever it exists. The speaker [Douglas] demonstrated that such a warfare is incompatible with peace and harmony in the country." After his speech, "on the way to the railway track the procession of the Judge was met by Abe, who in a kind of nervous-excited manner tumbled out of his carriage, his legs appearing sadly in the way or out of place. Lincoln is looking quite worn out, his face looks even more haggard than when he said it was

lean, lank and gaunt. He got to the Judge's carriage with a kind of hop, skip and jump, and then, with a considerable of bowing and scraping, he notified Mr. Douglas that he had an answer to his letter, of which we have spoken heretofore; that it was long, that he had not compared the original and the copy, and could the Judge just wait, that a comparison might be made by the roadside. Just think of staying out in the middle of a vast prairie, surrounded by hundreds of followers, to compare notes. Douglas of course declined, requesting Mr. L. to compare to his own satisfaction, and then forward the communication."

UTAH WAR

Aug. 2. Fort Leavenworth, July 28, 1858. "The first detachment from the returning Utah forces, under Lieut. CHURCH, 1st Cavalry, reached here this morning. Capt. BARRY's Light Battery will be here in four or five days. Gen. HARNEY is expected about the 5th proximo."

STEAMBOAT

Aug. 3. *Skylark*, built at Pittsburgh, had made several successful trips under Captain Ben Johnson, on the Missouri River, now in command of Captain Bob Sousley, a well known gentleman and No. 1 Missouri River pilot. Is receiving for Kansas, Leavenworth, Weston and St. Joseph. "The Bluff and Sioux City packet *Rowena*. . . . the elegant passenger packet," receiving near the foot of Locust street, going through to Sioux City, Captain John F. Dozier.

Aug. 4. *A. B. Chambers*, "the elegant and ever popular passenger packet," leaves today for Kansas, Leavenworth, Weston and St. Joseph. Much exploitation of the refurbishing of the *Sky Lark* and *Rowena* also.

UTAH WAR

Aug. 5.

Fort Leavenworth, July 30, 1858.

Mormon war certainly ended. "It is now to be hoped

that the reign of speculators and contractors is over, as this Utah Expedition has literally been a godsend to them." Elder Kimball's house, Salt Lake City, said to have cost \$150,000.

GENERAL HARNEY'S INDIAN ARMY

Major Sedgwick's command of cavalry 100 miles beyond Laramie on the 10th. Had marched rapidly but the animals were in fine condition. On the same day, Captain [Joseph] Roberts' command, two companies Fourth Artillery, were at Laramie and Colonel Monroe's column near them. Colonel Morrison went into camp with General Harney at Cottonwood Springs on the 14th. General Harney had sent for Cheyenne Indians to come in and treat. Not expected at Leavenworth before August 7 or 8. The details made by the several regimental commanders, in accordance with Harney's general orders, have been made, and are as follows:

"Companies G, Captain Walker, and H, Captain Newby (Major Sedgwick's command) are to proceed at once to Riley, under the last named officer, who is to command until Lieut. Col. JOHNSTON, 1st Cavalry, at present Acting Inspector General, to Gen. HARNEY, can return and close up his business with that department, when he will proceed thither and assume command. This will be a very pleasant addition to the garrison at Riley which now consists of only one company, (H), 2d Artillery, Brevt. Lieut. Col. BROOKS commanding, and it is exceedingly dull there. Capt. ROBERTS' Company, D, 4th Artillery, is detailed for duty at Platte Bridge, and Companies E, Captain GETTY, A, Captain CLARK, I, Lieut. WADDY, C, Lieut. HAZZARD, are to take post at Laramie, with Col. MONROE in command, to whose orders the whole District of the Platte is also subject. Captain PEMBERTON's company F, 4th Artillery, is to reinforce the garrison of Kearny, which I gave you in my last. The other two companies of the 4th, L, Lieut. Brevet Maj. WILLIAMS, and

M, Captain BROWN, are for the present to remain where they are, 102 miles west of Kearny. Some other disposition of them will hereafter be made. Last Wednesday [July 28] Lieut. CHURCH, of the 1st Cavalry, arrived in from Major EMORY's column, with the surplus horses. General HARNEY ordered all the surplus horses to be brought back to this post by a Cavalry Subaltern; and Lieut. CHURCH was detailed for the duty. He left Major EMORY on the 18th, on the Little Blue, 240 miles from here, and on the 22d met Major WHITING some distance beyond the Big Blue, both columns pushing along rapidly."

Aug. 9. Correspondence, Fort Leavenworth, August 3.

General Harney, with an escort of fifteen men under Captain Pemberton, Fourth Artillery, left Fort Kearny July 23, arrived at Fort Leavenworth August 2.

DOUGLAS ON LECOMPTON CONSTITUTION

Aug. 13. Speaking at Pittsfield, Ill., Aug. 9:

I objected to the Lecompton Constitution, not because of its slavery provisions. I did not care what those provisions were, so far as it would affect my action. I would not stop to inquire whether she was a free or a slave State—my objection was that the Lecompton Constitution was not the act and deed of the people of Kansas, that it was not made by themselves, that it did not embody their will. . . . Believing such to be the fact, I resisted it until the death—not my death—but the death of Lecompton. . . . We resisted the attempt until we drove them from it and forced them to refer the question back to the people of Kansas, thus giving them a chance to vote upon its acceptance or rejection. . . . I never could consider that the terms of that proposition and the mode of submission were fair, but I was willing to abide by the expression of the people upon that election.

He said the Lecompton constitution had been rejected by more than ten to one. In his annual message the president—Buchanan—said he regretted that the Lecompton constitution had not been submitted to the people—at first, presumably. "I joined him in that regret.

Thus far we agreed. He then declared that it was sound policy to require the submission of every constitution to the people. I agreed with him on that." He, Buchanan, then said that the example set in the Minnesota case, where Congress required such a submission, should be forever followed as a rule of action. "I agreed with him on that." But Buchanan said circumstances in Kansas made it expedient to admit her at once. "I differed with him as to that. That point is now decided. The people of Kansas have decided it forever." Hereafter, Douglas declared, Buchanan ought to stand with him on that principle of popular decision as enunciated in the case of Minnesota.

Aug. 17. Quotes Senator Green of Missouri as thinking, though not confidently, that Douglas would in future work with the democratic party, and not, as many believed, with the Republicans in 1860. He had done democrats much harm in Congress during the last session—in the Kansas case probably.

WISCONSIN BANKS

Aug. 18, 1858. Comments on a report that on August 16 the notes of twenty-six Wisconsin banks with a circulation of \$2,000,000 had been "thrown out." The editor doubted the truth of the report and continuing said, "we venture to think that the Banks in question offer far better security to the bill-holder than the note-shavers who seek to put them down, and for this reason we advise our community to keep quiet in regard to these Banks. A series of blunders and acts of folly, committed a year ago by the same class of people, led to the loss of a good deal of money, *and drove from St. Louis a large amount of trade*; and it looks as if the same trick was to be played over again. We repeat, that the Wisconsin money is better secured than any Broker in Chicago who has 'thrown out' the notes, and as well secured as any Bank in Chicago, (if they are concerned in this war) for they have

precisely the same basis—the securities of different States.”⁶²

UTAH TROOPS

Aug. 19, 1858. Correspondence, Fort Leavenworth, Aug. 10.

Colonel MONROE with Companies A, C and I, Fourth Artillery at Laramie, also Major GRAHAM's company of Second Dragoons. Captain ROBERTS had started for Platte Bridge with his company, also Captain GETTY's company of the same regiment but only temporarily. Colonel MONROE had ordered companies L, Brevet-Major WILLIAMS, and M, Captain BROWN, from Cottonwood to join him at Laramie. Orders received at Leavenworth to establish a post at the Cheyenne Pass and one at Bent's Fort, "in the Big Timbers." The second column of Fifth Infantry, and third of the Second Dragoons are to proceed on to Utah.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL

"General Ward B. BURNETT, of New York, the Surveyor-General of Kansas and Nebraska, arrived here in the *Skylark* last evening, and passed up to Nebraska City this morning." Of course "His appointment gives general satisfaction."

DOUGLAS VS. LINCOLN

Aug. 20. It is the policy of the *Republican* now to boom Douglas and belittle Lincoln in their campaign for the senatorship. The *Republican* is intensely anti-"Black Republican." Thus the correspondent who reports the speeches says that at Havana Douglas spoke to 5000 people, and the town "was in a perfect ferment." The next

⁶² The state bank comptroller's report shows that on the first of January, 1858, there were seventy-four banks in Wisconsin, that eight had wound up during the year and that there were few cases of suspension of specie payment. The report of 1859 shows only one suspension, the Janesville City Bank. Thirty-two new banks were organized during the year, eight wound up, leaving in January, 1859, ninety-nine banks with an aggregate capital of \$8,045,000. This conservative exhibit seems to justify the *Republican's* rebuke of the detractors of Wisconsin currency.

day Lincoln spoke to only 567 persons "by actual count . . . to procure which several ladies had to give tea parties the night before and dinner parties to-day." Lincoln's speech was "remarkably tedious."

ADVERTISEMENT

Aug. 23.

WISCONSIN MONEY

TAKEN AT PAR

for

DRY GOODS

by

POMEROY & BENTON (Nos. 140, 144 & 146 Main St.)

Aug. 24. Steamboat *Mansfield*, lately sunk in the Missouri, raised and taken to St. Joseph for repairs. River very low.

LAND SALES POSTPONED

Aug. 25. Editorial. "The announcement that there will be no sales of public land in Nebraska Territory for a year from this date, will be read with interest by all who have preëmpted land in that Territory. To that worthy class of settlers it will be very acceptable at this time, when, had the sales been brought on, they would have found it difficult to raise the money with which to enter their lands."

INDEPENDENT JOURNALISM

Aug. 26. Denying a statement of the *Chicago Herald* that Douglas had bought an interest in the *St. Louis Republican*, the editor says it "is independent of all parties . . ." But, "Upon one point we will say that this paper is fully committed, and that is, in opposition to Black Republicanism in all its forms. No matter whether it is presented in Missouri, as in the late election, or in Illinois, or in the next Presidential election, at all times and under all circumstances the *Republican* will make war

upon this monstrous and infamous faction, and to that extent will support the Democratic party, which is the only party capable of destroying it.”

UTAH EXPEDITION

Aug. 29. In editorial correspondence defends General Johnston from charges of incompetency made by the St. Louis *Democrat*. Johnston was still in Texas long after the troops had begun to concentrate at Fort Leavenworth, and had nothing to do with the arrangement of the march or the time of starting, or the lack of a guard for the supply trains. The last detachment of troops but one—Colonel Cooke’s Dragoons—had left Leavenworth before he arrived there. The expedition was organized and part of the troops started before Johnston was appointed to its command.

FORT KEARNY IN 1858

Sept. 1. Letter written August 20, about seventy miles west of Fort Kearny.

Most of the buildings in and about the fort are made of sod, they having only one story. The walls are thick, and the interior is lined with coarse canvas. They are comfortable, but not impervious to snakes, which bore through and very frequently bivouac on the beds—not a very agreeable sleeping companion—but they can be easily shaken off when the beds are made up, and are vastly more tangible to sight and touch than bedbugs. Leaving the fort in a few hours we came in sight of numerous gangs of buffalo. . . .

THE PLAINS MOSQUITO

The Missouri River bottom insect by that name is an agreeable companion compared with the Plains article. I have seen the Orleans Gallinipper and the Cairo snapping turtle specimen, but the mosquito of this region has a cross of both the vulture and the wolf in him. He don’t buzz and sing around your ears, but he howls and take right hold, and in pulling him loose great care should be taken, or else you will break off his bill like a pipe stem, leaving a black mark or stump sticking on your face, which in large quantities makes the Plains traveler resemble a tattooed New Zealand chief. You can’t bar them out, for they chew textile fabrics right up, and smoke don’t affect them in the least.

OWNERS OF PLATTE BRIDGE

A letter from "Rulo, Nebraska Ter., August 22," signed M. H. W., says:

Our fellow-citizens, CHARLES MARTIN and WM. RENCELEUR, have just arrived from the Platte Bridge. They made the trip to this place in seventeen days. Their partner in the bridge, JOHN RICHARDS Esq., came with them.⁶³ The news they bring is cheering. The plains are alive with men, teams and business. Gold has been discovered along the South Platte, on Cherry Creek, and they bring with them a specimen of the dust, which is very beautiful. . . . A company is about organizing to start from here immediately to the mines, and several other companies will leave here early in the spring. They state that a man can work out from ten to fifteen dollars per day in a common pan.

DOUGLAS VS. LINCOLN

Sept. 2. Publishes the speeches of both at Freeport, on first page. Editorially comforts itself by assuming that Douglas will support the nominee of the Charleston convention. Says Lincoln of late years has "gone off into the wildest stretches of Abolitionism."

UTAH EXPEDITION

Sept. 4. Quotes from the *St. Joseph Journal*. The Salt Lake mail arrived at St. Joseph August 27th; started August 7. "The road was thronged with dead

⁶³ This bridge was built early in the fifties, about seven miles below the Mormon ferry. Coutant, in his history of Wyoming, Frenchifies Richards' name into "Reshaw" and "Richaud." At the treaty of Prairie du Chien, July 15, 1830, the so-called half-breed tract, now in the southeastern corner of Richardson county, was granted as a reservation to half-breed Omaha, Iowa, Oto, Yankton, and Santee Indians. Charles Rouleau, for whom the town of Rulo was named, and William Kenceleur, came to that neighborhood, from Sioux City, in the summer of 1855, to procure the share of the tract to which their half-breed wives were entitled. Charles Martin, a Canadian, had settled in the same vicinity before Rouleau and Kenceleur arrived. Martin and F. L. Goldsberry started the first store in Rulo.

This item from the *Republican* adds very interesting new information about the founders of one of the oldest towns of Nebraska.—See Coutant, *History of Wyoming*, I, 366-368; Edwards, *History of Richardson County*, 712; about the half-breed tract, the editor's sketch in the *Illustrated History of Nebraska*, I, 40, 378-382; Nebraska State Historical Society, *Publications*, XIX, 128 note, 208; *Eighteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology*, part 2, p. 726, and maps 41 and 42.

cattle from Devil's Gate, of the Rocky Mountains, to Fort Bridger. A drove of nine hundred head of cattle was met on the Big Sandy, of which nine had died the day they were met. Col. Williams' command was met at Scott's Bluffs and the Seventh Infantry, 1000 men under the command of Col. Morrison, at Platte Bridge. They repassed at Fort Laramie."

STEAMBOATS

Sept. 5. *David Tatum*, for Boonville, Glasgow, Cambridge and Brunswick; *Polar Star* (United Railroad Line), for Kansas, Weston and St. Joseph; *Duncan S. Carter* for the same ports; *Emigrant*, for Iowa Point, White Cloud, Boonville, Nebraska City, Omaha, Council Bluffs, and Sioux City; *Sioux City*, for St. Joseph, Council Bluffs, Omaha, and Sioux City; *W. H. Russell* (United Railroad Line), for Kansas, Weston, and St. Joseph; *Carrier*, for Kansas, Leavenworth City, and St. Joseph; *Sovereign* (United Railroad Line), for Lexington, Kansas, Weston, and St. Joseph.

Sept. 6. At Pontiac, September 2, Douglas said: "In 1854, when I first brought forward the Nebraska bill, asserting the right of each State, and of each Territory to decide for themselves, on all questions of domestic policy, including the slavery question, I could travel from Boston to Chicago by the light of my own effigy at night, and could see it [them] dangling from the limbs of the trees by day. I think you will bear me testimony that I did not wink or dodge, nor yield a hair's breadth when the torrent of Northern fanaticism was flowing on threatening to overwhelm me." Likewise when the South assailed it and him during the last winter.

FIRST OVERLAND PACIFIC MAIL

Sept. 16. "The first overland mail for San Francisco, Cal., by way of Jefferson City and Springfield, Mo., Fort Smith, Ark., and Preston, Texas, takes its departure this

morning from the St. Louis Post Office at 7 o'clock. It goes by the way of the Pacific railroad to Tipton, from whence it will be conveyed in coaches and spring wagons the whole of the distance. Mr. J. BUTTERFIELD, who has given his personal supervision to the work of getting this mail fairly under way in all of its parts, goes out with it to Springfield." A light mail at first on account of the experimental character of the enterprise. A mail will start eastward from San Francisco at the same time, and ought to arrive at St. Louis in twenty-five days. It is to leave twice a week. No newspapers will be carried, but clippings may be enclosed in letters. Cost, \$600,000 a year—paid to encourage the establishing of the line. Not supposed that the expenditure will be reimbursed during the existence of the contract. One object, "to mark the way for a railroad at an early day." Confident that before the termination of the contract the journey would be run in less than twenty days, running every day and full of passengers. Passenger fare, St. Louis to San Francisco, \$200.

"FROM THE PLAINS"

Sept. 17. Another of the series of letters by K. A., dated at Horse Creek, August 26. "We have just 'corraled' our mules on the banks of a dirty, miry little creek, which is known by the above equine sobriquet." Described the descent into Ash Hollow: "You may judge something of its 'perpendicularity' when the driver on his box can only see *one half the time the ears of his lead mules*. Fortunately the sand is very deep, and holds the vehicles back, otherwise they would drop into the hollow below like an apple from a tree. . . ." The name given to Courthouse Rock was inappropriate. It is more like a modern public edifice, "except that it is not fluted, Corinthianized and *gingerbreaded*, out of all taste, but its grooves and colonnades were carved out by the hand of the great architect and master-mechanic of creation himself." The crest of Chimney Rock, gilded by the set-

ting sun, looked like burnished gold, or more like Gratz Brown's head. An old mountaineer there said that forty years ago it was much taller than now, but about that time lightning knocked off about two miles of it. Saw little game but antelopes. The road was literally lined with dead oxen. The scent alone would guide the traveler along the way.

FROM NEBRASKA CITY

Letter, Sept. 7. "The postponement of the Land Sales was greeted by the settlers with the most enthusiastic demonstrations; speculators who had flocked here by hundreds are looking blue over their disappointment, and are fast returning homeward with their pockets full of 'rocks.'" Russell, Majors and Waddell's last train with supplies for Utah left August 26. No more until spring.

"The territory is in a critical condition—her credit nearly, or quite destroyed abroad, by the wholesale dishonest Banking system inaugurated in its early organization. The squatters have taken all the money to preempt their lands, consequently there is but little specie in the country, which readily commands five per cent. per month, and in addition, Nebraska has neither revenue laws, collection laws, or a *criminal code*. . . ."

Predicts the appointment of Judge Samuel Black to succeed Governor Richardson, whose resignation to take effect January 1, 1859, had just been handed in.

But at a special session of the Legislative Assembly, convened by Governor Richardson soon after, the necessary laws were passed, leaving no emergency for Governor Black.⁶⁴

⁶⁴For an account by the present editor, of the agitation over the postponement of the land sales, see *Illustrated History of Nebraska*, I, 297, 347, 377. For reference to the increased allowance to the state on the proceeds of the sales of these lands, see my article, *How Nebraska Was Brought into the Union*, *Publications of the Nebraska State Historical Society*, XVIII, 385.

The territory had a revenue law and the usual laws for the collection of debts, which were passed at the same session of the Legislative Assembly in which the criminal code was repealed—in 1857—and two weeks after the date of the correspondent's letter—September 21—

FORT RANDALL IN 1858

Sept. 18. Described by a correspondent in a letter dated September 6.

The post was situated 1300 miles from St. Louis, by water, 780 miles from the nearest mail route, upon a flat piece of ground, the second bench from the river, under the third. The second bench was a level plain four miles long and a mile wide. The first bench was covered by cottonwood and other timber which hides the fort, except the flag, from the boat. The buildings are twenty-four one-story log cabins, double lengthwise. There is one frame building, the only painted one, occupied by Captain Todd, late of the Sixth Infantry, now sutler of the post. The garrison comprises A, B, D, G, H and I of the Second Infantry, 500 men, and "a fine band of music." There were many Indians around the fort. "The Tepees show off, and the papooses are many, bearing striking likenesses to officers and men of the army, who are proud of the issue of their loins. One half of the little ones hovering around the squaws are the offspring of white men."

Portable houses had been tried, but the high winds would carry them off, and they were too hot in summer and too cold in winter. They were abandoned for the log cabins, not one-fourth the expense and more durable, warm and cool.⁶⁵

the Assembly met in a special session during which a criminal code and other necessary laws were enacted. It would have been nearer the truth to say that the defective banking of this period was due to the want of a foundation for credit instead of causing it. Besides, there was not as much scandal and loss arising from bad banking in Nebraska, I believe, as there had been in the more stable conditions of Wisconsin and Iowa, for example.

⁶⁵ For a description of the part of the Fort Randall reservation acquired by the state of Nebraska, see my article, *Nebraska Territorial Acquisition*, in *Collections of the Nebraska State Historical Society*, XVII, 66 note.

The correspondent's statement indicates that in like unrestraining circumstances, American men were as non-puritan as Frenchmen in their relations with squaws.

According to the report of the adjutant general (*Ex. Docs. 1858-'9*, II, pt. 2, p. 774), two companies of the Second Infantry constituted the

BEAUVAIS' RANCH-HOUSE

Sept. 24. Correspondent K. A., writing from Horse Shoe Creek, August 28, breakfasted at the G. P. Beauvais ranch, about five miles below Fort Laramie. It was conducted by Beauvais, whom the correspondent knew as a former resident of St. Louis. Crossed the Platte beyond Laramie on a bridge. In Willow Springs Valley, where many Mormons perished "a few months since," in three hours counted thirty-three dead oxen along the road.

WATOSSA [WATASA?] SUNK

Oct. 2. Says in an editorial item that the steamboat *Watossa* was sunk on September 26, at Nodaway Island, twelve miles above St. Joseph. She was coming down the river with twenty-three passengers but no freight. Was struck by a snag which tore away a large part of her bottom, and she sank in a very few minutes. The bow was kept above water by the snags, and the passengers escaped with their baggage. She was a little stern wheel boat, two years old, valued at \$8,000, built for the Kansas River, but about a year ago bought to run as a regular packet between St. Louis and Council Bluffs.

DAN PATTERSON'S RANCH

Oct. 3. A belated letter, apparently, from K. A. at Patterson's ranch, on the Big Sandy, "about one hundred and sixty miles from St. Joseph." He was with Hockaday & Co.'s mail train, which left St. Joseph August 14. It was "run on railroad principles."

FROM NEBRASKA TO PIKE'S PEAK

Oct. 5. A letter from Omaha City, dated September

garrison of Fort Randall on November 30, 1858; of the other four which were there on September 18, according to the correspondent, three were at Fort Ridgley and one at Fort Ripley, Minn. The rest of the companies of the Second were at Fort Leavenworth and Fort Scott, Kansas. The situation of Fort Randall was designated as "Missouri river, 65 miles above l'Eau qui Court, Nebraska."

Captain John B. S. Todd, mentioned as sutler at Fort Randall, resigned from the army September 16, 1856.

25, says that in the last ten days about 300 persons had "passed through and left this point" for Pike's Peak. Times improving a little at Omaha on account of the gold excitement.

Oct. 7. Steamboat *D. A. January* sunk by a snag on October 3, two miles below Camden. Bound for St. Joseph with a valuable cargo which was damaged, but the boat was recovered.

Oct. 14. *Carrier* sunk by snag, Oct. 12, at Gasconade Island, about 100 miles above the mouth of the river. Probable that she could be raised. Bound for St. Joseph, with 250 tons of freight and full list of passengers. Freight badly damaged.

FORT KEARNY

Oct. 16. Letter from "M," dated Oct. 2.

A company of mechanics and others at the fort getting ready for Pike's Peak. Oct. 2, twenty-five from Platts-mouth were making their last purchases at the fort. A party of thirty from Omaha on the road a short distance below. Under [Brevet] Colonel Charles A. May, commandant, two large warehouses for governmental supplies, two excellent buildings for company quarters—K, Second Dragoons, and F, Fourth Artillery—have been constructed, old quarters repaired and occupied by H and K, Fourth Artillery, a comfortable and commodious hospital has been built and good stables, in place of the old dilapidated ones, and officers' quarters will soon be built. No rain for a long time.

Oct. 18. The second overland mail from California arrived last night with two bags of letters bearing the San Francisco post mark, September 20. Leaves St. Louis Monday and Thursday mornings. Postage for letters, three cents—by steamboat route, ten cents. No papers carried.

DOUGLAS AND LINCOLN AT ALTON

Says editorially that Lincoln's argument was special pleading "so framed as to conceal from the people his own opinions, and little calculated to enlighten a multitude on the topics of his discourse." Douglas "came down upon Lincoln with tremendous force, and in his half-hour wiped out, ridiculed, and gave to the scorn of his multitude, all that his opponent had said in his labored speech."

Oct. 19. The third arrived on the 18th on time, 25 days with five passengers.

SIOUX CITY—OMADI

Oct. 24. Letter from a passenger on the *Omaha* which left Sioux City October 12—"the only *live* town on the right bank of the river above Council Bluffs, a distance of 240 miles."

Laid up for the night at "Omadi." "This town, which was in such a flourishing condition last year, is now completely finished—the only remaining store in the place having closed a few days previous." Sixteen miles below Sioux City.⁶⁶

OVERLAND MAIL ROUTE

Oct. 30. Quotes from the *St. Joseph Gazette* a defense of the administration from an attack on it by the *St. Louis Democrat* of Oct. 18, alleging that the Butterfield, or St. Louis and San Francisco route, discriminated in favor of southern interests. The *Gazette* asserted that the route insisted upon by the *Democrat*, westward from Springfield, Mo., was as yet unexplored. A contract had been let for a monthly service from Kansas City, the main portion of the route being over the vast region directly "westwardly from Springfield," to Stockton, Cal., but owing to the unexplored condition of the route and

⁶⁶ For a historical sketch of Omadi see *Publications Nebraska State Historical Society*, XIX, 326, note 43.

want of protection against hostile Indians, the postmaster general had been compelled to divert it via Albuquerque, crossing the Colorado river at the 35th parallel, while the Butterfield route, via Fort Smith, crossed it below the 32d parallel. It was in an attempt to explore the central route that Gunnison was killed by Indians.

Nov. 7. Commenting on the arrival of the eighth mail, the *Republican* says that it is little, if any, beyond contract time. "Its predecessors, seven in number, have all been delivered here within four weeks, none of them much over a day in excess of schedule time. . . . The success of the line is, therefore, fixed beyond the possibility of a doubt."

VICTORY OF DOUGLAS

Nov. 8. Quotes the New York *Times* which declares that as a result of his triumph in Illinois, Douglas will be more powerful at Washington than the president, and that he can scarcely fail to secure the nomination for the presidency. "His position is certainly a very strong one with the country at large. He stands opposed to the Le-compton policy of Mr. Buchanan, in favor of admitting Kansas whenever her people shall apply with a State Constitution of their own adoption, and in favor of permitting the people of every *Territory*, as well as those of every *State*, to decide for themselves whether slavery shall exist among them or not. The great body of the people of the North, *of all parties*, will assent to this platform, and in our judgment, few of any party, except the Abolitionists, are prepared or disposed to go beyond it."

GENERAL JOHNSTON'S CONDUCT IN THE UTAH EMERGENCY

Quotes an attack on him for inefficiency from the St. Louis *Democrat* and then adds a very strong defense by a quasi-editorial writer. The *Democrat* says that the war department was justly condemned for detaining the troops in Kansas during the summer, but Johnston had

forfeited all claims to generalship by detaining them at Fort Bridger during the winter.

The *Republican* writer said: "That the organization was defective, was abundantly proved by the unprotected state of the trains, from the absence of cavalry on their entrance into the enemy's country. Whether this arose from the dilly-dallying of General HARNEY at Fort Leavenworth—the result of his repugnance, at first, to go to Utah at all—or the little by-play originated by himself and Governor WALKER, distracted his attention from the organization of an army, he never expected, or indeed, intended to command, it has not been thought proper to expose. . . . If there was a necessity for any large number of troops in Kansas at all, that necessity might have been met without detaching the Second Dragoons from the Utah forces. The result was, that the trains were burned, the animals stampeded, and the army harrassed by the few mounted men the Mormons had thrown beyond the mountains. This was the condition of the army which General JOHNSTON was to command when he left Fort Leavenworth, 1200 miles distant from it, on the 17th of September. Ten days after this date it concentrated on Ham's Fork, agreeable to orders, there to await the arrival of its commander—whether General HARNEY or some one else no one knew—the season was advancing, weather cold, its position totally unfit for winter quarters, the forage nearly exhausted and grass scarce, the animals distressed. . . . By solicitation the senior officer assumed command of the Army, which then consisted of two regiments of infantry, and two batteries of artillery—about 1400 men."

After a council the army advanced. The cañons were obstructed by snows and a force three times greater than the army, so it was determined to reach Salt Lake Valley via Soda Springs, a distance of 250 miles. One hundred and sixty miles beyond South Pass the condition of

the weather made the situation hazardous. By this time Johnston had reached the Pass. After being seven days out, from Oct. 11, on the 19th the march back toward Fort Bridger was begun. On November 3 it reached the point designated by General Johnston where he joined it the next day. On the sixth the march was continued to Fort Bridger, thirty-five miles distant, which required fifteen days to accomplish—until the 26th. After Johnston's arrival, order and confidence prevailed. The supply trains did not arrive until the 21st, and then there was a deficiency both of clothing and rations.

It was contended that it would have been madness to march on Salt Lake City, 120 miles distant, with only 1500 men and five days' rations, against 5000 rebels. Besides, Johnston had no orders to invade or attack, and there was no cause for hurry. His start in June with a recuperated and reinforced army answered every practical purpose and with no risk of perishing by exposure, starvation, or probable defeat by the Mormons.

“General JOHNSTON was brevetted not only for his ‘masterly inactivity’ at Fort Bridger. It was for successfully conducting an army through difficulties that without the highest military qualities, would have defeated the end for which it was raised, and proved a disastrous loss to the country. It was for the establishment of the highest discipline in the army, demoralized by an inadequate leader, disappointed by reverses, and rendered impatient by its sufferings, and the tedium of a 1200 miles march; it was for the unflinching fidelity with which he met the requirements of his Government, independent of personal considerations, the dignified manner in which he discharged them. Nor is this all. His gallantry in Mexico, had won him the same distinction, for which others had been brevetted; his relapse into civil life, after its termination deprived him of benefitting by it. . . . The President believed he deserved it—‘the first

Captain of the age' believed he deserved it—the army believed he deserved it. . . .''⁶⁷

Nov. 10. The ninth overland mail arrived on time. The *Florilda* will make the last trip of the season as high up as Sioux City. The *A. B. Chambers*, *Victoria*, *Saracen*, *Skylark*, *Alonzo Child*, *Rowena*, all still on, for St. Joseph but no higher.

OVERLAND MAIL

Nov. 21. The twelfth brought six through passengers.

RAIN IN NEBRASKA

Nov. 23. Letter from one of two travelers who drove from Council Bluffs to St. Joseph through almost constant rain which flooded the roads. After crossing the Little Nemaha, after dark, they were fiercely assailed by wolves and were in great peril until their cries for help were heard in a settler's cabin containing an old man,

⁶⁷ The total force in Utah, under command of General Albert Sidney Johnston—colonel of the Second Cavalry—numbered 2,645. On June 30, 1858, there were 3,699 additional soldiers on the march to Utah, but by November 30, the date of the adjutant general's report, all but one company of the Third Artillery and nine companies of the Seventh Infantry had been recalled or diverted. Those eight companies proceeded to Utah. *Ex. Docs. 1858-9*, II, pt. 2, pp. 781, 782.

The secretary of war, John B. Floyd, defended and praised General Johnston with a clumsy verbosity which must have been irritating to a man of very fine character and a soldier of great ability, thus:

The commander, Brevet Brigadier General A. S. Johnston, who joined his command at a time of great trial and embarrassment with a calm and lofty bearing, with a true and manly sympathy for all around him, infused into his command a spirit of serenity and contentment which amounted to cheerfulness, amidst uncommon hardships and privations which were unabated throughout the tedious and inclement season of the winter. *Ibid.*, page 182.

While General Johnston magnanimously assumed the blame for the loss of Fort Donelson, Floyd deserted the post in a spirit which might be called cowardice.

General Winfield Scott, commander-in-chief of the army, extolled General Johnston as follows:

The cheerfulness and efficiency of the Utah army, under its very able commander, Brevet Brigadier General Johnston, notwithstanding its difficult marches and unavoidable privations, have won for it a large portion of the admiration of the country. *Ibid.*, page 761.

But General Scott's extravagant eulogy in the same report of General Garland and Colonel Bonneville in New Mexico, General Twiggs in Texas, and General Clarke, somewhat dilutes his praise of the hero of the Utah campaign and of the battle of Shiloh.

his wife and ten children. He and three sons went to the rescue with guns and dogs. Soon after they arrived the dogs treed a wildcat which came down and the dogs killed it.

GOVERNOR MEDARY

Nov. 24. Notes the appointment of Samuel Medary of Ohio as governor of Kansas. He had been appointed governor of Minnesota when Buchanan became president, and remained until the admission to statehood; then was appointed postmaster of Columbus, Ohio.⁶⁸

SOUTH PASS WAGON ROAD

Nov. 29. Notes the arrival on the 28th of Superintendent F. W. Lander of the "United States Overland Wagon Road Expedition."

An expedition for the construction of a road to California was organized in the spring of 1857, of which W. M. F. Magraw was superintendent and Fred W. Lander chief engineer. They established two important cut-offs. Colonel Magraw and part of his employees joined the Utah army. Then a new expedition was organized under Lander, which went into the field in April, 1858. It constructed a road 350 miles long, from South Pass to City Rocks, near the head of Humboldt River, "equally favorable for the passage of both the California and Oregon emigrant travel." Forty miles of heavy yellow pine timber was cut out and removed; seven bridges, two blockhouses and two corrals erected; 92,000 cubic yards of rock and loose earth were excavated and placed in embankments; 3,000 miles traveled by the same set of mules which started from the States. A light wagon passed

⁶⁸ More clearly, in March, 1857, almost immediately after he became president, James Buchanan appointed Medary the third governor of the Territory of Minnesota, and he held the office until succeeded by the governor of the state, May 24, 1858. President Buchanan appointed him governor of Kansas, November 19, 1858, and he held the office until succeeded by the governor of the state, February 9, 1861.

over the new road at thirty-five miles a day and heavy wagon trains at twenty-five and thirty miles a day.⁶⁹

SALT LAKE MAIL

Dec. 2. Reached St. Joseph November 27, in twenty-one days—starting November 6.

PACIFIC RAILROAD

Dec. 12. The *Republican* advocates a central route, not through South Pass but through some part of middle New Mexico.

UTAH ARMY

Dec. 15. After General Johnston went into winter quarters at Camp Scott, he called for volunteers. Four companies, composed mainly of young men, employees of the government or wagon trains. They wanted to go to California or Oregon. They enlisted for nine months, got no bounty, and only \$11 a month, none of which was paid until September last at Fort Leavenworth, when they were disbanded. They had to pay fifty cents for a plug of tobacco, from five dollars to \$7.50 for a pair of gloves, and \$10 for boots, as many of them did, preferring them for keeping out snow to the army shoes.

Jan. 11, 1859. "Gen. Bela M. Hughes, of St. Joseph, is spoken of as the successor of Judge Black, as U. S. District Judge in Nebraska."

ALEXANDER MAJORS

Quotes from the *Nebraska News*, of January 8, an account of a public reception to Majors on "his safe return from a hazardous and perilous trip across the plains." He said the Nebraska route was 100 miles shorter than the Leavenworth route, and afforded every facility of grass, water and fuel. The company—Russell, Majors

⁶⁹ See the report of F. W. Lander, superintendent of the Fort Kearny, South Pass and Honey Lake Wagon Road, for 1859-60, *House Docs. 1860-61*, IX, doc. 64; Greeley, *An Overland Journey from New York to San Francisco*, p. 190—an account of the Lander cut-off.

& Waddell—had made from \$2000 to \$3000 on every train from Nebraska City, but had lost money on trains from Leavenworth. The least successful trains from Nebraska City had been more profitable than the most successful from Leavenworth. The meeting

Resolved, That the citizens of Otoe county extend him a most hearty and candid welcome.

Resolved, That at a time when Nebraska City, with all other river towns, was suffering in consequence of a universal panic, we hail with pride the period when he selected this place as a government depot, and the extensive business done in this place by Russell, Majors & Waddell infused new life into all the avenues of trade, and gave to our city an influence and eminence above all others in Nebraska, attributable mainly to his efforts.

Resolved, That in the person of Mr. Majors we recognize a useful citizen, and exemplary christian.

FIRST DAILY IN NEBRASKA

Jan. 29. With that headline says:

“Brownsville, Nebraska Territory, has, we believe, the distinction of giving birth to the first daily paper of that Territory. As the Territory itself is only five years old, and, that time since, was almost literally without a white man in its borders and never felt the operation of those peculiar incentives to emigration, which so suddenly peopled Kansas, Nebraska may be considered as making very fair headway.”⁷⁰

Feb. 5. George Chorpening left Salt Lake January 15 and arrived at Atchison in fifteen days with Hockaday, one of the mail contractors. Predicted that mail could be carried from St. Joseph to Placerville in fifteen days. Only two or three failures on the route during the winter, due to accidents. Service now once a week, through in 38 days. Mails west average fourteen to fifteen hundred pounds a week. There were about 1500

⁷⁰ I am unable to find any account of a daily newspaper published in Brownville at this time. Neither Frank Johnson nor W. W. Hackney, now well known residents of Lincoln, but then prominent business men of Brownville, remembers such a paper. In 1857 a diminutive paper called *The Daily Snort*, was published there for a short time.

persons and 150 houses at Cherry Creek. Provisions came in from Taos.

MISSOURI RIVER PACKET COMPANY

March 15. Name of a line of thirty-five boats which will connect with the Pacific Railroad at Jefferson City for all points on the river, "through to Kansas City, Fort Leavenworth, St. Joseph and points above and below without any detention whatever. Fourteen of the number comprising the swiftest and best adapted to passenger trade have been selected to make close connection with the cars of the Pacific road at Jefferson City."

GEORGE W. MANYPENNY

Contains a sharp letter from him to Jefferson Davis relating that Frank P. Blair had charged in Congress that while Manypenny was commissioner of Indian affairs he furnished arms to the hostile Indians about the time of the Grattan massacre. Davis replies denying the charges. He was then secretary of war. Manypenny was now editor of the *Ohio Statesman*, at Columbus.

SALT LAKE MAIL

March 19. An Atchison correspondent notes the arrival of the Salt Lake mail at Atchison, "the present eastern terminus of the 'Great Through Salt Lake Route.' The mail was taken on to St. Joseph by private conveyance. The conductors report large numbers en route to the gold fields, traveling in every conceivable manner including Mormon-like handcarts. One rig, the running gear of a buggy loaded with mining tools, was drawn by eleven men, one dressed in a fine cloth coat, stovepipe hat and patent leather boots."

March 23. A correspondent at Leavenworth City describes the modes of travel to the mines:

Those who are flush purchase cattle, mules and wagons, and go well provided with all that is necessary to make a trip on the prairies with comfort and pleasure. The next class takes the hand-cart and wheelbarrow, while the poorest, and, I fear, the

most numerous, take it on foot. The hand-cart appears to be quite a fashionable vehicle with the "Peakers," as it is cheap and has a decided advantage over a knapsack or carpet-bag. The Mormons have reduced this mode of traveling to a science; they have practiced it for years, and large trains of carts pass every year from the Missouri river to Salt Lake City, a distance of 1200 miles, with apparent ease and celerity. But then each train of forty or fifty carts is accompanied by four or five ox wagons, carrying tents, provisions, &c., &c. These trains present a very novel appearance as they wind their way through the defiles of the Rocky Mountains, or across the broad prairies. I have seen five beautiful girls, all dressed in Bloomer costume, hitched to one of these carts, and trudging along with song and laughter.

A stretch of about four hundred miles beyond Fort Riley was without settlement, and nothing to be had for love or money. Yet the correspondent had just seen parties of men starting with shovels on their shoulders and diminutive carpetbags with only five days rations.

MISSOURI RIVER STEAMBOATS ADVERTISED

April 2. *St. Mary*, for Kansas, St. Joseph, Nebraska City, Council Bluffs, and Omaha; *Hesperian*, as high up as Omaha; *Florence*, Sioux City and Fort Randall; *Emma*, *Peerless*, *Rowena*, and *Twilight*, as far as St. Joseph; *Sovereign*, Iowa Point, Nebraska, Council Bluffs, Omaha.

WARREN'S EXPLORATIONS IN 1857

April 19. Prints the following letter from Lieutenant G. K. Warren replying to some strictures on the route he followed from Fort Laramie to Fort Randall, by Randall, Raymond, Williams, and Smith, printed in the *Republican*, January 31, 1859:

Editor of the Missouri Republican

I have my attention called to a communication (printed in your valuable paper on the of January last) from my esteemed friends Messrs. Frost, Todd & Atkinson, transmitting a journal of a trip made by Messrs. Randall, Raymond, Williams and Smith, in Autumn of 1857, from Fort Randall to Fort Laramie, and a letter from them to Capt. Todd, relating to the same. In this letter and journal frequent allusion is made to Lieut. Warren and his journal, which I feel called upon to answer.

The journal referred to as mine is one that was kept by Mr. J. Hudson Snowden, my first assistant engineer and topographer on the exploration of the Niobrara river in 1857, and has never been published. A manuscript copy of this was furnished to a Senator of the United States with a map of the river, and by him given to Capt. Todd, Sutler at Fort Randall, who I suppose, gave them to Messrs. Randall, Raymond, Williams and Smith. These gentlemen represented themselves as being "prairie men in the strictest sense of the term," and, though I have not the satisfaction of knowing them, they belong to a class whose value I can appreciate from several years association with them in Nebraska.

The principal point of the communication they have made is, that their route "lessens the overland route to Laramie about one half", their whole distance being about three hundred and fifty-eight miles. It is stated by them: "You will probably be astonished (which I confess I was) at our estimate of distance, which is made without any reference whatever to those of Lieut. Warren." We have no doubt that he has the "correct distance he traveled. The fact is, he traveled any and every where". Now, it is true, I took every occasion, by side examinations, to explore the country, but our wagons followed the most direct route we could find; and being loaded with about two thousand pounds weight, and drawn by eight mules each, they were not turned aside by slight obstacles. The route therefore, was more direct than any ordinary train could have followed and our distances along it were measured, not estimated. I believe that Mr. Randall and his associates have made mistakes in their estimates, and that I can point out a number of places; for instance, on September 22 they state, "left valley twice in consequence of bluffs forcing us out, lost nothing by this;" "traveled due west all day". And yet, in the letter, they say, "the river runs due west!" They were, at other times, frequently forced to leave the river and take the bluffs, and I believe if they had mapped and measured their road, as I did mine, at such places, they would find they lost distance. The route they followed is one that I suggested in several published reports, and I hoped that by it they would have avoided the sand hills, which, it appears from their journal, they did not—striking them in about the same longitude as where we left them on the Niobrara, at the mouth of the Mini-Chaduza creek. From that point westward, their route could not have been materially different from mine.

In a few instances, with the better knowledge of the country gained by our experience, we might have saved some distance in going in towards the river to find water for our camp, and these I have allowed for in my preliminary report published with the annual Executive Document, last December. Our measured dis-

tance is 413 miles, which I have reduced to 380 miles. In that report I discussed the subject of routes from the Missouri river to Fort Laramie and Utah, and I give here the following extracts relating thereto:

"I have spoken of the locality of Omaha being, in my opinion, superior to any other as a point from which to supply the interior portions of the country along the Platte. This is a measure depends upon the improvements being made of the crossing of Loup Fork. At present, Nebraska City is a point presenting almost as short a road which could be made quite so if bridges were placed over a few small streams, and which could be done at an expense to the General Government of not more than \$20,000. A considerable distance of river transportation would also be saved to stores brought from St. Louis by selecting Nebraska City instead of Omaha. Besides, the first mentioned must always be a superior point from which to supply Fort Kearny. The cost of river transportation to this point is about 75 cents per 100 pounds. The distance from Nebraska City to Fort Laramie, the proposed improved route, is about 525 miles. From Fort Leavenworth to Fort Laramie it is about 645 miles.

The price paid for transportation, by the Quartermaster's Department on these roads, is about \$1.50 per hundred pounds per hundred miles.

It will thus be seen that the transportation of stores to Fort Laramie, by the route from Nebraska City, would be a saving over that from Fort Leavenworth of about \$1.55 per hundred pounds. The total expense from St. Louis via Nebraska City would thus be \$8.62½ per hundred pounds, and I shall use this route in making a comparison of the advantages offered by any route to the north of it.

The first place which apparently offers a superior route is the neighborhood of Fort Randall. Stores can be delivered at this point from St. Louis at a cost of about \$2.25 per hundred pounds. The distance to Fort Laramie is about 380 miles, which at the rate of \$1.50 per hundred pounds per hundred miles, would give a total cost of about \$7.95 per hundred pounds, which would apparently indicate a saving over the Nebraska City route of 67½ cents per hundred pounds. There are two reasons, however, why this advantage is practically not now attainable: First, the neighborhood of Fort Randall, as a depot for supplies, men and animals is not to be compared with Nebraska City; the former being in a comparatively barren country, destitute of inhabitants, and where the necessary storehouses can only be constructed at an expense not less than \$100,000. Second, the great difficulties of the route from Fort Randall west.

I have much reason to thank all the gentlemen who have written on this route in the paper I have seen, for the kind and

considerate manner in which they have alluded to me and my work, and should be sorry if anything I have written gives them offence. My sole object is to let the public have the benefit of my examinations.

The map of the route has already been published by Congress, and I send you herewith a copy of it, and also Mr. Snowden's Journal referred to by Messrs. Randall, Raymond, Williams and Smith, which I should be pleased to have you publish, if you deem it of sufficient interest.

Very respectfully yours,

G. K. WARREN

Lieut. Topographical Engineers.
Washington, D. C., Apl. 12, 1859

Following is the journal of the trip reviewed by Lieutenant Warren:

Bordeau's, 8 Miles Below Fort Laramie
Oct. 29, 1858.

Capt. Todd—Dear Sir: At your urgent request, we herewith transmit to you a copy of journal, containing a descriptive and detailed account of the only practical route to be had from Fort Laramie to Fort Randall. That it is the only one we are confident. From the day we left the Pierre road, with but very little variation, we have traveled directly toward Laramie. Two of our party, while the wagons were in motion, were ahead from two to four miles, reconnoitering, alternately falling back and conducting the teams through the country best adapted to a road. Besides we met with many Brule bands, who manifested great friendship for us, and furnished us with much important information as to the best course to pursue; and you are well aware sir, that these Indians know, perfectly well, every hill, ravine, and creek in their country.

The idea advanced by men who have grown gray in this country, that a wagon road through to Randall is impracticable, is simply absurd and ridiculous. They don't know anything about the country; they have never been further down the L'Eauquicourt river than the "end of the wood." The Turtle Hill river they were never on, and know nothing of its beautiful scenery and level plains, its gradually sloping banks and heavy groves of timber.

We traveled up Turtle Hill ⁷¹ river 101 miles, having a good road, good water, good grass and wood in large quantities. The Turtle Hill river is a great game country. We saw thousands of buffalo and almost myriads of antelope. The river runs due west, and can be crossed every fifty yards, if necessary, without

⁷¹ Now Keyapaha as named by the Dakota Indians and meaning the same as Turtle Hill.

bridging or digging. The quick sand is not bad, and in many places there is rock bottom.

From the "Hidden Wood" where we leave the river, wood for two camps should be taken along.

The L'Eau qui court is supplied with everything necessary to facilitate traveling. It is a better game country than the Turtle Hill river region. The banks are steep and high, however, making the crossings difficult. It is full of petrifications and fossil remains. At most every coolie or ravine where there is pine or cedar counts its bands of elk; the ravines and plains are filled with buffalo, and the river with millions of wild geese, ducks, and a species of snipe.

You will probably be astonished at our estimate of the distance, which is made without any reference whatever to those of Lieut. Warren. We have no doubt but that he has the correct distance he traveled. The fact is, he traveled any and every where. We believe we have over-estimated at least thirty-five miles the road we traveled over; we are sure we have enough miles down.

The many short days' travel we made are accounted for from the fact, that from continual marching over the rough prairie grass, the feet of our cattle wore through, and they became very lame, thus compelling us to travel short distances. Then, again, much time was consumed in hunting, our wagons being loaded down with meat when arrived on the Platte.

We discovered bones, of immense size, of some extinct animal, in a state of petrification, at camp of 6th October on Marrow Bone Creek; did not have time to excavate and examine the locality thoroughly. One piece, which we have with us, and will forward at our earliest convenience, is one foot long, and weighs twenty pounds, and is supposed to be the end of the shoulder blade. It is thirteen inches broad.

We also discovered very large bones near camp of 17th October. Found petrified oak, and have specimens of beautiful stones picked up at different places.

In conclusion we will state that a six-mule government team can haul with ease 2500 lbs. over the unbroken country.

P. S.—We are "prairie men" in the strictest sense of the term, and do not believe in ceremonies; but if our unostentatious report contains any grammatical errors, or is not couched in the smoothest language, we shall expect you to pass them over without comment.

C. Randall
E. W. Raymond
Robert Williams
John W. Smith

We omitted to state above that we have each of us made several trips over the great California road from the States, and have no hesitancy in pronouncing the route from Randall to Laramie far superior to it. One or two trains through will break it sufficiently.

	Intermediate distance in miles	Total distance in miles
September 18, 1858.	8	25
“ 19,	17	25
“ 20	8	28
“ 21	10	38
“ 22	12	50
“ 23	12	62
“ 24	8	70
“ 25	13	88
“ 26	8	91
“ 27	10	101
“ 28	12	113
“ 29	10	122
“ 30	15	138
October 1	16	154
“ 4	8	162
“ 5	14	176
“ 6	5	181
“ 7	8	189
“ 9	7	196
“ 10	4	208
“ 12	10	218
“ 13	10	228
“ 14	8	236
“ 15	9	245
“ 16	8	253
“ 18	10	266
“ 19	11	274
“ 20	5	279
“ 21	12	291
“ 22	9	300
“ 23	8	308
“ 24	20	328
“ 25	14	342
“ 26	8	350
From Bordeaux's to Ft. Laramie	8	358

STEAMER SUNK

April 23. The *William Baird*, April 21, near Waverly, total loss ————. Account of broken tiller rope. Not snagged.

May 8. Major Vaughan, agent of the Blackfeet Indians, arrived on the 7th—by mackinaw boat from Fort Benton, 750 miles above the mouth of the Yellowstone, to St. Joseph. It ran night and day from Fort Stewart, eighty miles above the Yellowstone, to Sioux City, in eight days.

RETURNING FROM PIKE'S PEAK

May 18. A letter from Fort Kearny dated May 8 says that disappointed emigrants are returning from Pike's Peak in droves. Nine hundred wagons of them passed the fort during the previous week. They are in destitute condition and are selling horses, wagons and outfits for almost nothing.

OVERLAND MAIL

Quotes a protest from the San Francisco *Herald* against objections to the Butterfield service because it is so costly. Though each letter carried costs \$65, as charged in Congress, the real question is the necessity of maintaining communication between California and the eastern part of the Union. "Firstly, it will not be denied that the Butterfield line and its adjunct, the San Diego and Texas line, have been by far the most regular, reliable, and beneficial to our community."

PIKE'S PEAK

May 24. A letter from Leavenworth says emigration there is decreasing fast, and merchants with stocks of mining tools and other goods are not able to sell them. There are contradictory stories as to the success of mining in the new fields. The truth lies in a fairly golden mean.

EARLY SUPPRESSION OF WATERWAYS

May 31. Editorial correspondence alleges that the Hannibal and St. Joseph company has adopted a policy to suppress steamboat traffic above Leavenworth, except that under its own control. The company had virtually guaranteed boats running between St. Joseph and Omaha against loss.

OVERLAND MAIL

June 3. Notes a decision by the attorney-general of the United States that the Butterfield contract cannot be abrogated or changed, and urges against suspension that the first mail which left St. Louis for California on February 16, 1858, carried fifty letters, and that which left June 2 carried 1740 letters. The mail which arrived on May 31, brought 1987 letters. The first arrival of the line from the west was on October 9, 1858. The number sent from Memphis and towns on the route probably equal those from St. Louis. The mail has failed to arrive on contract time but twice. For the last two months the time has been twenty-three days, about 100 miles a day.

DOUGLAS IN THE SOUTH

Quotes the *Mobile Register* of May 29, which prints the declaration of Clay in the senate committee report of May 8, 1850, that Congress should refrain from legislating on slavery in the territories, leaving the question to the people, that the repeal of the Missouri compromise gave this doctrine full scope, that on a test vote in Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, South Carolina, and Mississippi it was approved. On this issue Howell Cobb, Union Compromise candidate for governor, carried Georgia by about 20,000 majority.

PIKE'S PEAK

June 14. Quotes from an extra of the *Leavenworth Daily Times* booming the gold fields and particularly new discoveries on Clear Creek.

June 15. Denver correspondence of June 3 declared that Denver had been almost deserted for the Gregory district, only 300 people left in Denver.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD

June 19. Now completed and thronged with passengers. This road is already the great thoroughfare of travel "in the direction of Omaha, Nebraska [City], Atchison, Leavenworth, Upper Missouri, the mines, Utah, California and Oregon, except by those who wish to take it leisurely by the river, the time between Hannibal and St. Joseph being but twelve hours, and seventeen hours the whole distance to St. Louis. . . ."

June 23. Prints a manifesto dated "Gregory's Diggings, near Clear Creek, in the Rocky Mountains, June 9th, 1859," and signed by Horace Greeley, A. D. Richardson, and Henry Villard. It set forth the richness of the field but warned against an indiscriminate rush there.

THE *Omaha*

July 11. Quotes the *St. Joseph Journal's* story of the late trip of the "great steamer *Omaha*." She took another up the Big Sioux River as far as Little Sioux City, where upwards of 3000 sacks of corn were taken on. From points above Omaha 5000 sacks were procured, 2000 for Leavenworth and the rest for St. Louis. This was the largest shipment of corn ever made from that upper country. The *Omaha* had to back down the Big Sioux, the channel being too narrow for turning. In the Pawnee attack on Fontanelle no less than sixteen houses were completely pillaged.

MAIL TO PIKE'S PEAK

July 16. A letter from the mines by Henry Allen to the Council Bluffs *Bugle* wants to know if the "Leavenworth and Pike's Peak Express" hasn't a contract for carrying U. S. mail at regular rates, though at Leaven-

worth all letters are taken out of the wrappers and stamped with the company's name at a cost of twenty-five cents for each letter.

UPPER MISSOURI STEAMBOATING

July 17. The *Florence* left St. Louis June 4 with freights for various places and about 280 recruits for Fort Randall. She reached Sioux City (1030 miles) in seven days and 21 hours; Fort Randall (1300 miles) in ten days 16 hours; Fort Pierre (1600 miles) in thirteen days 18 hours. Here she overtook Chouteau's *Spread Eagle* and *Chippewa* which started seven or eight days in advance. The *Florence* arrived at the mouth of the Yellowstone in twenty-three days, the best time ever made.

HEAT AT FORT PIERRE

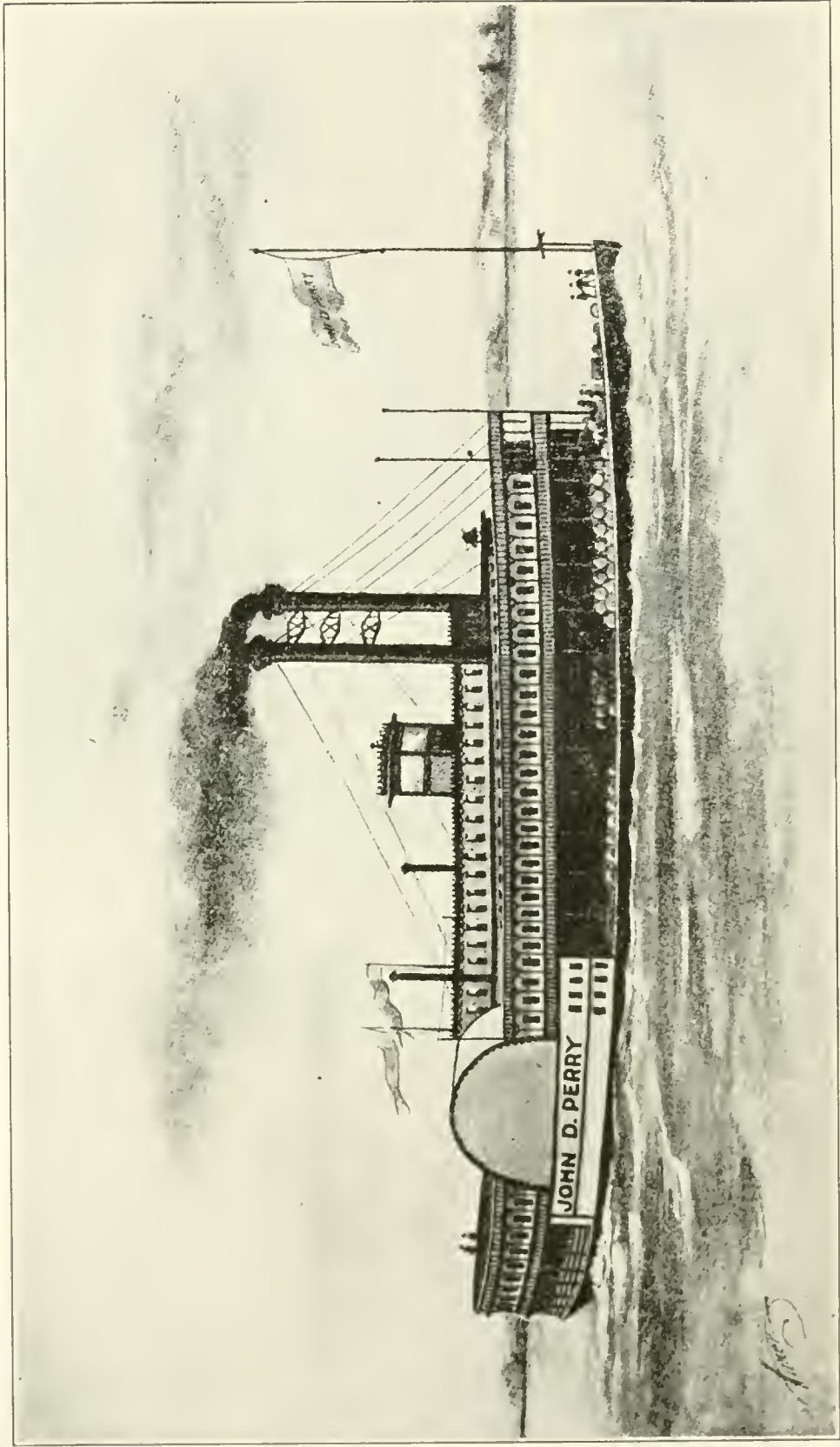
	6 a. m.	12 m.	8 p. m.
July 4	78	110	99
July 5	85	108	92
July 6	82	100	91

PAWNEE WAR

July 26. Copies from the *St. Joseph Journal* an account of the battle [?] of Battle Creek. It says the soldiers, about 330 strong, made three charges on the Pawnee, who were about 1000 strong, "before the savages surrendered." A number of the Indians were killed and wounded. "Major West, U. S. Marshal," tells of mighty deeds of valor. He was sure that he himself killed two Indians. He chased on horseback a gigantic savage a hundred yards, killing him with four balls from his revolver''⁷²

⁷² These are the short and simple annals:

"At two o'clock on the morning of the 12th we took up our line of march and came up with the Pawnees a little after the break of day, when at once they threw down their arms and surrendered."—Report of the expedition by General John M. Thayer, its commander, *House Journal of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Nebraska*, Sixth session, page 267.



STEAMBOAT JOHN D. PERRY—1850-1860

SETTLING DAKOTA

Aug. 4. Prints an article from the *Sioux City Eagle* of July 22, which says that "the territory is now open for settlement, although the time allowed the Indians in which to remove to their Reservation, has not yet expired. But Agent Redfield is now in the Territory, having recently taken up a large amount of annuity goods for the Yanktons. . . . Since the arrival of the Agent with the goods, the Indians have signified their willingness that the whites should go in and occupy their old houses." There were two good ferries across the Big Sioux near Sioux City.

"KATE HOWARD" SUNK

Aug. 13. Was snagged below the mouth of the Osage and went down in five minutes. She lay in fourteen feet of water astern and seven feet at her bow. She had 120 passengers, sixty women. All stayed aboard during the night. In the morning the *Rowena* took all the people and landed them near the railroad. The boat was valued at \$40,000, insured for \$25,000. Probably a total loss. The *Rowena* saved the freight also. The vessel was three years old.

August 15. The *St. Joseph Gazette* of the 13th notes the arrival there of the *Spread Eagle* on its return. She had been 850 miles above the mouth of the Yellowstone, 550 miles higher than any boat had been before, 2500 miles above St. Joseph.

STEAMBOATS ON THE MISSOURI

South-Wester, J. D. Perry, Duncan S. Carter, A. B. Chambers, Kate Howard (just sunk), as far as St. Joseph; *Sioux City*, to Council Bluffs; *Emigrant*, to Omaha.

DERELICT COURTS OF NEBRASKA

August 16. The following editorial item appeared under the heading, "Collections in Nebraska."

We have been permitted to take the following from a letter received in this city, dated Nebraska City, August 8, 1859:

“This is the time for holding our August term of the District Court, but owing to the absence of the Judge of this District, all the cases have been continued, by operation of law, until our December term, so you see your case is again postponed. On some pretext or another we have not had a trial term of court for the last two years, and no cases have been disposed of except by default or by agreement. Our Judges being appointed from men out of the Territory, and generally from disappointed politicians, seem not to take any interest in their duties, and hence disappoint us from year to year.

“We can only guess when this course will end, and that will be when the President will make his appointments to the Territories from a different basis and from a different class of men.”⁷³

MOVING THE PAWNEE

Aug. 22. A letter from a passenger of the *Omaha*, at St. Joseph, dated August 18, 1859, mentions as passengers “Dr. A. M. ROBINSON, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, who accompanies J. L. GILLIS, Indian Agent to the Pawnees, for the purpose of establishing and locating said Indians on their reserve. . . . Also Wm. Geo. HOLLINS,

⁷³ This reflects upon Judge Samuel W. Black, who had been judge of this district—the second—from May, 1857, to February, 1859, when he was appointed governor, and upon Judge Joseph Miller, who succeeded Black, April 9, 1859. None of the territorial judges, excepting Elmer S. Dundy, was a citizen of Nebraska at the time of his appointment. Judge Black was an active politician and a very eloquent orator, and he was probably an efficient judge when he gave proper attention to his duties. Robert W. Furnas, as editor of the *Nebraska Advertiser*, praised Judge Miller's qualifications very highly shortly after his appointment. Judge Black came from Pennsylvania and Judge Miller from Ohio. Judge Black was a gallant soldier in the Civil War. He raised and was colonel of the Sixty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was killed leading it in a charge in the battle of Gaines's Mill. See portrait and biographical sketch of this interesting man in *Illustrated History of Nebraska*, I, 456.

whose experience and influence in the Indian country, will add much to assist them in their labors.”⁷⁴

SALT LAKE MAIL

Aug. 24. “The entire mail line from St. Joseph to Salt Lake City has passed into the hands of RUSSELL, JONES, SMOOT & FICKLIN, by whom it is hereafter to be carried semi-monthly. The arrangement does not give satisfaction at Camp Floyd and Salt Lake.”

About 1900 of the army mules had been sold at Salt Lake for an average of \$75 a head, a better price than had usually been obtained at Fort Leavenworth under like circumstances. They cost, it was said, \$157 each.

There were on the road for Forts Henry, Laramie, Bridger, and Camp Floyd, 924 freight wagons, with an average of five men and women to the wagon. It was said that 3499 emigrant wagons had passed over the road during the season, for California and Salt Lake City—eight-tenths of them for California. There were also 120,000 to 140,000 loose cattle, 6000 sheep, and large numbers of brood mares, jacks and stallions.

DOUGLAS

Aug. 30. Notices a long essay by Stephen A. Douglas in Harper's Magazine on “Popular Sovereignty.”

MOUNTAIN MEADOW MASSACRE

Notes the arrival at Fort Leavenworth of the orphans of the massacre under military support. They were sixty-one days crossing the plains. The health and spirits of the little children were fine. The agent of the government who received them at the fort was expected with them at St. Louis at this date—on their way to Arkansas.

⁷⁴ For information about the removal of the Pawnee to their reservation, now comprising all of Nance county excepting a strip of six townships on its northwest border, see *Publications Nebraska State Historical Society*, XIX, 252-253 and note 39, page 326; *Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs*, 1859, p. 114.

OVERLAND MAIL

Sept. 5. Arriving at St. Louis September 2, brought 4771 letters there and about 500 letters for other offices.

PERSECUTED PONCA

Oct. 15. Quotes the *St. Joseph Journal* of October 14. The officers of the *Florence*, which had returned from Fort Randall, reported that all the Ponca were gathered at the mouth of the Niobrara River through fear of the Sioux, and were almost starved. The garrison of Fort Randall was five companies of the Fourth Artillery regiment.

STEAMBOATS

The *Florence* met the *Gus Linn* above Council Bluffs, the *Emilie* at Brownville, and the *Colonna* at Nodaway Island.

EMERSON ON JOHN BROWN

Nov. 25. Account of a meeting in Fremont Temple, Boston, on the 10th, for the relief of John Brown's family. John A. Andrew presided. Emerson spoke at length and seemed on the whole to justify Brown's course. His motto was the golden rule and the Declaration of Independence. Wendell Phillips spoke also. Emerson gave \$50.

PRE-TERRITORIAL DAKOTA

Nov. 30. Reports a meeting of citizens of Yankton and vicinity on November 8. D. T. Bramble was chairman, M. K. Armstrong, secretary. Captain J. B. S. Todd explained the object of the meeting, and he, Obed Foote, and Thos. Frake reported the resolutions. Todd, Geo. D. Fisk and J. M. Stone were appointed a committee to draft a memorial to Congress praying for territorial organization. The second resolution recited "That the House of Representatives, having declared by resolutions that 'the admission of the State of Minnesota into the Union with the boundaries prescribed in the act of ad-

mission, operates as a dissolution of the territorial organization of Minnesota; and that so much of the late Territory of Minnesota as lies without the limits of the present state of Minnesota, is without any distinct, legally organized government, and the people thereof are not entitled to a Delegate in Congress until that right is conferred upon them by *statute*. . . . ” ” ”

PACIFIC TELEGRAPH

Dec. 2. Warsaw, fifty miles beyond Syracuse, the present terminus of the Pacific railroad, is the first station of the telegraph line building westward to meet the line building eastward from San Francisco. There were 218 miles of wire at this end, and 170 miles at the other.

MOUNTAIN MEADOW SURVIVORS

Dr. Forney had just arrived from Utah bringing two boys whose parents were killed at the Mountain Meadow massacre, one of them nine, the other eight years old. They had been retained to testify in the trial of the murderers. The other fifteen children, who were too young to testify, had already been returned to their friends in Arkansas.⁷⁵

OVERLAND MAIL

Dec. 6. Admits there is opposition to it because it is circuitous, but it will doubtless be shortened. To the charge that it is unsafe it is answered that not a trip has been lost from the first, and all have been about on time. Probably the most practicable route.

TRANSPORTATION QUESTION IN NEBRASKA

Dec. 22. “Randolph,” correspondent from Omaha, writes that Irving & McGraw, successors to Majors, Russell & Co., were in Omaha, “with a view to the establishment of the depot from which the Government supplies

⁷⁵ An official report on this tragedy by the superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Territory of Utah, is printed in the *Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs*, 1859, page 369.

are to be sent to the Western posts." Urges in its favor that the great emigration to the gold mines last year was largely over the Omaha and Fort Kearny route. Refers to Lieutenant G. K. Warren's commendation of the route in his report of 1857.

CHICAGO, MARCH 21, 1860

March 22, 1860. *The Nebraska Republican* of the 14th gives the following returns of the late election in that Territory for delegates to a convention to frame a constitution preparatory to admission into the Union as a State. In 48 counties the Republicans elect 36 and the Democrats 12 delegates. There are four counties yet to hear from. On the State Government question the vote stands 1877 for and 1987 against.⁷⁶

May 22. *Nebraska City News*. We had the pleasure of a call yesterday from Mr. Thomas Morton, the publisher and proprietor of the *Nebraska City News*, the pioneer paper in Nebraska. At the late disastrous fire in that city, the office suffered the common fate, and, to use a "plain" expression, "went under." Mr. Morton, however, contemplates a renewal of his paper as soon as he can lay in the materials. Within three weeks, we believe, no less than three printing offices have been consumed by fire in the West, viz: *The Lexington Express*, *Hannibal Messenger* and *Nebraska City News*. Our brethren of the quill, however, seem to have energy, and will go ahead in spite of fire, like regular newspaper salamanders that cannot be consumed.

Sept. 9.

OMAHA, N. T., SEPT. 8, 1860

The telegraph line to this point was completed and an office opened here yesterday. We will be in communication with Fort Kearny by the 1st of November.

Sept. 11.

OMAHA, N. T., SEPT. 10, 1860

The Western Stage Co. having contracted for the U.

⁷⁶ The total vote in favor of a state government was 2094; against, 2372. Consequently no convention to frame a constitution was held.

S. mail to and from Denver via Omaha. Mr. Hooker the General Agent started this morning to stock the road, and make the necessary arrangements for three mails per week, which will probably be perfected by the 1st of November, until which time they will continue running a weekly mail.

Sept. 13.

OMAHA, N. T., SEPT. 12, 1860

The joint debate between Morton and Daily, Democratic and Republican candidates commenced here today. They are to speak at the principal points throughout the Territory. Democrats confident of success, Republicans equally so.

DISENCHANTED PIKE'S PEAKERS

DAILY MISSOURI REPUBLICAN, ST. LOUIS,
WEDNESDAY MORNING, August 15, 1860.

EXPRESS STATION, Fremont's Springs, N. T.

After several breakdowns and the loss of a valuable mule, by a disease heretofore unknown on the plains, called the mountain farcy by some, and which kills in a few hours after being taken, (a large number of mules and horses have died of this disease, and but very little is known of its treatment and cure), we arrived at the above place, to take a good rest for man and beast. From Fort Kearny to this point the road lays along the South Platte, and passes over a very fertile country, well adapted to agricultural pursuits, with a good supply of timber and building material on the Republican Fork. Settlements have already sprung up, and the wants and comforts of the inner man can be substantially supplied—throughout the whole route, from any of the points on the Missouri river to Denver City—and a man may start from "America" (as the States are called by the people out here,) on horseback, and travel to Denver City or Salt Lake, and have a home to rest in, and feed for himself and horse. A number of farms are being opened, and the sod corn looks very well; vegetables of all kinds

can be had on the road, and by next season will be found to be had in sufficient quantities, to supply the emigration. Not an hour in the day passes, but we meet or overtake large freight trains and incoming and outgoing emigrants. The returning emigrants are generally of that class who have left their farms and trades in the States with the expectation of finding surface or wash diggings, which do not exist in the Rocky Mountains only where lodes cross gullies and gulches. Disappointed in amassing a fortune in a short time, they become discouraged, home-sick and faint hearted. Some of these people may, when at home, be considered, and doubtless are, quite energetic, but the majority have a hang-dog look that plainly indicates their trip to the gold mines of the Rocky Mountains, has been anything but flattering. It is amusing to see the signs painted on some of the wagons. One has on the wagon cover, "Pike's Peak or bust," and the same, on returning, adds "Busted, by G—d." Another "Hit or miss;" coming back "Missed by h—ll." "A fortune for Bet and Baby." Another, "Going—gone," &c. &c. This class of persons would not make a decent living at home; and much as may be said by persons in the States, the number of coming in does not exceed the number of going out.

Evidences of an unmistakable character show that the question of reliability in the resources of the Pike's Peak country are such, that its destiny is already sealed for a great and populous State in a very short time, and statesmen of every political hue may as well "dry up" their opposition to the addition of this new State. "For still onward the Western Star of Empire sweeps," 'till the broad Pacific's plashing wave shall kiss the iron band that unites its peaceful waters to the surging billows of the Atlantic.

Let no opposition be shown to the settlement of the domain. Give to the settler the land as a bonus for his hardihood and energy.

The fauna of the plains does not comprise many species, but among the feathered tribe, here in all majesty, lives that noble bird, the American eagle, whose sharp eye, as poised on pinioned wing in the blue sky, wistfully from the centre of the nation, views the progress of the grand confederation, sealed by his image and guarded by his mighty talons.

It is sometimes a relief to be grandiloquent, but with this abundant superfluity it might be a little too much to bear all at once; but now to come to substantials—such as you would suit an alderman or an editor, or a parson, or any he who might, as a lucky wight be so fortunate as we, us who for these merry twelve days from the kind attentions of Boniface, so lately experienced and duly appreciated, have been high and dry on the wide open plain, wild and free, nourished by the good things of earth, and thanks to our friend, Mr. Hays, Agent of the Express Company, for the excellent feast he prepared for us, and the delicious red-top that sparkled a good many times in our glasses. Also, Nicholas Moreland and Welsh, of Kearny City, and a host of others—among them Mr. Machette. And here now at this day, at the above place, we are kindly supplied with ice water, and the trimmings, just to see how Young America shoots, and how often he hits, when, ten years ago, not a single house was to be seen, and the antelope and the buffalo only gave vivacity to the scene.

Among our party are Messrs. George L. Nicholls, Henry B. Bryan, of St. Louis, Dr. E. Garrott of Baltimore, and Dr. R. A. Fisher of New York. The former gentlemen have quartz mills on the road, and are connected with houses in St. Louis; the two latter are connected with a company formed in Baltimore, the intention of which is to carry on mining to a large extent in the Pike's Peak mines.

I have already made this letter too long for the topics

considered, and will therefore close by adding, more anon.

G. M. W.——G, Jr.

Sept. 18.

OMAHA, N. T., SEPT. 17, 1860

The first through U. S. Mail from Denver City reached here Saturday night with dates to the 7th inst. The Vigilance Committee was waging a war of extermination against the gamblers and thieves, two of whom were hung on the 6th, one being taken from the stage while on his way to the Missouri River. Several who had incurred the displeasure of the Vigilance Committee reached the city last night. The miners have generally declared in favor of the old Provisional Government. United States Marshal Moore, just in from the West, reports an attack by the Sioux on the Pawnee village, one hundred miles west of here, on the 14th instant. A running fight of eight or ten miles ensued, which was still waging when he left. The Pawnees had taken five or six scalps and secured a few horses. One Pawnee was killed. A small command of cavalry under Lieut. Berry had reached the scene of action, and Capt. Sully, of Fort Kearny with a large detachment of troops was momentarily expected. The Sioux numbered about 250.

Sept. 21.

OMAHA, N. T., SEPT. 20, 1860

By a message just in from the plains, we learn that the telegraph poles are set within twenty miles of Fort Kearney, and although they have to be hauled fifty miles on the Western portion of the line, the company are putting up five and six miles a day. The poles will be up to Kearney by the middle of October, and the wire about the first of November. The company has pushed the construction thus rapidly in order to have the line ready to transmit the November election news by Pony Express from Kearney, which will insure a gain of nearly two days upon the present time.

Sept. 26.

OMAHA, N. T., SEPT. 25, 1860

Gold dust is coming in more freely. \$9,500 were shipped East today by the United States Express. Bankers at Omaha are purchasing an average of about \$20,000 per week from returning miners, besides large amounts received daily by the Merchants for goods.

Sept. 27.

OMAHA, N. T., SEPT. 26, 1860

It is rumored here that the Pawnee and Sioux Indians have had another fight near the Pawnee reserve. Thirteen Sioux and one Pawnee are reported killed. Agent Gillis has gone out to quell the disturbance. Judge O. P. Mason and Hon. Orsamus H. Irish, Republicans, spoke here this evening to an immense audience gathered from all parts of the Territory. The meeting was enthusiastic, and broke up with rousing cheers for the People's Candidate.

Sept. 30.

OMAHA, N. T., SEPT. 29, 1860

A young man by the name of Erastus L. Van Vliet was accidentally shot about five o'clock last evening, near Fremont, on the Fort Kearney road, in this Territory, by a revolver in the hands of Julius Relheim, of Atchison, Kansas. The men were both of a company of returning miners. The deceased was from York State, and about 23 years of age. The ball took effect between the neck and right breast, and killed almost instantly. Sept. 30, '60.

Oct. 7.

OMAHA, OCT. 6, 1860

Capt. Reynolds of the 10th Infantry U. S. A. who arrived in the city on Thursday from an exploring tour of the Windriver country, reports having discovered a pass 2500 feet lower than any heretofore discovered on the line of the Rocky Mountains. It is about on the 46th parallel of latitude.

An extensive sale of United States mules and ponies took place in this city today. The sale was under the di-

rection of Capt. Reynolds and Lieut. Maynadier, of the 10th Infantry. The animals brought good prices.

Oct. 12.

OMAHA, N. T., OCT. 11, 1860

The mail coach of the Western Stage Co. reached here at noon yesterday with Denver City dates to the 4th inst.

The trial of Gordon for the murder of Gautz was concluded before the Settler's Court on the 2d. He has to be hanged on the 6th. Mining news continued favorable.

The amount of Gold Dust shipped from this city per express yesterday was \$6044.50.

The election returns of the Territory come in slowly. The Democrats claim that their candidate Morton is elected by 200 majority, and both Houses of the Legislature as Democratic, while the Republicans claim precisely the reverse.

Oct. 17.

OMAHA, OCT. 16, 1860

Four men under arrest for horse stealing and confined at Council Bluffs were taken from the jail last night. One of them named P. Maguire, was found suspended from the limb of a tree near the town this morning, quite dead. The others are supposed to have met the same fate but their bodies have not been found. Great excitement prevails.

Oct. 18.

OMAHA, OCT. 17, 1860

The mail coach with six passengers, and Denver dates to the 11th inst., reached here at nine o'clock today, five days and eighteen hours out. Fourteen thousand dollars in Gold Dust came by express and \$6000 in the hands of passengers. Gordon, the murderer of Gautz, was hung at Denver on the 6th. He made a full confession of his crime. Mining news unimportant.

Oct. 21.

OMAHA, OCT. 20, 1860

An extra coach of the Western Stage Company arrived here this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, which left Den-

ver last Monday. Seven through passengers and a messenger of Hickley's Express, with \$6500 in treasure; \$13,000 were also in the hands of passengers.

Oct. 26.

OMAHA, OCT. 25, 1860

A bold counterfeiter, representing himself as L. D. Spaulding, passed upon Messrs. Barrows, Millard & Co., bankers of this city, on the 20th inst. \$1325 in counterfeit ten dollar bills, upon the Bank of the Interior, of Albany, N. Y., for which he received their drafts on Gilman, Son & Co., New York, for \$1100 and \$225. It is supposed the counterfeiter has gone East. Payment has been stopped on the drafts. The counterfeit is well executed and calculated to deceive the best judge.

Oct. 29.

OMAHA, OCT. 28, 1860

The Denver mail coach reached this city about 10 o'clock last evening, five and a half days from Denver, bringing five passengers, including the messenger of Hinckley & Co.'s Express, with \$25,000 in Gold Dust; \$7000 came also, in the hands of passengers. Mining news unimportant.

Nov. 11.

OMAHA, NOVEMBER 10, 1860

At 4 o'clock this afternoon the boiler in Davis' steam saw mill, situated in the southern part of the City, exploded, demolishing the building, killing the engineer, Benjamin Kirkpatrick, and injuring two others. The owner of the mill and a workman were scalded, but it is hoped will recover. The boiler was thrown one hundred and fifty feet. The loss is about \$3500; no insurance.

Nov. 13.

OMAHA, N. T., Nov. 12, 1860

The Denver Mail Coach with seven passengers, including the Express messenger, reached here Saturday evening. The Express brings \$8432 in Gold dust and there \$9000 in the hands of passengers. Snow is reported at the Upper Platte Crossing, seven to twelve inches deep.

STEAMBOAT DEPARTURES ON THE UPPER MISSOURI—YEAR 1860
—FOR MISSOURI RIVER

April 26. For Glasgow, Kansas, Leavenworth and Atchison, the steamer *New War Eagle*; Lexington, Leavenworth, Weston and Atchison, *Rowena*; St. Joseph, Iowa Point, Nebraska City, Council Bluffs & Omaha, *Izetta*; Kansas, Leavenworth, Weston, Atchison, *Iatan*; for Boonville, Lexington, Kansas, Leavenworth, Weston and Atchison, *John D. Perry*.

Oct. 5. For Glasgow, Kansas, Leavenworth and Weston, *Emigrant*; Lexington, Kansas and Leavenworth City, *Izetta*; Lexington, Kansas, Leavenworth, Weston and Atchison, *New Sam Gaty*.

MORMONS

Jan. 4, 1861. The Mormon emigration agent gives the following data of arrivals last year: Total, 2433; 72 under the "perpetual emigration fund;" 464, handcart emigrants; 501 crossed the plains by ox teams; 1396 on leaving Liverpool were going only to the States, the rest for Utah.

JOHN A. LOGAN

Jan. 11. Prints a very long and impassioned letter from Logan to Judge I. A. Haynie, Cairo.

"If the *devil* himself had devised a scheme to roll back six thousand years of triumphant progress into a smoldering, chaotic pest house, he could not have conceived a more infernal plan than has been pursued by the extremists of this country for several years past." Insists that secession will be followed by war. "Calm reflection will convince the Southern mind that Mr. Lincoln is perfectly harmless for administrative mischief. His teeth are pulled and claws cut by the fact that there is a majority in the Senate and House of Representatives opposed to him. (Samson is shorn of his locks.) With these against him, he is forced to play the part of a polit-

FRANKLIN, (MISSOURI TERRITORY,) FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1819

These have been found to be the most common and the most important of the factors which influence the rate of growth of the embryo.

ical puppet." Insists that there is no real cause for secession.

STEAMBOATS

April 1. *Mill Boy*, regular packet, Boonville and Glasgow; *Spread Eagle*, Forest City, Brownville, Nebraska City, Council Bluffs and Omaha, La Barge, captain; *White Cloud*, *Carrier*, *Isabella*, *H. D. Bacon*, as high as Leavenworth; *Wm. H. Russell*, as high as Atchison.

The following notes were compiled from newspapers in the library of the State Historical Society of Missouri, at Columbia:

THE *Independence*

Missouri Intelligencer, May 28, 1819.

"With no ordinary sensations of pride and pleasure, we announce the arrival, this morning, at this place, of the elegant STEAM BOAT INDEPENDENCE, Captain NELSON, in seven *sailing* days (but thirteen from the time of her departure) from St. Louis, with passengers, and a cargo of flour, whiskey, sugar, iron, castings, &c. *being the first Steam Boat that ever attempted ascending the Missouri.* She was joyfully met by the inhabitants of Franklin, and saluted by the firing of cannon, which was returned by the Independence.

"The grand *desideratum*, the important fact is now ascertained, *that Steam Boats can sas[f]ely navigate the Missouri river.*"

She had made 200 miles in eighty-four sailing hours.

OTHER ARRIVALS

A few days since, a large and elegant keel boat, *Governor Clark*, from St. Louis, with merchandise &c. Also a keel boat from St. Louis, with dry goods, groceries, &c. for merchants in this place. Also, two large keel boats from Madison County, *Kentucky*, with freight and a number of families to settle in this quarter.

A dinner was given by citizens of Franklin at which twenty-three toasts were drunk. "General Jackson" was not overlooked. A similar dinner was given at Chariton.

YELLOWSTONE EXPEDITION, 1819

June 25, 1819. The *Western Engineer* arrived at St. Louis June 9. "The bow of the vessel exhibits the form of a huge serpent, black and scaly, rising out of the water from under the boat, his head as high as the deck, darted forward, his mouth open, vomiting smoke, and apparently carrying the boat on his back. From under the boat, at its stern, issues a stream of foaming water, dashing violently along. All the machinery is hid. Three small brass field pieces, mounted on wheel carriages, stand on the deck; the boat is ascending the rapid stream at the rate of three miles an hour. Neither wind nor human hands are seen to help her; and to the eye of ignorance, the illusion is complete that a monster of the deep carries her on his back, smoking with fatigue, and lashing the waves with violent exertion."—*Enquirer*.

July 2, 1819. Announces "with great satisfaction" the arrival, this day, of five large keel boats, with 260 troops, exclusive of officers, "being a part of the expedition destined for the *Yellow Stone*." The boats announced their approach by firing swivels, each having one. They left Belle Fontaine on the 14th of June. Officers: Colonel Talbott Chambers, Captain James S. Gray, Lieutenant Scott, Lieutenant Keith, and Doctor Malone. They remained in Franklin about three days; left on the 5th for the Council Bluffs.

July 9, 1819. Notices the arrival of a keel boat from Cumberland county, Ky., "loaded with families." Made "rapid progress" "against the powerful current of the Missouri, with the aid only of a small sail and favorable wind." Also a keel boat from Cincinnati, with merchandise, etc.

Mr. Peale, assistant natural, 9

5. The Patria of 78 - time serves to brighten their virtues; their purity appears more con-

By Mr. S. C. M'Vee—The day we celebrate; it is dear to

Treasury, and Jewish Agents,
 Bay, Commissioner of the Gen-
 eral Land Office; to which Mr.

dered of equal obligation with the constitution itself, binding not only on the individuals of the nation, but on the govern-

WESTERN ENGINEER

July 16, 1819. Arrived Tuesday, July 13. Major S. H. Long; Major Thomas Biddle, Lieutenants Graham and Swift; Major Benjamin O'Fallon, Indian Agent; Mr. [John] Dougherty, assistant agent and interpreter; Dr. William Baldwin, Botanist; Mr. Thomas Say, Zoologist; Mr. Jessup, Geologist; Mr. Seymour, landscape painter; Mr. Peale, assistant naturalist. Dr. Baldwin quit at Franklin on account of illness.

July 23. General Jesup and Colonel Atkinson arrived at Franklin by land, from St. Louis, July 19. On Thursday, July 15th, the *Expedition* arrived with about 300 troops, including officers &c., accompanied by several keel boats.

July 30. Citizens of Franklin give Atkinson and other officers a dinner July 27th.

General Jesup left Franklin for Fort Osage, a few days since, to superintend the affairs of the expedition. Keel boats started several days since. Officers on board, Brevet Major Ketchum; Captain Hamilton; Lieutenants Ellison and Mansfield; Captains Livingston, Reed and Boardman. The *Expedition* left Franklin July 30, at 6 a. m.; Major Humphreys; Brevet Major Foster; Adjutant Standifort; Lieutenants Durand and Giving; Dr. Nicoll. Colonel Atkinson will probably remain until the arrival of the other steamers and keel boats.

"Fairplay," replying to an attack by the St. Louis *Enquirer*, says the *Calhoun* could not proceed up the Mississippi on account of injury to her machinery; fell back from Cape Girardeau. The *Exchange* was at the end of her voyage at St. Louis, and it was not intended that she should go farther.

Aug. 6. The *Johnson*, Captain Colfax, for Council Bluffs, arrived at Franklin August 3. Passengers, Captain Haile; Lieutenants Wilcox and Bedel, and Surgeon

Mower [probably Samuel C. Muir, post surgeon] of the Sixth regiment; Lieutenant Talcott of the engineers, one company of soldiers, and the band of the Sixth regiment. Started at 9 o'clock August 5. The *Johnson* fired a salute.

Aug. 13. The *Expedition* arrived at Chariton August 5—left Franklin July 30, at 6 a. m. At 2 p. m. that day her rudder was unshipped by a snag, detaining her three days. It was said that the machinery was working well. The *Johnson* probably reached Chariton, twenty-five miles above Franklin, next day out from Franklin. It was understood that the *Jefferson* had been lying about thirty miles below for eight or ten days. Owing to its peculiar construction, this boat has made wretched progress so far.

A large number of keel boats with troops, provisions, &c., have already passed.

Aug. 20. Letter to the editor from an officer of the *Western Engineer* says she reached Fort Osage August 1, and departed August 10. Colonel Atkinson left Franklin August 13, for Fort Osage. Colonel Chambers and his troops were still there. The *Expedition* was within twenty miles of Fort Osage on the 10th instant.

The *Johnson*, on the 16th instant, was near mouth of Grand River, on a sand bar, rudder broken.

The *Jefferson* was abandoned thirty miles below Franklin. Her cargo will be taken up in keel boats.

Sept. 3. The *Expedition* left Fort Osage August 24, accompanied by the keel boats and troops under command of Colonel Chambers "and all the troops stationed at that place."

Sept. 17. The *Western Engineer* left Martin Cantonment (Cow Island) August 20. The party of naturalists who left Fort Osage to proceed by land were robbed of everything by Pawnee and Oto Indians on August 18,

but were relieved by a party of friendly Kansas and escorted to Martin Cantonment, arriving August 28.

Colonel Chambers with troops and keel boats, left Cow Island September 5. The *Expedition* arrived at Cow Island August 27; the *Johnson* five miles above Osage on the sixth of September.

Nov. 5. The *Western Engineer* reached the Council Bluffs September 17. "Col. Atkinson's expedition arrived on the 29th Sept. and having selected a position for winter quarters debarked on the 4th of October and commenced building quarters." The *Expedition* lay at Cow Island, her cargo having been taken by keel boats, and the *Johnson* was disabled fifteen miles below Kansas River; her cargo had been taken by keel boats.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

March 4, 1820. There had been a quarrel of "great violence and asperity" between "Henry Carroll Esq.," 28 yrs. old, son of Charles Carroll, register of the land office at Franklin, and Major Richard Gentry, for some time. On February 29 Carroll went out for a ride of a few miles, when Gentry followed for his purpose; both drew pistols, Gentry shot Carroll in the breast, killing him instantly. The editor expressed horror at the tragedy, but in a matter of course way. No denunciation of the system.

March 24. *Ibid.* A report on military affairs, House of Representatives, shows the object of the government to remove the Rifle Regiment from "the Council Bluffs to the Mandan villages, where they will erect barracks for 500 men properly defended; to remove, by the labor of the troops some of the principal obstructions to navigation of the Missouri, such as sawyers, rafts, etc; to open a road from Chariton in the Missouri territory to the Council Bluffs, and thence to the Mandan villages; to open a road from the Council Bluffs to the mouth of St.

Peter's." The expense of the Yellowstone Expedition, above the cost of keeping soldiers at home, was estimated at \$64,226.

March 25. Quotes letter dated December 28, 1819, from Jesup, quartermaster-general to the secretary of war, and of John C. Calhoun, secretary of war, dated December 29, to the chairman of the committee on military affairs, House of Representatives, stating the reasons for establishing posts at Council Bluffs, and the Mandans. The Indians of the Northwestern border were "open to the influence of a foreign power." Their hostility is to be guarded against. "The position at the Council Bluffs is a very important one, and the post will consequently be rendered strong. . . ." Not over 180 miles in advance of our settlements on the Missouri, half way between St. Louis and the Mandans, and nearest to the post at the mouth of St. Peter's.

At the Mandans the river approaches nearest to the establishment of the Hudson Bay Company, on the Red River of the Lakes, and there "takes a direction to the south . . . [favorable] to its communication with the posts below."

SITUATION OF CHARITON

April 1. Chariton is about thirty miles above Franklin, a beautiful site, on the same side of the river. Boonville is on a high bluff, south bank of the river; "the seat of justice for Cooper county." Commands a handsome view of Franklin.

DESCRIPTION OF FRANKLIN

Franklin's public square contains two acres; the principal streets are 82½ feet wide, "an agreeable and polished society," and in "business and importance is the second town of the territory." In this section wheat is a dollar a bushel; corn thirty-three and a third cents; beef and pork, \$5 per cwt.

Lieutenant Fields, U. S. army, lately surveyed a military road from Council Bluffs to Chariton, about 340 miles. (August Storrs, correspondent.)

April 22.

“DIED

“At the Cantonment Missouri on the 6th inst. William Jucket, a Soldier in the 6th regiment of Infantry.

“He obeyed his country’s call while young, and served through the war with distinguished merit. His attachment to the Army caused him to reenlist, and his character in peace was a faithful centinel and a proud soldier.

“Cantonment Missouri,

April 7, 1820.”

June 17, 1820. Notice of dissolution of partnership between N. Patten and Benjamin Holliday—in the publication of the *Intelligencer*.

June 24, 1820. The *Western Engineer* arrived at Franklin on Saturday, the 17th inst. (in four running days) from the Council Bluffs, (500 miles). “The *Engineer* has since proceeded to St. Louis where she is to await the arrival of Major Long and party from their exploring expedition.” Major Long’s party of twenty-one left Council Bluffs on the 6th instant. “The sickness at the Bluffs had entirely subsided.” The *Expedition* with provisions for Council Bluffs arrived at Fort Osage on the 10th instant, “and had progressed well.”

Aug. 5, 1820. Captain Craig of the *Expedition* arrived last Saturday, July 29, from Council Bluffs. The *Expedition* arrived safe at Council Bluffs on the 23rd ult.—July. “On account of the lowness of the water, and the loss of two anchors, it was not thought advisable for her to return the present season. Capt. C. from the experiment he has made, thinks that steam boats can ascend the Missouri with ease, and perform a trip from St. Louis to the Council Bluffs in 30 days.” Date of

paper Saturday August 5. Says boat arrived on Saturday last at Franklin—July 29. Then that it “arrived safe at Council Bluffs on the 23rd ult.”—June or July. Reached Fort Osage going up June 10.

DANIEL BOONE'S DEATH

Oct. 14. “DIED—On the 26th ult. at Charette Village, in the ninetieth year of his age, the celebrated Col. DANIEL BOONE, discoverer and first settler of the State of Kentucky.”

Both houses of the Missouri legislature adjourned for the day “through respect to his memory,” on the 28th ult., and resolved that members should wear crape on left arm 20 days. Boone settled 50 miles above St. Louis, on the Missouri River, “before the purchase of the country” and received from the Spanish government 2000 arpens of land. Congress confirmed the grant to Boone. “This is the only favor which the discoverer of Kentucky, and the founder of that great state, has received from his country”—that is it “did not undertake to deprive him of what he had received from a foreign government.” A worthy family came with him. Major Nathan Boone, a son, “was a member of the late Missouri Convention [constitutional]; another, Jesse B. Boone, Esq., is a member of the present General Assembly.” Until two years ago Daniel Boone “has enjoyed much health and was capable of great bodily activity. Since then the approach of death was visible and he viewed it with the indifference of a Roman philosopher.” He was buried at Charette on the banks of the Missouri. (Copied by the *Intelligencer* from the St. Louis *Enquirer*.)

FIRST FARMING AT FORT ATKINSON

Feb. 5, 1821. Letter from Brigadier General Henry Atkinson.

“Com'g 9th Military Dept., to secretary of war, dated Franklin, Oct. 18, 1820.

"I left Council Bluffs on the 1st inst. and came down the wagon road that lieutenant Fields has opened, with his command. We overtook him on Grand River, about forty miles above its mouth, on the 10th inst. with his wagon, team and party in good condition." Distance is measured, and is about 250 miles. Ague and fever prevalent "at the post above" [Council Bluffs evidently] for the last two months, but there is every reason to believe that it will soon disappear. Only one death at the post from April 15 to 1st inst., that from typhus. "The new barracks were in a state of forwardness on the 1st inst.; indeed, most of the troops were quartered. The rooms were put up with round logs, and hewn down without and within; the whole of the infantry, and one block of the rifle barracks, are covered with shingles. Good brick chimneys were made to most of the rooms, and the residue, no doubt, completed by this time. The barracks are dry and comfortable and will probably last some fifteen years; a plan of their construction, and of their defences, shall be forwarded to you on my arrival at St. Louis.

"Our crop surpasses my expectation; of corn we shall no doubt gather more than 10,000 bushels. From the quantity gathered and measured, from an acre, which, I believe, yielded not more than an average, we should count on more than 13,000 bushels. The acre alluded to produced $102\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of shelled corn, but, as it was not yet quite dry, an allowance for shrinking of $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. would still give us more than the latter quantity. Our potato crop will not be as abundant as anticipated, nor will the product of turnips; of the former we shall probably gather four thousand bushels, and four to five thousand of the latter. Grasshoppers appeared in myriads the last week in August, and stripped the turnips of their leaves; they were so well grown, however, as to resuscitate measurably, and will give half a crop. If these destructive visitants had made their appearance six weeks sooner, we should not have made one bushel of corn. They stripped it, even at that late period, of half its leaves. The Pawnee Indians lost their whole crop by their ravages, and I understand that at the Earl of Selkirk's establishment, on Red River, the two last crops have been entirely destroyed by them.

"If we are not again visited by these insects, there is no doubt but we shall be able, after gathering the next crop, to subsist ourselves in plentiful abundance by our own labors. We have cut and preserved two hundred and fifty tons of hay, which will be sufficient for our horses and cattle."

Indian tribes on the Missouri continue friendly. In September there was assembled at one time, at the Bluffs, chiefs and head men of three bands of Pawnee, of the Kansas, of the Mahas, of the Puncas, of the three bands of Yankton Sioux, of the Teton

Sioux, and of the Sione Sioux, "residing above the Great Bend; all of whom professed to be, and are, no doubt, as friendly as could be wished. It is said that the Aracaras, who inhabit the country 150 miles below the Mandans, speak lightly of the coming of the troops; and the friendly disposition of the Mandans is also questioned. In these reports but little confidence should be placed. For my own part, I have not the least doubt but the presence of 400 troops would be quite sufficient to overawe them, and make as favorable an impression as could be desired; and which I must hope will be authorized early in the spring. . . .

"Whilst the representatives of the above mentioned tribes were at the Bluffs, the brigade was paraded for review, with two pieces of cannon on the right, supplied with horses and mounted artillerists. After the troops were reviewed in line, and in passing in common and quick time, they were carried through various evolutions, and the artillery made to pass over the plain at the full speed of the horses. The display had the effect on the minds of the Indians, that it was intended to inspire, which was most favorable, as to the appearance and efficiency of the troops, and the practicability of using cannon with ease and effect. The steam boat 'Expedition' was also put in motion, to their great astonishment and admiration."

A puff for Major O'Fallon's zeal and impartial and dignified conduct toward the Indians follows.

GRASSHOPPERS

Aug. 14. Letter from Fort Osage, June 15, 1821, says immense swarms of grasshoppers are eating up all crops in "this whole country."

Oct. 9. Letters from Fort Atkinson say that grasshoppers appeared in vast numbers there during the last of April and first part of May, from the hatching of eggs deposited last fall. Gardens first destroyed, then corn "sustained essential injury; the blades and tassels are stripped off and the upper part of the ears consumed." Now migrating southeast. Darken the air in their flight for thirty or forty miles in extent, "devastating every species of vegetation where they settle."

September 3, 1822. The Commissary General of Subsistence advertises for supplies at various posts.

For Council Bluffs, 600 barrels of pork; 1250 barrels of fine flour; 7000 gallons of good proof whiskey; 550 bushels of beans; 8300 pounds of hard soap; 4300 lbs. of tallow candles, cotton wicks; 140 bushels of good clean salt; 2250 gallons cider vinegar, to be delivered by June 15, 1823.

Oct. 22. Notice that Wilson P. Hunt has been appointed postmaster at St. Louis, vice Elias Rector, deceased.

Oct. 29. General Atkinson arrived from Council Bluffs on the 15th; will remain till the 20th, then on to St. Louis. Quotes a statement of the St. Louis *Enquirer* that Captain Perkins of the Missouri Fur Company has arrived with a boat load of "furs and peltries" worth \$14,000, from the Rocky Mountains. Another lot for the same company, worth \$10,000, is on the river. "The whole has descended the Yellow Stone River, and must have been transported 3000 miles, to arrive at this place." In this first adventure (since the revival of the fur trade) to the Rocky Mountains it was gratifying to learn that there had been no hostilities with Indians.

Nov. 5. Notes that Captain Alphonso Wetmore, paymaster, started on October 31 for Fort Atkinson to pay off troops. A small guard under command of Captain Bennett Riley went with the paymaster. Though Indians were peaceable, it was thought not prudent "that he should pass through such an extent of wilderness unprotected."

Nov. 19. Several boats recently left Franklin, laden with various products of the country, for New Orleans. Does not say steamboats. Advertises for 90,000 lbs. of beef on hoof for Fort Atkinson.

Dec. 10. A "Military Journal" published at Ft. Atkinson by the garrison, weekly, "in manuscript, on a royal sheet, elegantly and correctly executed in point of

chirography; and in point of original matter not exceeded by the first eastern publications." Also the writer was credibly informed that there was a debating society there, "in which questions of the highest moral and literary interest are discussed, with powers that would well befit a Lyceum in the East whence knowledge travelled to our remote west, and a reading room, furnished with a variety and a value of literary labor that ought but little to be expected in this remote section of the western hemisphere."

Says the post will serve as "a fine check against the encroachments of our neighbors the gentlemen of the N. W. company."

Feb. 25, 1823. Says the express for mail to Chariton from Council Bluffs is discontinued, but there is now a monthly express between Liberty, Clay county, and Council Bluffs, and letters should be so addressed.

April 1. "The boats *Rocky Mountain* and *Yellow Stone Packet*, under the command of Gen. William H. Ashley, from St. Louis, for the *mouth of the Yellow Stone River*, arrived here on Wednesday last, on their way up, and departed the next day." About 100 men on board, will join a party of about as many, "which has been for some time at that place, where forts have been erected and other dispositions made for the security of the company and for prosecuting the fur trade upon an extensive scale."

MISSOURI RIVER

April 8, 1823. Great "tribute" to it from "the last North American Review."

Dec. 2 & 9. Official correspondence about the Arikara affair.

June 5, 1824. Steamer *Mandan* arrived on the 2d inst., bound for Council Bluffs. Major Benjamin O'Fal-

lon, Indian agent, was a passenger. The boat had proceeded without difficulty.

(No file from July 31, 1824, to August 21, 1824.)

Missouri Intelligencer, Franklin, Mo., Sept. 4, 1824.

George Gibson, Commissary of General Subsistence, advertises for provisions for U. S. troops at various western posts.

“At Council Bluffs, Missouri,

600 bbls. Pork;

1250 “ fresh fine Flour;

8000 gallons good proof Whiskey;

550 bushels good sound Beans;

140 bushels good clean salt;

8000 pounds good hard Soap;

2000 gallons good cider Vinegar.

“The whole on the 15th day of June 1825”

Dated, Washington, July 15, 1824.

PAWNEE

Sept. 25. Through Major O’Fallon at Council Bluffs, a treaty had been made between “the Spaniards of Santa Fe and that province and the Pawnee tribe of Indians. This nation consists of about two thousand warriors, well provided with arms, and for bravery, enterprize, and industry, greatly excel any nation known in the west. They have long been the terror of the Spaniards; robbing them of their horses, mules and property. . . .”

“The Spaniards were highly delighted at the attention paid by our government to the request of their governor, and left Council Bluffs (26 in number) on the 11th ult. for their native home. They can now make the long pilgrimage without fear of molestation.”

Oct. 2. A detachment of the First Regiment Infantry, four companies, “under the direction of Major Kearney, arrived at this place yesterday. This detachment is to form part of the military escort which is to ascend the

Missouri next spring from Council Bluffs with Gen. Atkinson and Maj. O'Fallon, commissioners for holding treaties of trade and friendship with the Western tribes of Indians."

Nov. 13. John B. Clark, lieutenant and assistant commissioner of subsistence, calls for proposals for 90,000 lbs. of beef on the hoof, delivered June 1, 1825.

April 5, 1825. General Atkinson and Major O'Fallon are now in this town on their way to Council Bluffs. Horses and other preparations for the expedition had already passed, except the *Antelope*, a boat built for the accommodation of the commissioners, which is expected in a few days. The military force will impress the Indians with our power and ability to punish them. "Our fur trade is of importance, and these arrangements are designed to protect it from the general spirit of hostility which the Indians in that quarter have manifested towards it for more than two years past."

Sept. 2. Letter from Thomas H. Benton to James Barbour, secretary of war, dated St. Louis, April 20, 1825, urging upon him the importance of the Atkinson expedition. "A permanent post at, or beyond the Mandan villages to serve as *pointe d'appui* to our traders, can alone enable our citizens to expel the British from the Upper Missouri, to recover the rich fur trade of the Rocky Mountains, and to maintain their own position in that remote region." Benton intends to renew exertions in the next Congress to obtain the establishment of this post. The "stumbling block yecept '*expense*,' which was got out of the old Yellow Stone expedition can no longer be thrown into my path. The present expedition has removed it forever. The cost of the whole movement, including the purchase of ten or a dozen boats, which can be sold hereafter and reimburse a part of the expense, will not exceed the extra appropriation of \$10,000, being \$3000 less than the estimate of the Quarter Master-Gen-

eral Jesup, which itself was so low that several people thought it was a *take in*." Urges that a part of General Atkinson's command be left above during the ensuing winter.

Barbour's reply says, by the sanction of the president an order has been addressed to Atkinson to continue the force under his command in some favorable situation on the Upper Missouri, if he thinks proper.

Sept. 23. The Yellow Stone Expedition "was at the Mandan villages on the 29th July—remained there eight days—proceeded on the 7th of August for the Yellow Stone." Arickarees and all other Indians of the Missouri peaceable except Blackfeet. Sioux of the Mississippi had killed two of General Ashley's men on the Missouri before the expedition passed up. A few barrels of pork had been condemned, "and some of the pilot bread baked at Fort Atkinson, had moulded." This information by a letter from Major Ketchum, and from a discharged soldier who had come down from the Mandan villages.

Oct. 28. Colonel Reeves "one of the commissioners for marking out the road from Missouri to Santa Fe," reports from the Arkansas River, 390 miles from Franklin, Sept. 29, that they began the survey at Fort Osage July 17 and arrived at the boundary line of the United States September 11. Waited until the 20th for further instructions to go on into Mexican territory.

Nov. 11. Quotes the *Missouri Advocate* that General Ashley returned from the mountains October 4 with the most valuable collection of furs ever brought to this place. He has collected a party of seventy men, 160 mules and horses, and a \$20,000 outfit of merchandise; is now ready to depart destined west of the Rocky Mountains, for two years. Complains that "our own citizens are not permitted to trap upon their own territory while British subjects are permitted to do" carrying away immense

wealth. A serious reflection on the policy of our government.

SANTA FE

April 14, 1826. "A number of our enterprising fellow citizens" (of Franklin) returned from a trading expedition to Santa Fe. In exchange for articles taken out, they brought mules, furs, and specie. Sales are slow there owing to the great quantity of goods taken out. A company of nearly 100, including all those lately returned, will start for New Mexico in a few weeks.

MISSOURI RIVER FLOODS

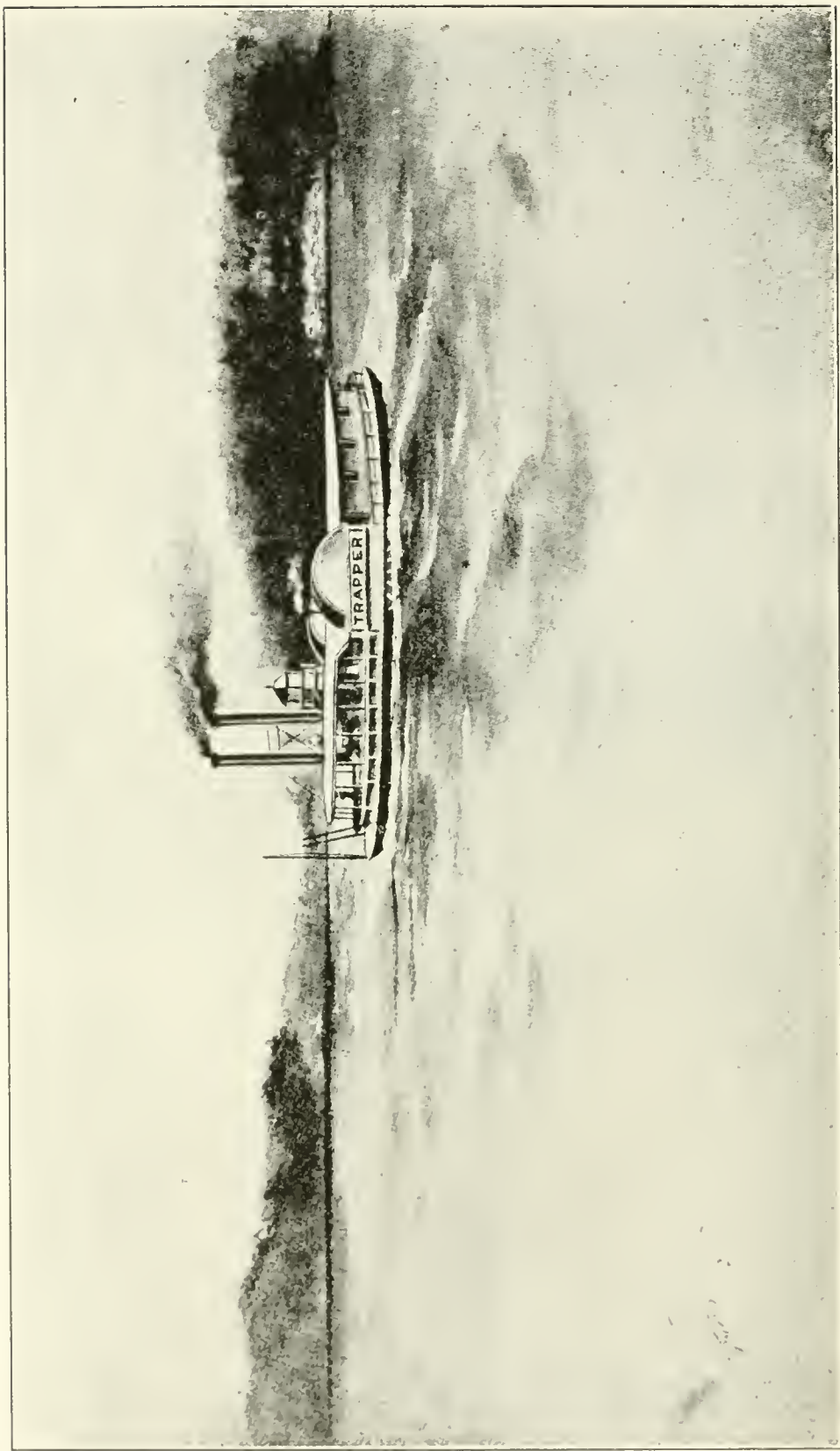
May 12. The Missouri River is higher than for thirty years. "We learn by a gentleman from the Council Bluffs, that all the bottom lands between that place and this were overflowed—whole farms inundated and the crops destroyed—fences swept away, hogs and cattle drowned, and the inhabitants obliged to remove. Franklin has fortunately escaped. . . ."

SANTA FE ROAD

June 2. Between 80 and 100 persons have gone on the mercantile tour to New Mexico, with wagons and carriages of every description. The amount of merchandise taken is very considerable. "It has the air of romance to see splendid pleasure carriages, with elegant horses, journeying to the Republic of Mexico; yet it is sober reality. In fact, the obstacles exist rather in the imagination than in reality. Nature has made a fine road the whole distance."

June 9. "Six or seven new and substantial built wagons arrived in this place on Tuesday last, heavily laden with merchandise, on their way to New Mexico, owned exclusively, we believe, by Mr. *Escudero*, a native of that country, and who accompanies his valuable adventure."





STEAMBOAT TRAPPER—1820-1830

STEAMBOATS

April 14, 1826. The *Muskingum* arrived at Franklin April 11, from Pittsburg, with merchandise for firms in that place. Departed for St. Louis and New Orleans.

Sept. 28. General Ashley and his party have arrived at St. Louis from the Rocky Mountains with 125 packs of beaver, valued at \$60,000.

May 10, 1827. Colonel Leavenworth passed through Franklin on the 29th ult., "on his way to the River Platte, to examine and fix on a situation for a military cantonment. And on the 1st inst. four military companies of U. S. Infantry arrived at Franklin by water and proceeded on to join him."

Oct. 9, 1830. On October 6 the Smith, Jackson & Sublette company of trappers and traders passed through Columbia with furs valued at \$150,000. Had many large and substantial wagons and a great number of pack horses and mules in the outfit. Thought there were about fifty men.

Aug. 6, 1831. *Yellowstone*, Captain B. Young, arrived at St. Louis on Thursday last from her trip up the Missouri. Owned by the American Fur Company. Left St. Louis April 15 bound for the mouth of the Yellowstone, carrying goods for the Indian trade. Owing to low water, could not go farther than Fort Tecumseh, at the mouth of the Little Missouri, 1300 miles above St. Louis. "This is 600 miles higher than any steam boat has hitherto navigated." Brought down a full cargo of buffalo robes, furs, and peltries, besides 10,000 lbs. of buffalo tongues.

July 28, 1832. Dated at St. Louis, July 7. *Yellowstone* arrived in St. Louis back from the mouth of the Yellowstone—700 miles higher than last year. Captain Bennett said there were less snags above the Yellowstone in the Missouri than below.

YELLOWSTONE EXPEDITION

St. Louis Enquirer, Wednesday, September 1, 1819.

“And certain it is that Col. Johnson has not gone up the Missouri in his steam-boats, but remains in the neighborhood of Edwardsville.” Thinks that he was stockholder in the bank there. “The Edwardsville paper” denied this.

“The steamboat *Expedition*, foremost of Col. Johnson’s fleet, succeeded in getting as far as Fort Osage (270 miles) in a period of six weeks. At that place she gave out and transferred her contents to keel boats. General Jesup had preceded her to Fort Osage and made provisions to meet this failure, which had been long foreseen. The Johnson steam boat is the only remaining vessel of the “*steam fleet*” which continues her way up the Missouri. She had not arrived at Fort Osage, however, at the last advices, but probably has arrived there before this time, and may possibly reach Camp Martin (370 miles from St. Louis). . . .

“It is exceedingly ridiculous to see in what manner the *Messrs. Johnsons* have been extolled for their enterprise, their patriotism and their pecuniary sacrifices in carrying on this expedition; when in point of fact they have had incredible advances of public money, have failed in all their undertakings, and occasioned great delay in the progress of the troops. Already sixty or eighty thousand dollars have been expended by these two departments [quartermaster’s and commissariat] to meet the deficiencies of the *Messrs. Johnson*, and the zeal and energy of the officers will leave nothing undone to effect an establishment at the Council Bluffs in the course of this summer.”

Sept. 15. The *Western Engineer* reached Martin Cantonment on the evening of August 15. The officers of the fort gave a dinner to Major Long. His toast was

“The Rifle Regiment—Give them *latitude*, and the longitude of the Missouri is within their scope.”

Major B. O’Fallon’s: “The officers of the Rifle Regiment—My heart was rejoiced to join you thus far up the Missouri.” (From a communication dated Martin Cantonment, 16 August 1819.)

LEWIS AND CLARK’S ROCKY MOUNTAIN PASS

Oct. 6. Quotes from Brackenridge, *Views of Louisiana*: “The route taken by Lewis and Clarke across the mountains was perhaps the very worst that could have been selected. Mr. Henry, a member of the Missouri fur company, and his hunters have discovered several passes, not only very practicable, but even in their present state less difficult than those of the Allegheny Mountains. These are considerably south of the source of the Jefferson river.”

YELLOWSTONE EXPEDITION

Argues that persons at a distance ought not to furnish the supplies for the troops of the Upper Missouri and Mississippi this year. “This is the way it was done last year. The Messrs. Johnson had the contract (what contract have they not had for the last six years?), failed to furnish, and the commissary department at St. Louis has expended some sixty or eighty thousand dollars to bring up the deficiency. . . . The Boon’s-lick country alone would perhaps be competent to the supply of the posts at the Council Bluffs and the Mandan villages.”

Oct. 30. “Maj. Long and Dr. Jessup, from the Council Bluffs, arrived in St. Louis on the 25th inst. They left the Bluffs on the 15th.

“Col. Atkinson with his command had arrived there on the 29th ultimo. . . .” The *Western Engineer* had arrived some time before the troops, “and might have gone several hundred miles further, but it was not deemed

advisable to precede the military expedition until the temper of the Indians was better ascertained.

“On their descent Maj. Long and Dr. Jessup saw the steam boat *Expedition* at Cow Island, three hundred miles short of Council Bluffs; the Johnson near the mouth of the Kansas; and the Jefferson at the mouth of the Osage; all lying by, and at the highest points to which they had respectively ascended. Their loadings had gone on in keel boats.”

PAWNEE IN 1819

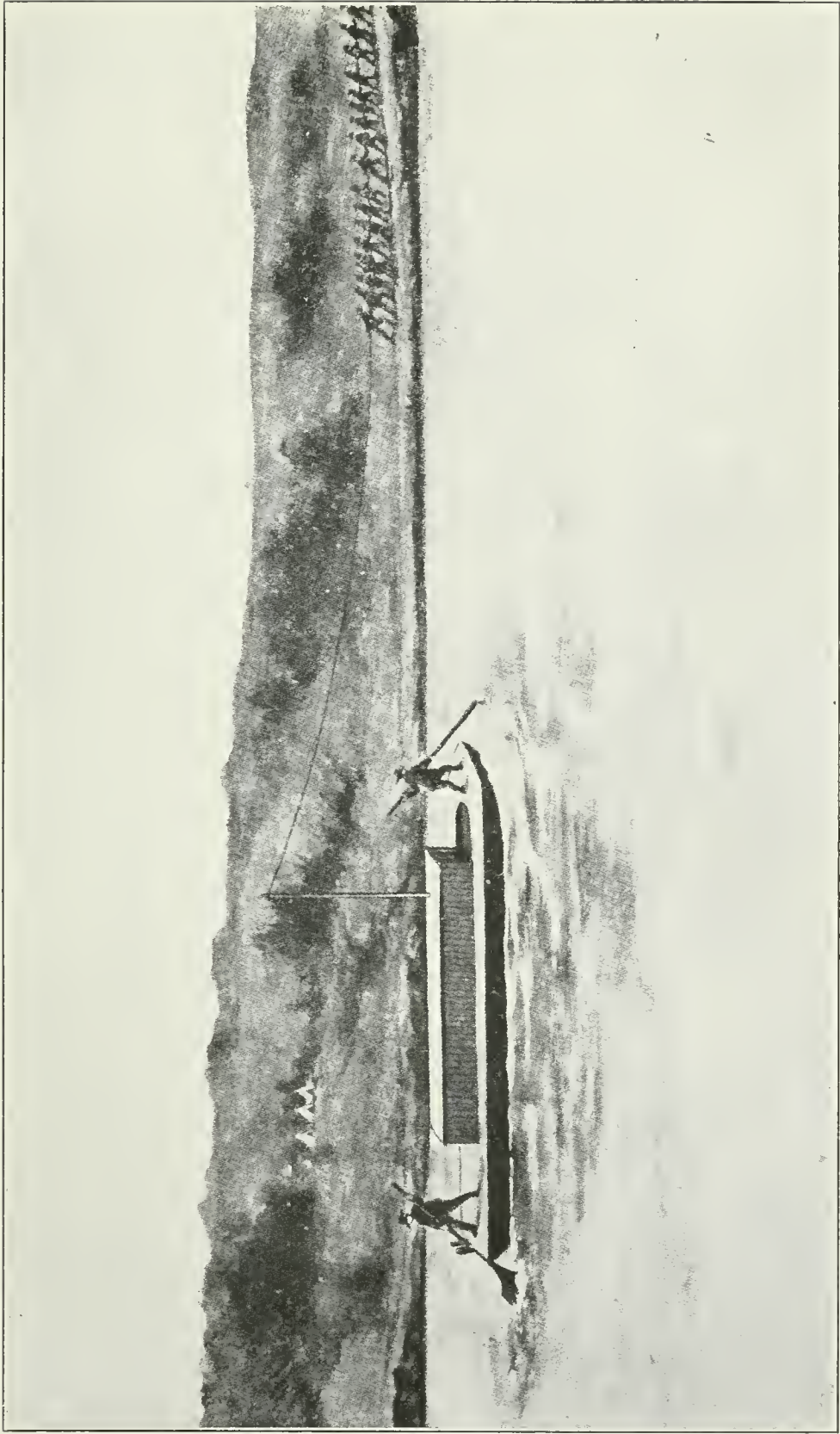
Quotes from Council Bluffs letters saying that, “The Panis live up the Platte in three bands, but perfectly united, have 2000 warriors, and are the terror of the surrounding tribes. They have never felt the arms of the U. S. and have not been very careful to avoid giving us displeasure.”

Council Bluffs is “a most beautiful situation. . . . It is a fine position for a strong military post, being a point which will hold in check the Panis, Otto’s, Iowa’s, Maha’s, and some bands of the Sioux, all living within three or four days’ march and able to bring into the field four thousand warriors.”

YELLOWSTONE EXPEDITION

Nov. 24. Two letters written by James Johnson and one by R. M. Johnson, showing close collusive relations between them and the Bank of St. Louis. One undated, one January 8, 1818, the other, December 21, 1819. Also a letter from Major Thomas Biddle about the robbery of his party by the Pawnee—date, August 24, 1819.

Nov. 27. “The *National Intelligencer* states that the steamboat *Expedition* and the keel boats arrived at Cow Island on the same day, thereby intimating that they made equal progress in ascending the Missouri, when the fact was, that the keels waited several weeks at Fort Osage for the *Expedition* to come up.



KEEL BOAT

“The troops, in their ascent, abandoned the steam boat transportation at Martin’s Cantonment, and went from thence to the Council Bluffs in 23 days (270 miles) from 6th to 29th September.—They had consumed 76 days, embarrassed with steam boats, in getting from Belle Fontaine to Martin’s Cantonment (from 14th June to 29th Aug.) 350 miles.

“The following is the position of the steam boats. *Western Engineer*, nine miles below the Cantonment, safely moored for the winter.

The *Expedition*, at Cow Island, in the river, and exposed to much danger, if not removed.

The *Johnson*, near the mouth of the Kansas, probably safe.

The *Thomas Jefferson*, near the mouth of the Osage, in the river, and doomed to almost certain destruction.

“*Quere*: If the three latter vessels are destroyed by ice this winter, or by floods in the spring, on whom will the loss fall? The people of the United States, or the Messrs. Johnson’s? The latter have them in charge, but it is believed the people built them.”

June 7, 1820. “The *Expedition*, on her way to Council Bluffs carrying supplies to the troops, passed Boon’s-lick on the 8th day after leaving St. Louis, and was going on well.”

May 17, 1820. “The *Missouri Packet*” on her way to Council Bluffs with provisions for the troops ran against a snag some distance above Boon’s-lick, bilged, and was run aground on a sand bar to prevent sinking. “The cargo is said to be saved and probably the boat.” This was the first accident to a steamboat on the Missouri. This boat “was mastering the current.”

Wednesday, May 24. The *Expedition* sailed on Saturday last (20th).

Wednesday, June 28. The *Western Engineer* arrived from Council Bluffs Saturday, 24th inst.

Wednesday, July 12. William Clark is a candidate for governor. McNair his opponent. The *Enquirer* defends him for quitting the state to visit his wife at her father's home in Virginia.

The *Western Engineer* sailed on an exploring expedition up the Mississippi Friday last.

Missouri Statesman, 1843.

STEAMBOATS

Oct. 6. *Iatan*, regular weekly packet for St. Louis, Glasgow, and Chariton.

Tompkins, regular weekly packet for St. Louis, Boonville, Glasgow, and Chariton.

Oct. 27. *Wappello*, regular weekly packet for St. Louis, Glasgow, and Chariton.

EMIGRATION TO OREGON

March 15, 1844. Quotes a statement of the Independence *Expositor* that some Oregon emigrants have already arrived there for making preparations, and 300 to 400 of that county "design emigrating thither this spring also."

Sept. 20. "It is said that the navigation of the Missouri never was so difficult as at this time. The water is very low."

Lewis F. Linn, regular weekly packet, St. Louis, Jefferson City, Boonville, Glasgow and Brunswick.

June 6, 1845. Quotes from St. Joseph *Gazette* that the *Frolic* on the way down (from above) brought no freight of consequence on account of low water, "and had thrown away half her cabin to lighten her. She reports the river very low above, and says there will be no rise this summer from the mountains, as there is not any snow there."

June 27. The river is very high on account of heavy rains.

STEAMBOATS

Jan. 29, 1846. *Nebraska*, weekly packet, Jefferson City; *Glasgow*, St. Louis to Glasgow.

Feb. 13. The *St. Joseph Gazette* expects a clash between Pawnee and Iowa [Ioways], "opposite our place."

Feb. 20. One hundred and seventy-five emigrants were preparing to sail to Oregon, via Cape Horn, generally from New England.

May 22. About 1000 emigrants have left Independence for California. The number for Oregon was not so large as was expected. California principal attraction.

PREMONITION

June 19. "Coleman Younger, Esq. (Whig)" is a candidate for the legislature from Clay county.

OREGON BATTALION

Aug. 27, 1847. Dr. Powell, of St. Charles, was elected lieutenant colonel on the 9th inst., over Captain Sublette, of St. Louis, by a majority of seventy-two votes.

Aug. 18, 1848. Winnebago, "whose lands in Wisconsin have been acquired by the Government, and who are being removed to their new home" in the distant territory of Nebraska. Arrived at what is called Saux Rapids in the Mississippi, 130 miles above St. Peter's, were stopped by the Chippewa. Did not seem anxious to proceed.

Nov. 10. General Stephen W. Kearny died at the residence of Major Lewis M. Clark, St. Louis, Oct. 31, 1848.

CHOLERA IN ST. LOUIS

June 22, 1849. Four hundred and two deaths from cholera in St. Louis, during the week ending Sunday, June 17.

July 6. Says about 200 a day were dying of cholera in St. Louis.

WISCONSIN UNIVERSITY

Feb. 1, 1850. "On the 16th ult., John H. Lathrop, formerly President of the university in this place, was inaugurated Chancellor of the University of Wisconsin. The address on the part of the Regents was delivered by A. Hyatt Smith, of Janesville. Chancellor Lathrop then addressed the audience in a glowing strain of eloquence for about two hours. His style is described as chaste and beautiful—his thought fresh and original. An Inauguration Ball took place the same evening, at which were present the Governor and Secretary of State, members of the Legislature, &c."

The remainder of the notes were compiled from *The Cincinnati Gazette*, in the Mercantile Library, Cincinnati, Ohio, and the *National Intelligencer*.

YELLOWSTONE EXPEDITION

Tuesday morning, January 5, 1819. From a letter written by an officer of the expedition "to a gentleman in this town" and dated Martin Cantonment, Nov. 2, 1818.

"After a very fatiguing and arduous march of nearly 60 days, we arrived at this place a few days ago, and took up our winter quarters on an island, called 'Isle de Vatches' or Cow Island; and immediately commenced building our fort, which is progressing rapidly, and I think it is the best situation we could find between this and the mouth of the river.

"We have passed through a country, which is not surpassed in fertility of soil and water courses, by any in the world. Our boats have been propelled thus far, (excepting a little intermediate sailing) by the Cordel: but owing to the rapidity of the current, and the numerous

sand-bars, sawyers, planters, and ripples, we were not enabled to make more than nine miles per day on an average. It is a source of much astonishment to me, that we have not met with some serious accident: but on the contrary, we have experienced none of any importance. Our force consists of about 347 men, including officers. Col. Chambers having been ordered to take command of the 9th military department, this command devolved upon capt. Martin, who I think well qualified to conduct an expedition of this kind. As soon as the ice breaks in the spring, it is expected we will again resume our slow and arduous march for our destination, the mouth of Yellow Stone river. It is, however, my opinion, we will not reach it, with our present force, and the unfavorable prospects attending it. At least one third of the men's term of enlistment will expire, before the march can possibly be performed; and the remainder are of such a description as will never answer the purpose. I expect in the spring, when the grass has attained a height sufficient for their protection, the Indians will begin to ask us where we are going, and our business: for, you may rest assured, that they will never fold their arms and tamely submit to our sending an armed force, at a point so far in the heart of their country, when they are backed and constantly urged on by the British fur companies on the Assynabim [Assinaboin] and Red rivers. We apprehended more danger from the Sioux and Ricarrees, than any other nation. My opinions on this subject may be groundless, but time alone will determine the fact."

Major O'Fallon, agent for Indian affairs, had just returned from Cow Island—probably to St. Louis. He found the Kansas Indians inclined to be hostile.

THE EXPEDITION

April 9. "Steamboat News"—from Louisville, March 31.

"The *Expedition*, owned by Col. James Johnson, came

up the falls on Sunday last with a new boat in tow; she sailed for Frankfort on Monday last."

YELLOW STONE EXPEDITION

Feb. 1, 1820. Under this head prints a "Summary of the movements which will be made by the troops composing the Missouri and Mississippi expeditions in the course of the ensuing season, and the manner in which it is proposed to employ them."

The rifle regiment is to be removed from the Council Bluffs to the Mandan villages and to erect a barracks there, properly defended, for five hundred men, to move some of the principal obstructions to navigation on the Missouri, such as planters, sawyers, and rafts, which might be accomplished by the troops on the Missouri in the course of three winters; to open a road from Chariton to [in] the Missouri Territory to the Council Bluffs, and thence to the Mandan Villages; and to open a road from the Council Bluffs to the post at the mouth of St. Peter's on the Mississippi.

The roads from Chariton to Council Bluffs and from the Bluffs to Fort Snelling were made; but no post was established at the Mandans.

The letter from John C. Calhoun, secretary of war, to the chairman of the House committee on military affairs follows. It recites that in 1816 Congress passed a law which authorized the president to prohibit foreigners from trading with the Indians residing within our limits, and instructions had been given under the act to prevent such trade but a military force, properly distributed, was necessary to enforce the instructions. The Hudson Bay and the Northwest companies maintained several posts believed to be much to the south of the British boundary line—the 49th parallel. When the line is ascertained and marked, the act of 1816 may be effectually enforced.

National Intelligencer, March 7, 1820.

Notes the death of Captain Thomas M. Reed of the Sixth Infantry, on December 25, 1819, "at Camp Missouri, near Council Bluffs."

THE YELLOWSTONE EXPEDITION

March 13. Notes, editorially, the striking out of the military appropriation of the item for "the further prosecution of the Missouri Expedition," by a majority of five votes. "The idea generally held forth, by those who opposed the appropriation, was, that the Expedition should be recalled to the Council Bluffs, and that, for the present, that post should be the extreme military station in that direction. Those who vindicated the Expedition, placed themselves on the ground occupied by the Official Report from the Department on the subject."

The division did not appear to be marked by section or party considerations. The motives of the enterprise were not questioned, but the practicability of accomplishing its objects.

March 14. In the House—March 13—the question of appropriating \$495,000 for the military establishment for 1820, involving the prosecution of the Missouri Expedition to its ultimate objects, was lost, 77 to 88. The motion of Cobb for \$450,000, with a view of "the maintenance of the Expedition at the Council Bluffs, was carried by a large majority, without roll call." Cocke had moved to make the amount \$400,000, "with a view to arresting the Missouri Expedition." On April 12 the Senate receded from its amendment.

DOUGHERTY AT COUNCIL BLUFFS

March 21. Quotes from the *Gazette* (St. Louis) of February 23.

It had learned from Mr. Dougherty, just returned from the Council Bluffs, "that the troops are recovering

from their great fatigue in erecting barracks, &c. Several had died of dysentery and fever."

About January 1 the Sioux had murdered ten lodges of the "Ponkar" Indians, sixty in all, also a Mr. Vandenburg, a trader formerly of Vincennes, and a Frenchman in his employ. The massacre took place south of the Platte "on the margin of a stream called Fourche de Loup.

"The steam boats Expedition and Johnson are expected daily, as they were preparing to descend the river as Mr. D. passed them on his way down."

THE YELLOWSTONE EXPEDITION

March 30. In the Senate, on the 13th, the appropriation was increased from \$450,000 to \$500,000 by a vote of 24 to 18.

Senator Smith took the characteristic east-of-the-Allegheny-view. If encouraged this policy would in time draw the whole army from the Atlantic coast, leaving it without proper defense. The post was 500 or 600 miles within the interior of the Indian country and therefore was not for the protection of the frontier. An intermediate line of posts would follow and a line of settlements 1800 miles long, involving the country in endless broils with the Indians.

The other side emphasized the value of the fur trade of the northwest and the need of its advancement in this way, as well as to prevent foreigners from carrying on that trade with Indians within our borders. Only \$20,000 would be needed for this purpose in excess of the amount necessary to maintain the enterprise at Council Bluffs.

April 11. On the 7th the Senate refused to recede from its appropriation of \$500,000 and agree to its reduction by the House to \$450,000; so a conference committee was asked for.

April 13. April 11th the conference committee on

the part of the House reported that it had been unable to agree with the Senate on the increase of the military appropriation.

April 15. Editorial item: "The Kentucky Gazette, received by the last mail, casts a bitter censure on the Representatives of the Eastern States for the vote in the House of Representatives adverse to the further prosecution of the Missouri Expedition. It may arrest the progress of misconception to say, that the decision on that head would have been very different, had it not been for the votes of a part of the Western Representatives in the majority. It is, in effect, then the Western and not the Eastern interest, which has prevailed, on this question, in the House of Representatives. By the perseverance of the same interest, the Senate has also been 'convinced against its will,' and the Military Appropriation bill has passed, with the appropriation for the Quarter Master General's Department reduced to a sum which excludes the idea of the further prosecution of the Missouri Expedition."

Senator Richard M. Johnson (of Kentucky) at the last, argued that inasmuch as the Senate had been willing to recede from the amendment so far as it contemplated prosecuting the enterprise to the Mandans, he thought the House would add the \$30,000 more than it had agreed to for the purpose of maintaining the establishment at Council Bluffs; so he urged the Senate not to recede, so as to procure further consideration—with the half loaf in view.

COLONEL RICHARD M. JOHNSON

April 20. Contains the address of the president of the United States on presenting the sword to Colonel Johnson voted by Congress, and Johnson's reply. The president says that at the head of his corps he "essentially contributed to the victory"—at the battle of the Thames.

PAWNEE IN 1820

Aug. 1. Reprints notes of a letter from the St. Louis *Enquirer*, dated Council Bluffs, May 6, 1820, in which it is said that Major O'Fallon, agent, Captain Riley, and a subaltern's command of the Rifle Regiment had visited the Grand Panis, Panis Loups and Panis Republican. Long Hair, the principal chief of the Grand Panis was at first hostile in demeanor, but melted when the whites assumed a decisive manner. The troops were healthy and were farming very extensively.

COUNCIL BLUFFS

Aug. 8. Under date of Franklin, Missouri, June 24, says that the *Western Engineer* arrived in Franklin on Saturday, August 17, and had gone on to St. Louis to await Major Long's arrival from the West. The sickness at the Bluffs had entirely subsided. The *Expedition*, with provisions for Council Bluffs, arrived at Fort Osage on the 10th instant, progressing well.

Sept. 6. Copies from the *Argus* a statement under date of Frankfort, Ky., August 24, that the *Expedition*, Captain Craig, owned by Colonel James Johnson, and in the employ of the government, had arrived at Council Bluffs, with her cargo, in perfect safety. "The success of the boat proves beyond a doubt that the Missouri is navigable with large steamboats, under proper management, to that point, which is about 800 miles from its mouth. Every account of the river represents the danger in navigating it much less for several hundred miles above that point, than it is near its mouth."

PAWNEE ON RED RIVER

National Intelligencer, June 24, 1826.

Contains an account of the killing by Pawnee Indians of three white men who were hunting wild horses on the Foe-Washita, about April 17. Some doubt as to the tribe.

FLOOD ON MISSOURI RIVER

June 27. Quotes from the *Republican*, St. Louis, accounts of very high water on the upper Missouri. At the Mandan villages it rose seventeen feet in a few hours, and at the Arikara villages, fifteen feet in two hours. Sixty to seventy Sioux were drowned below these villages. The flood was attributed to the melting snow at the heads of the Yellowstone and Cheyenne rivers.



INDEX

A

- Alexander, Colonel Edward B., in Utah expedition, 290
- Allis, Samuel, missionary to Pawnee, 195-196; characterized, 196
- Amaranth*, voyage from Council Bluffs to St. Louis, 133; carries Colonel Kearny and Dragoons to Fort Kearny, 150
- American Fur Company, expedition to Oregon country, 97; trade on Upper Missouri River, 54, 105, 121, 122, 166, 285, 365; to establish a post at Scott's Bluffs, 208
- Andrew, Lieutenant Colonel, in Harney's Sioux expedition, 273
- Antelope*, American Fur Company's boat, 97, 105; also name of the boat used by commissioners to Upper Missouri Indians, 362
- Antelopes, scarce around Fort Kearny (1848), 178; principal game in North Platte valley (1858), 312
- Arapaho Indians, depredations on Santa Fe Road, 49
- Arikara, location of village, 2-3; expedition against, praised by General Gaines, denounced by Pilcher, 36; official correspondence on, 360
- Arizona, formed from New Mexico, 40
- Arkansas River, locality of its source, 41; boundary of Texan projection, 41; boundary between Spain and the United States, 43; trade on, 108, 114, 118, 125
- Armstrong, John, secretary of war, 187, 198
- Ash Hollow, 278, 281; descent into described, 311
- Ashley, Mrs. William H., politician, 108
- Ashley, William H., home at Cape Girardeau, 5; expedition of 1823, 34, 35; and the Blackfeet massacre, 35; trade on Missouri and British trespass, 46, 363; in Rocky Mountain region, 48; rich catch of beaver (1826), 365; played possum in politics, 69; reform candidate for Congress, and death, 77
- Assinaboin*, voyage to Fort Union (1833), 55
- Atchison, David R., proslavery obessions, 203; speeches on "Nebraska" at Platte City and Weston, 245, 246; and Parkville, 249
- Atkinson, Colonel Henry (and the Yellowstone Expedition), arrives at Belle Fontaine, 21; proceeds up the Missouri, 21; arrival at Franklin, 27, 351; arrival at Council Bluffs, 367; return from Council Bluffs, 30; honorary recognition for farming at Council Bluffs, 37; favored movable force to protect fur fields from British, 45; commissioner on Upper Missouri expedition, 46, 361, 362; discretionary authority for protecting Upper Missouri, 263; farmer at Fort Atkinson, 356; funeral of, 119
- Ave Marie River, now Marias Creek, 1 note

B

- Babbitt, Almon W., Mormon emissary, 139; on the Utah road, 209, 234, 256
- Balch, Lieutenant George T., of Harney's Sioux Expedition, 273, 374 note
- Bank of Missouri, condition of, 17, 33; branch at Boonslick, 108
- Bank of St. Louis, 12; and the Johnsons, 25, 368; and Mineral Point bank notes, 106
- Barbour, James, secretary of war, and protection for Upper Missouri, 363
- Barges, time of voyage St. Louis to New Orleans, 13
- Barnum, P. T., and Jenny Lind, 232, 233
- Battle Creek, and "Pawnee war," 334
- Battle of the Blue Water, 278, 281, 282 note
- Beauregard, Mrs., archivist, acknowledgment of courtesies, preface
- Beauvals, G. P. ranch, 314
- Bellevue, Omaha and Oto mission school, established, and condition (in 1855), 257; hopes in Sarpy and the Hollisters, 263; Benton House burned, 293
- Bent, Captain Charles, trader on Arkansas (in 1841), 114
- Bent and St. Vrain, trade on Arkansas, 108, 114, 118
- Benton, Miss Jessie Ann, marriage to Fremont, 117
- Benton, Thomas H., 11, 33; why preferred Jackson to Adams for president, 39; and kind of money, 70; and a Pacific railroad, 210, 244, 247, 254, 264; supports Buchanan, 284; on strategic value of Fort Atkinson, 362
- Bent's Fort, 114
- Betting on elections, 78
- Biddle, Major Thomas, married, 36; robbed by Pawnee on Yellowstone Expedition, 368
- Bissell, General Daniel, and Bank of St. Louis, 11; offers reward for runaway slave, 15
- Bissonnette, Antoine, killed on Lisa's first Upper Missouri Expedition, and trial of murderer, 1
- Black, Judge Samuel W., mentioned for governor, 312
- Blackfoot Indians, 1 note; for British, against Americans, 2; hostile to Lisa, 14; fight Sublette's fur traders, 53
- Black Hills, furnish timber to construct Fort Laramie, 208
- Blacks Fork, situation, 59
- Blair, Frank P., charges against Manypenny, 324
- Blodgett & Co., establish line of express trains to Pacific coast, 239
- Blodgett, George E., estimates number of emigrants across the plains (1852), 240
- Blue Creek, 278, see Battle of the Blue Water
- Boggs, Lilburn W., on Oregon Trail, 174
- Bonneville, Benjamin L. E., jumped in promotion by Fremont, 158; commands Fort Kearny, 202
- Boone, Daniel, death and burial, 356
- Boonslick, 11; origin of name, 27 note
- Bordeau, James, account of Grattan massacre, 259; location of post, 328
- Bridger, Jim, and the Mormons, 252
- British rivals of French in Northwest, preface; trading houses on Missouri and Yellowstone, 2
- Brown, General Jacob, secretary of war, on protection for Missouri fur trade, 45
- Brown, John, Emerson on, 338

- Brownville, beginning of, 286
- Buffaloes, 9, 55; (1844), plenty on Platte River, 126; (1848), scarce at Fort Kearny, 178; (1849), all north of river, 203; seen at Plum Creek, 204; (1850-1851), innumerable between Forts Kearny and Laramie, 231, 235; robes shipped (from the Arkansas), 118; (from the Platte), 159, 172; (from Upper Missouri), 118, 121, 132, 161, 175, 218, 229, 290, 365; tongues shipped (from the Arkansas), 118; (from the Platte), 118; (from the Upper Missouri), 161, 365
- Buffalo gnat, characterized, 226
- Burgitt, Mrs. Edson Watkins, acknowledgment of services, preface
- Burnett, Ward B., surveyor-general Nebraska and Kansas, notice of arrival, 306
- Burt, governor of Nebraska, outfit, 257; arrival, place of residence and death, at Bellevue, 257, 258; funeral cortege to South Carolina, 262
- Butterfield, J., and the Pacific mail, 311
- C**
- Cabanné, John P., 34; on the Platte, 175
- Cady, Major Albemarle, of Sioux Expedition, 277; at Battle of the Blue Water, 279
- Calhoun, John C., secretary of war, approves General Atkinson's plan for protecting Missouri River fur trade, 45; explains scope of William Clark's Indian superintendency, 198; and trespass of British on American fur fields, 374
- Calhoun*, of Yellowstone Expedition: launched, 18; progress, from Frankfort, 26, 351; on Ohio River, 33
- California, preface; emigration to (1841), 113; (1846), 143, 144-150, 156, 170, 172; more than for Oregon, 371; (1847), 174, 175; (1848), 177; (1849), 190, 191, 198, 199, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 209, 216; (1850), 217, 218, 221, 222, 223, 224, 227, 230; (1851), 234; (1852), very heavy, 238-241; (1859), mostly for California, 337; express trains St. Joseph to Pacific, 239; (registry at Fort Laramie 1850), 227, 230; cost of outfit, 189; "Pioneer Line," 202, 204; routes beyond South Pass, 204; list of graves on route, 208; Salt Lake valley dumping ground, 209; havoc on route, 212, 214, 216; havoc of equipment, and cholera on road (1850), 227; mules preferred to oxen, 229. See Upper California
- Campbell, Colin, interpreter to Upper Missouri Sioux, 244
- Camp Missouri, 375
- Cass, Lewis, on Richard M. Johnson's part in battle of Thames, 240
- Cantonment Leavenworth, established, 49
- Cantonment Loring, site, 217; abandoned, 222, 225
- Capital, of Nebraska, attempted removal (1857), 288
- Capitol, new for Missouri, 75; for Nebraska, 271
- Carleton, Brevet Major James H., 226 and note; exploration in Mexico, 258; military career, 259 note
- Carson, Kit, 185; trades with California emigrants, 225
- Cerre, Captain M. S., 59
- Chambers, Adam B., becomes editor *Daily Missouri Republican*, 66; at Fort Laramie conference with Indians, 234; writes account of it, 235-238

- Chambers, Colonel Talbot (and the Yellowstone Expedition), at Franklin, 25, 27, 352; at St. Louis, 26, 350; at Fort Osage, 352
- Chambers, Harris & Knapp, buy *Daily Missouri Republican*, 66
- Chapman, Bird B., candidate for Congress (1857), 291
- Chariton, 22, 28; described, 11, 354; road from to Franklin, 30, 353, 355; to Council Bluffs, and Fort Snelling, 374
- Charless, Edward, first publisher of *Missouri Republican*, 33; sells to Chambers, Harris & Knapp, 66
- Charless, Joseph, founder and editor of *Missouri Gazette*, 11; sells to Cummins, 32
- Cherry Creek, at beginning, 323-324; see Pike's Peak
- Cheyenne, depredations of, 235; at conference of 1851, 236; rob Utah expedition, 291, 292
- Cheyenne Pass, military post for, 306
- Chicago, in 1830, 52; subordinates St. Louis, 243
- Chicago and Mississippi railroad, connects with Illinois Central, 250
- Chicago and Rock Island railroad, approaching the Mississippi, 253; enters Rock Island, 254
- Chilton, Major Robert, promotion, 234
- Chimney Rock, described, 311
- Cholera, 221; on the *Yellowstone*, 55; among Missouri Mormons, 58, 59; at St. Louis and Independence, (1849), 199, 202, 203, 205; at St. Louis, 372; none on California road (1850), 222; at Plum Creek, 223; raging beyond, 224; ravages in 1850 described, 227, 228; none on north of Platte road, 229; (1851), at Independence, 233, 234; among Mormons, 234; at Westport, 234; among Pawnee, 210; raging in Mexico, 11; on Santa Fe road, 203
- Chouteau, Auguste, 1; president of Bank of Missouri in 1818, 17
- Chouteau, Auguste P., keeps store with de Mun [Julius Demun] and John B. Sarpy, 11; commissioner to make Indian treaties, 17
- Chouteau, Edward F., 97
- Chouteau, Pierre, Jr., in Upper Missouri expedition, 97, see Nicolet; trader in Upper Missouri, 132, 159, 162
- Cincinnati, 33; librarians of the Mercantile Library, the Public Library, and of the library of the University of Cincinnati, acknowledgment of courtesies, preface, 372-374
- Cincinnati Gazette*, quoted, 15; trade on the Ohio, 350
- Clark, William, and the Missouri Fur Company, 4; commissioner to make Indian treaties, 17; death of, 80-82; superintendent Indian affairs, mistakes about, 196-198; in politics, 370
- Clarke, Henry T., describes Bellevue and mission school, 258
- Clay, Henry, defends the Johnsons, 16; for "popular sovereignty" in territories, 332
- Clermont*, in Missouri River trade, 166
- Cobb [Thos. W., Ga.] and the Yellowstone Expedition, 375
- Cocke [John, Tenn.] hostile to Yellowstone Expedition, 375
- Colorado, part of Texan cession included in, 42, 43, 44
- Colter, John, in Lisa's expedition (1807), 1 note
- Colorado River, where formed, 59
- Comanche, location in 1820, 10; depredations, on Santa Fe road, 49, 61

- Compromise of 1850, what it involved, 41
- Concord coaches, put on Independence and Salt Lake mail line, 276
- Cooke, Lieutenant Colonel Philip St. George, on Santa Fe road, 122; of Sioux Expedition, 276-277 note; at Battle of Blue Water, 279; and the Utah expedition, 292, 293
- Council Bluff, described, 31; historic supremacy, 220
- Council Bluffs, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 37, 38, 349, 351, 353, 354, 355, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 364, 366, 367, 368, 369, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378; Jesup recommends reoccupation for military defense, 65; beauty of site, and strong position for a military post, 368
- Council Bluffs, city, beginning of, 219; misnomer, 220; California emigrants via (1850), 221; Mormons start from, 221-222
- Council Grove, 115; described, 173
- Courthouse Rock, described, 311
- Courts in Nebraska, derelict, 335, 336
- Court, St. Louis district, assumes jurisdiction in case of crime committed at Council Bluffs, 35
- Cow Island, situation, 29 note; and the Yellowstone Expedition, 30, 353, 368, 372, 373
- Crooks, Ramsay, trading on Platte and with Omaha Indians, 2
- Culbertson, Alexander, and Fort Benton, 162; on the Platte, 188; from Fort Union to Council Bluffs in Mackinaw, 243; furnishes Nebraska fossils to science, 285
- Cumancias, see Comanche
- Cuming, Thomas B., mentioned for governor of Nebraska, 263; acting governor, death, 296; characterized, 297
- Cummins, James C., buys *Missouri Gazette*, 32; sells to Edward Charless, 33
- Craig, Captain Silas, of the *Expedition*, 18, 355; and of the *Calhoun*, 33; on navigability of the Missouri, 355
- "Cross Timbers," situation, 62
- Currency question, 77; old charge of discrimination, 70; at St. Louis, 106; premium on silver, 107; at Galena, 115; famine at St. Louis (1842), 120; Miners' Bank, Dubuque, 120; in Nebraska, 284, 285
- Curtis, Colonel Samuel R., and Pacific railroad route, 248

D

- Daily, Samuel G., debate with Morton, 341
- Dakota Territory, open for settlement, 335; meeting to promote establishment of, 338
- Davis, Jefferson, and Manypenny, 324
- Dearborn, Henry, secretary of war, and William Clark, 198
- Deer, scarce at Fort Kearny (1848), 178
- Deer Creek, see Oregon Trail
- Delaware Indians, on Kansas River, 172 note
- Demaree, killed by Indians near Fontenelle, 275
- Democrat*, St. Louis, and Utah expedition, 308; and overland mail, 316; and Colonel A. S. Johnston, 317
- Des Moines, see Fort Des Moines
- Dodge, Henry, lead smelter, 50; in southwestern expedition, 61
- Dodgeville, Wis., lead shipments from, 50
- Donelson, Brevet Second Lieutenant Andrew J., finds murdered mail carriers, 215, 216

- Doty, Duane, president of wildcat banks, 111
- Dougherty, John, 28, 67, 68; marriage of, 36; appointed Indian agent for Upper Missouri, 48; resigned through partisan pressure, 106; on sickness at Fort Atkinson, 375
- Douglas, Stephen A., in debate with Lincoln, 301, 309, 316 (Alton); on Lecompton constitution, 304; denounced for Nebraska bill, 310; effect of his victory, 317; on "Popular Sovereignty," 337
- Douglas, Walter B., acknowledgment of courtesies, preface
- Dousman, H. L., charged with defrauding Winnebago Indians, 106
- Dragoons, First, and Colonel Kearny's southwestern expedition (1842), 117; on Santa Fe road, 122, 225, 226; and Colonel Kearny's expedition on Oregon Trail, 131; and the first Fort Kearny, 150-153
- Dragoons, Second, and Harney's Sioux expedition, 266, 273 note, 277 note, 280; at Fort Kearny, 315
- Druillard, [Drouillard], George, tried for shooting Bissonette, 1
- Drumm, Miss, librarian, acknowledgment of courtesies, preface
- Dunbar, John, missionary to Pawnee, 195; characterized, 196

E

- Emerson, R. W., on John Brown, 338
- Enquirer*, St. Louis, quoted, 350, 351, 356, 366-372, 378
- Exchange*, steamboat, 19; not to go on Yellowstone Expedition, 351
- Expedition*, described, 18; at Louisville (1819), 373; progress from Shippingport, 18, 23-30, 351, 352, 353; limit of ascent, 366, 368, 369;

hindered keel boats, 368; voyage of 1820 to Council Bluffs, 355, 369, 378

F

- Factory, for Indians, on Missouri, 5
- Farnam, Henry, and the Mississippi and Missouri railroad, 245; constructs the line to Rock Island, 254-255
- Ferguson, Fenner, settles at Bellevue, 263; candidate for Congress (1857), 291; sketch of, 292 note
- Ferry boat, Sarpy's at St. Mary, 255
- First Regiment Infantry, escort of Indian peace commission (1825), 361
- Fifth Regiment Infantry, and the Utah army, 292
- Fleming, Lieutenant H. B., and "Grattan massacre," 260, 261
- Florissant (in 1824), 38
- Floyd, John B., praises General A. S. Johnston, 320 note
- Fontenelle, Logan, death and burial of, 274
- Ford, Governor Thomas, see Mormons; letter to Babbitt, 139; his history of Illinois, 251
- Forsyth, Thomas, Indian agent "Missouri territory," 13
- Fort Atkinson, "Military Journal" published at, 359; samples of supplies for, 359, 361, 362; Benton on strategic importance, 362; sickness among soldiers, 375
- Fort Calhoun, town, site of, 277
- Fort Childs, 178, 180-183, 184, 185-188
- Fort Defiance, constructed, 167
- Fort Des Moines (the first), established, 59; (the second), established, 60
- Fort Grattan, location, 280, 281, 282
- Fort Hall, 124, 125, 174, 184, 199, 204, 206, 212, 216, 217; troops assigned, 215

- Fort Kearny (first), established, 150-154; subsequently distinguished soldiers assisting, 152-154; so called in 1850, 218; (second), preface, 200, 278, 281; establishing of, 177-179; first building, 180; great cost of fort, 208; and the Oregon Trail, 226; crops grown at, 231; (condition), in 1853, 250; in 1858, 308, 315; and Pike's Peak, 315; and Nebraska City, for supplies, 327; and Warren's Nebraska exploration, 327; first telegraph to, 340
- Fort Kearny, South Pass and Honey Lake Wagon Road, construction of, 293, 321-322
- Fort Laramie, preface, 123, 221-238, 252, 261, 280, 282, 292, 293, 299, 310, 325-330; established, 200, 201; progress of building, 201, 207; great cost of, 208; crops raised (1850), 231, (1853), 253; new barracks, 231; Indian conference near, 235; location of meeting and characteristics of the various tribes, 236, 238; Father De Smet and Jim Bridger assist at, 238; selecting a chief of Sioux nation, 238; dispute about route to Fort Randall, 325-330; best Missouri River point for shipping supplies to, 327
- Fort Leavenworth, established, 365; first garrison, 48-49; and Nebraska City, for shipping west, 327
- Fort Osage, 6, 27, 28, 30; situation, 12, 28 note; on Santa Fe Trail, 50
- Fort Pierre, location cursed by Harney, 283; portable barracks at, *ibid.*; described, 287; great heat at, 334
- Fort Randall, established, 284; buildings, garrison, squaw soldiers, reservation (1858), 313; and Warren's Nebraska Exploration, 325-330; and Nebraska City, for shipping west, 327; dispute about road to Fort Laramie, 325-330
- Fort Riley, isolation in 1859, 325
- Fort Snelling, 374
- Fort Tecumseh, location, 365
- Fort Union, smallpox among surrounding Indians, 75; situation, 166 note
- Fossils, found early in Nebraska Bad Lands, 262; Alexander Culbertson and, 285
- Fox River, navigation of, 50
- Franklin*, steamboat, run from St. Louis to New Orleans, 13; see Barges
- Franklin, town, 19, 25, 26, 27, 28, 351, 354, 359; gives dinner to crew of *Independence*, 350
- Fremont, John C., in Upper Missouri expedition (1839), 97; marriage, 117; father-in-law favoritism for, 156-158; discovered Salt Lake cut-off, 170; expedition to California (1848), 184
- French, and the northwest, preface
- Fur trade, 69, (of the Missouri River), British encroachment on, 45, 69, 362; Ashley's success in, 45-46, 48; (in Rocky Mountain region), 34, 48, 59, 97, 218; (on the Upper Missouri), 54, 78, 105, 114, 121, 126, 132, 161, 162, 166, 172, 222, 229, 244, 273, 285, 290, 362, 363, 365; Union Fur Company in, 222; Benton for protection from British, 362; (on the Arkansas), 108, 114, 118, 125; (on the Platte), 118, 125, 159, 172. See St. Louis

G

- Gadsden Purchase, described, 40
- Gaines, Edmund P., Brigadier General, on the Arikara campaign, 36; and Pilcher's part, 37
- Garden Grove, location, 160

Garnett, First Lieutenant Richard B., and Fort Laramie, 267; sketch, 268 note
Gazette, St. Joseph, quoted, 131, 134
General Brook, steamboat in P. Chouteau, Jr., and Co.'s trade, 132
 Giddings, [N. B.], elected first Nebraska delegate to Congress, 263
 Gifford, Mr., librarian, acknowledgment of courtesies, preface
 Goss, John, Sr., and Fort Calhoun town site, 277
 Grasshoppers, devastation at Fort Atkinson, and Fort Osage, 358
 Grattan, Lieutenant John L., "massacre" of command, 259-261; inexperienced for commandant, 267; sketch of, 268 note
 Grattan massacre, account of, 259-261, 263, 266, see Bordeau; General Harney and officers start to avenge, 273, 276
 Gray, Captain James S., 26
 "Great Pawnee Island," 159
 Green River, where it unites with the Grand, 59
 Griffin, Rev. Mr., missionary to Indians, 102
 Gunnison, Lieutenant John W. and party, killed by Indians, 253
 Guthrie, Abelard, and Nebraska Territory, 247, 248; defeated for provisional delegate, 251

H

Hall, Willard, declines governorship of Nebraska, 262-263
 Hamilton, J. B., succeeds Dougherty as Indian agent, 106
 Hamilton, J. V., 132
 Hamilton, Rev. William, and the Bellevue mission school, 258
 Hammond, S. [Samuel], president Bank of St. Louis, 12
 Hams Fork, situation, 59
 Handcarts, use by Mormons, 288, 325; by "Pike's Peak-ers," 325

Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad, construction begun, 237, 259; completed, and large business, 333

Harney, General, 276-280; at Fort Laramie, 282; denounces Fort Pierre, and warns the Sioux, 283; establishes Fort Randall, 284; and the Utah expedition, 290, 299, 300, 301, 302, 318; made major general, 300; in Indian war, 303, 304

Harrison, General William Henry, commands at Battle of the Thames, 16; pledge of single term of presidency, 110; welcomes Lafayette, 110; and Colonel R. M. Johnson at battle of Thames, 240

Heth, Captain Henry, of Harney's Sioux expedition, 273, 274; at Battle of the Blue Water, 279

Hietans, see Comanche

Hoffman, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel William, 226 and note.

Homestead exemption, in Wisconsin, 179

Horses, cost of at Council Bluffs and Mandan villages in 1824, 38

Houck, Louis, and Indian superintendencies, 197-198

Howard, Benjamin, governor of Territory of Missouri, 197; and of Territory of Louisiana, 198

Howitzers, eight 12-pound at Forts Kearny and Laramie, 208

Hudson, Lieutenant Edward McK., of Harney's Sioux expedition, 273, 274

Hughes, General Bela M., prospective successor of Judge Black, 322

Hunt, William Price, 37, 49; postmaster of St. Louis, 33, 359

I

Immigration to Missouri valley (1858), 296

Independence, 18; first voyage on Missouri, 19, 349, 350
Independence, town, its great expectations, 242; packs buffalo meat, 284
Intelligencer, *Missouri*, quoted, 26, 27 note, 361; and Benjamin Holaday, 355
 Indians, 14; (policy of U. S. government affecting), 37, 62, 64, 67, 195, 196, 217, 260; agents and trading houses, 13; removal, 62, 65; number near frontier in 1836, 65; in Florida campaign, 67, 68; government charged with faithlessness and robbery, 67, 69; Nebraska tribes shown power of United States at Washington, 68; mismanagement in Grattan affair, 260; avenging Battle of the Blue Water, 278; "Pawnee War" in Nebraska, 334; peace commission to Upper Missouri, 361, 362; removal of Winnebago to "Nebraska" (1848), 371; (hostilities against white invaders), cause of Sioux hostility to traffic on Oregon Trail, 159; depredations on the trail, 167, 179, 204, 256, 291, 292; and Oregon Battalion, 180; killed two mail carriers, 215; on Mormons, 179, 234; at Scotts' Bluff, 231; on Salt Lake mail, 263; (miscellaneous), on Gunnison party, 253; on Fort Union party, 273; on Bell Creek, 275; by Brulé, 279; (hostilities between tribes), Sioux and Pawnee, 147, 175, 178, 194, 196, 204, 230, 231; and Ponca, 167, 338; and Oto, 171, 174, 175, 230; Omaha and Ponca, 210; and trespass on Potawatomi reservation, 230; Cheyenne and Pawnee, 233, 235, 253; Pawnee and Iowa, 371; (military defense against), for system of patrols, 217, 231; Sioux of Platte characterized,

214; Great Nemaha agency, 217; (missions), Pawnee, 195-196; Omaha and Oto, 257
 Irving & Magraw, successors to Majors, Russell & Co., 339
 Izard, governor, and politics (1857), 291-292; resigns office, 293

J

Jackson, Andrew, against British aggression on Upper Missouri, 39
Jefferson (steamboat of Yellowstone Expedition), progress from Louisville, 21, 23, 24, 26; limit of ascent, 29, 368, 369
 Jesup, General, and the Yellowstone Expedition, 21, 25, 27, 38, 351, 354, 362, 366; on defense against western Indians, 65
 Jessup, Dr. and the Yellowstone Expedition, 367, 368
 Johnson, Hadley D., in provisional election Nebraska Territory, 253
 Johnson, James, 26; contracts to furnish rations for Yellowstone Expedition, 15; political graft, 16, 23, 25; at battle of Thames, 16; owner of steamboat *Expedition*, 18; not with expedition, 366
 Johnson, Colonel Richard M., sword presented to, 13, 377; at the battle of the Thames, 13, 16, 240, 377; in politics, 16; in collusion with his brother, James, 16, 23, 25; scandal through second wife, 63; probably killed Tecumseh, 240; friendly to continuing Yellowstone Expedition, 377
Johnson (steamboat of Yellowstone Expedition), origin, 16; arrives at St. Louis, 21; starts up the Missouri, 23; progress, 26, 27, 28, 29, 351, 352, 353; limit of ascent, 30, 368, 369
 Johnson, Thomas, and Nebraska Territory, 248, 251

Johnsons, The, at battle of the Thames, 16; grafting in Yellowstone Expedition, 16, 366, 367; and the St. Louis Bank, 23, 25

Johnston, Colonel (and General) Albert Sidney, and the Utah expedition, 292, 308, 317-320, note; at Camp Scott, 322

Jucket, Wm., of Sixth Infantry, death at Cantonment Missouri, 355

K

Kane, Thomas L., befriends Mormons, 218; sketched, 299

Kanesville, rendezvous of emigrants (1850), 218; named for Thomas L. Kane, *ibid.*

Kansas, part of Texan cession included in, 42; antislavery colonizing, 256, 266, 269, 289; climate denounced, 268; slavery in demanded, 269

Kansas, town, depopulated by cholera, 191

Kansas Indians, location of villages, 3, 5; boundary of their territory, 6; hostile (in 1819), 373

Kansas River, origin and course, 47 note; crossings (in 1849), 193

Kearny, Stephen W., establishes first Fort Des Moines, 59; on southwestern expedition (1842), 117; his expedition of 1845 (command, course, object), 131; at Fort Laramie, 132; establishes first Fort Kearny, 150-154; his expedition to Mexico, 151; cause of fatal illness, 185; with Upper Missouri expedition, 361; death, 371

Keel boats, on lower Missouri, 349; in Yellowstone Expedition, 350, 351, 368; between Ohio River and St. Louis, 350

Keith, Lieutenant Martin, 26

Kentucky Gazette, on eastern hostility to continuing Yellowstone Expedition, 377

Ketchum, Brevet Major Daniel, and the Upper Missouri Expedition, 363

Ketchum, Captain William Scott, and Fort Laramie, 267; sketch, 268 note

Keyapaha River, 328

Kiowa, depredations in southwest, 61

Knox, Dr., and cholera on California road, 223

L

Labarge, Captain John, and the *St. Mary*, 285

Labarge, Captain Joseph, and the *St. Mary*, 285

Lander, F. W., superintendent Fort Kearny, South Pass and Honey Lake Wagon Road, 293, 321

Lane, "Jim," at Nebraska City, 288

Lane, Joseph, governor of Oregon, route there, 184, 188

Land sales in Nebraska postponed, 307, 312, and note

Lathrop, John H., chosen chancellor of University of Wisconsin, 372

Lead mines, illegal leasing of, 33; discoveries in southwest Wisconsin, 54

Leavenworth, Colonel Henry, 36; and the beginning of Cantonment Leavenworth, 48-49; in southwest expedition, 61; death of, 62

Leidy, Joseph, on Nebraska fossils, 262

Lewis and Clark's pass over Rocky Mountains, 367

Liberty, Mo., business of 1839, 102; mails to Council Bluffs, 360

Lincoln, Abraham, on decision of constitutional questions, 173; in debate with Douglas, 301, 306, 309, 316 (Alton); his meetings and speeches belittled, 306

- Lind, Jenny (concerts at St. Louis), faulty voice, 232; and P. T. Barnum, 232, 233
- Lisa, Manuel, first expedition to Upper Missouri, 1; trading there (1818), 13; Indian agent, 196
- Little Osage Indians, camp on Arkansas River, 9
- Little Thunder, Brulé chief, at Battle of the Blue Water, 279
- Logan, John A., slurs Lincoln, 348
- Lone Tree, location, 301
- Long, Major Stephen H., and the Yellowstone Expedition, 19, 351, 366, 367, 368
- Loring, Lieutenant Colonel William W., and Fort Hall, 215 and note
- Louisiana, District of, changed to Territory of, and to Territory of Missouri, 77 note, 197
- Louisiana Gazette*, preface; succeeds *Missouri Gazette*, 2; succeeded by *Missouri Gazette*, 11; changed to *Missouri Gazette and Illinois Advertiser*, 11, 12; see *Missouri Republican*.
- Louisiana Purchase, settlement of boundaries, 39-44
- Louisville Courier*, and General Kearny, 185
- Lucas, J. B. C., 1
- M**
- Majors, Alexander, reception at Nebraska City, 322
- Mackinaw boats, on the Missouri and the Platte, 159; in Upper Missouri trade, 161, 167, 218, 229, 273, 285, 331; for Marias River, 167; voyageurs characterized, 285
- McKinney, Rev. Edward, starts Indian mission school at Bellevue, 257
- Madison, Wis., beauty of site, 264
- Magraw, W. M. F., and the United States Overland Wagon Road, 290, 321; and the Utah expedition, 291
- Mahas [Omaha], location of village, 2
- Malone, Dr., 26
- Mails, on lower Missouri, 107; from early Oregon and California emigrants, 134, 198; carriers murdered by Pawnee, 215, 216-217; Independence to Salt Lake (1850), 230, 231, 322; (1853), 244; Sioux kill two carriers on, 263, 276; Concord coaches put on, 276; snow bound, 284; via steamboat between St. Louis and St. Joseph urged, 289; Mormon carriers "violate" Salt Lake mail, 289-290; change of proprietors, 337; (first overland Pacific), 310; twice a week, 311, 315; arrivals from San Francisco, 315, 316, 317; attacked by *St. Louis Democrat*, 316; (weekly), 323, 331, 332, 338, 339; (to Pike's Peak), 333; first through from Denver to Omaha, 344; from Liberty instead of Chariton, to Council Bluffs, 360
- M'Carver, M., 125
- McClellan, Robert, trading on Platte and with the Omaha, 2
- M'Nair, Alexander (governor of Missouri), on Santa Fe trade (1822), 33
- Majors and Russell, and the Utah war, 295, 298, 312, 322
- Mandan, location of villages, 3; and the Rifle Regiment, 353
- Manypenny, George W., on Indian title to Nebraska Country, 249; and purchase of Oto lands, 251; charges against relative to Indians, 324
- Marias Creek, 1 note
- Martin Cantonment, 23, 25, 26, 27, 30, 352; established, 372; commandant, 373
- Martin, Captain Wyly, commandant Martin Cantonment, 373

- Masten, Captain Frederick H., 331
- Medary, Governor Samuel, political sketch, 321
- Mercantile Advertiser*, quoted, 19
- Mexico, and Texas, 40, 41; territory of acquired by United States, 40; northern boundary fixed by treaty of United States with Spain, 40; war with United States pending, 150; confusion on Santa Fe Road, 154; Missouri militia in, 154
- Miller, Henry W., Mormon leader, 219
- Miller, Joseph, trading on Platte and with the Omaha, 2
- Mills, Mr., assistant librarian, acknowledgment of courtesies, preface
- Mineral Point, Wis., 67
- Mineral Point Bank, only bank in Wisconsin (1839), 106; irredeemable notes, 106, 110, 111, 113; and the Wisconsin Bank, 111; and St. Louis, 111; assets missing, 115; criminal prosecution, and settlement, 115-116
- Mineto (creek), 278, see Battle of the Blue Water
- Minnesota, Territory of, remnant on formation of state left without a government, 338
- "Mississippi and Missouri Railroad," projected, 245
- Missouri Advocate*, quoted, 363
- Missouri Expedition (1825), achievements, 46, see Yellowstone Expedition, 363
- Missouri Fur Company, prospects, 1; incorporation, 3-4
- Missouri Gazette*, preface; quoted, 1, 2; changed to *Louisiana Gazette*, 2; *Missouri Gazette* again, 11; "*And Public Advertiser*," 15; and the *Missouri Republican*, 49
- Missouri Historical Society, its great collections, and acknowledgment of service, preface
- Missouri Intelligencer*, preface; quoted, 49, 349-365
- Missouri, new capitol, 78
- Missouri Republican*, preface, 11, 32, 234, 235-238; newly named, Edward Charless printer, Josiah Spalding editor, 33; day of publication changed, 37; and the *Missouri Gazette*, 49; anti-Jackson, 49; semiweekly, 54; every morning, except Sunday, change of ownership, "Daily" in small letters, 66; "Daily" in large letters, 96; contrast of first issue with first of 37th year, 131; "independent," but proslavery, 307
- Missouri River, 15, 69; (low), in 1819, 30; 1820, 355; 1831, 365; 1842, 120; 1844 and 1845, 370; (floods), 1826, 364, 379; 1843, 121; 1844, 128; navigation, see keel boats, mackinaw boats, and steamboats; trade on, 293, 349, 359; tribute to, from *North American Review*, 360; least snags above Yellowstone, 365; after June rains, 1845, very low to very high, 370, 371; obstructions, 374
- Missouri Territory, 13, see Territory of Missouri, 77 note, 197
- Missouri Statesman*, 370-372
- Mitchell, D. D., at Indian conference 1851, 234, 236, 238; against system of little forts, 260; on mismanagement in Grattan affair, 260
- Mormons (war against), in Missouri, 54-58, 79, 82-96, 104; in Illinois, 122, 123, 128, 129, 134, 137, 170; (immigration), in 1840, 109; in 1841, 114; in 1842, 117, 118; in 1847, 172; in 1857, 291; in 1860, 348; persecuted, 109; in politics, 123, 183; and Governor Ford, 128, 129, 139-141, 170; (Nauvoo), temple begun, 112; cost of, 116;

peace at, 167; deserted, 169; (advance party of the hegira). Missouri and Illinois, 136, 218-219; (on the way), 143, 160, 162, 163; in camp at Bellevue, Council Bluffs and Potawatomi reservation, 163, 219; with the Ponca, 167; (destination), to California, 172, 219; (to Utah), why?, 219; on the way, 167, 205, 207, 218, 219, 230, 231, 233, 234, 252; crossing the Missouri at Council Bluffs and St. Joseph, 148, 162; supply soldiers for war with Mexico, 161; farming at Grand Island, 162; emissaries return for recruits, 188; English recruits, 189; polygamy among, 250; handcart expedition, 288; (military movement to suppress rebellion), 290; burn Majors and Russell's supply wagons, 293; perish in Willow Springs Valley, 314; Mountain Meadow Massacre (survivors), 337, 339; official report of, 339 note

Morton [J. Sterling], debate with Daily, 341

Morton, Thomas, 340

Mosquito, of the plains, terrors depicted, 308

Mountain Meadow Massacre, see Mormons

Mount Pisgah, site of, 160

N

National Intelligencer, quoted, 368, 375-379

Nebraska City, rapid growth, 270; and the Utah war, 294; compared with Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Fort Randall, as shipping points west, 327

Nebraska City News, burned, 340

Nebraska Country, condemned, 249, 278; owned by Indians (1853), 249; fertility of, 270, 287, 372; immigrants (1858), 296

"Nebraska House," hotel at Independence, 216

Nebraska Territory, 245, 246, 249; convention to promote organization, 247; white settlers trespassing in, 248; Benton warms to it, 248; Indian title not extinguished in 1853, 249; *Republican* opposed, 249; provisional election, 251, 253; proposed territorial organization, 253; proslavery propaganda for, 253, 269, 271; first newspaper of present Nebraska, 254; first territorial assembly, disorder in, 264; reason for growth, 270, 271; compared with Kansas, 271; plans for first capitol, 272; attempted removal of capitol, 288; gains settlers from Iowa, 287; sectional politics (1857), 291-292; wildcat banking, 293, 312; crops (1857), 293; demoralized condition (1858), 312; resignation of Governor Richardson, 312; and Pike's Peak gold fields, 314; first daily newspaper, 323; Warren's explorations, 325; transportation troubles, 332, 339; derelict courts, 335, 336; elections (1860), 340; telegraph to Omaha, completed, 340

Nebraskian, on wildcat bank bills, 284

Negroes, hostility of *Louisville Journal* and the *Republican* to, 110; see Slavery

Nelson, John, captain of *Independence*, 23

New Mexico, sketch of, political and territorial, 40-44; Gadsden Purchase added to, 40; territorial organization, 41; jog in northern boundary explained, 43, 44

Nicolet (Jean N. Nicollet), scientific expedition, 97

No Man's Land, see Public Land Strip

Northwest Company, checked by Fort Atkinson, 360

Nuckolls, W. F., and the Platte Valley Bank, 286

Nuttall, Thomas, and the Comanche (1819), 10

O

O'Fallon, Major Benjamin, 37, 38; and the Yellowstone Expedition, 20, 367; and agriculture at Council Bluffs, 37; commissioner to Upper Missouri Indians, 46, 362; Indian agent, Council Bluffs, 48, 358, 361, 373; political martyr, or suicide, 65

Oklahoma, and the Public Land Strip, 42

Omadi, deserted (1858), 316

Omaha, site praised, 282; growth in 1857, 291; first mail from Denver, 344; telegraph to Fort Kearny, 344; work of vigilance committee, 344, 346; "Settler's Court," 346; traffic in Pike's Peak gold dust, 345-347

Omaha Indians, and Ponca, 210; and Potawatomi reservation, 230; mission, 257. See Indians

Omaha, steamer, praised, 289; runs up Big Sioux River for corn, 333

Oregon, southern boundary, 40; (emigration to), 1841, 113; 1843, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125; 1844, 126-128, 370; 1845, 129, 130, 131, 161; 1846, 135, 138, 142-148, 156, 159, 161, 162, 170, 371; 1847, 171, 172, 175; 1848, 177; 1849, emigrants covered with arms, 193; and ratio of men and wagons, 194; 1850, 221; 1853, 246-247; by water, 135, 371; lost, 131, 132, 161; Indian depredations on, 161, 162, 172; crossings of Kansas River, 173 note; route beyond South Pass

1847, 174; how Governor Lane got there, 184

"Oregon Battalion," organized, 173, 371; ordered to Table Creek for the winter, 174; arrival, 175; and the expedition against Indians, 176; and Fort Childs, 179, 180-184; mustered out, 189

Oregon Trail, preface; supersedes earlier routes, 45; Sublette's cut-off, 213; (in 1850), the Platte section, 226; express trains from St. Joseph to the Pacific, 239; condition of road, 123, 226, 231, 239; list of graves on, 241; crossings of North Platte, 213, 226; (1853), 252; bridged, 232, 252; Laramie River bridge, 253; relative merits north and south side roads, 256; Ash Hollow, Chimney Rock, Courthouse Rock, Horse Creek, sketched, 311; (devastation on), 1849, 212-213; 1858, 314; (emigration on), 1841, 113; 1843, 122, 123; 1845, 131, 161; 1850, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 227-229, 230, 231; 1851, mostly for Salt Lake and Oregon, 232; for California and Oregon, 1849, 190, 191; 1851, 234; 1852, 238, 239, 240, 241; (U. S. government provides for, 238); 1853, 246, 252; 1854, 256; 1859, 337; Mormons, and the handcart expedition, 288, and on North of Platte road, 291; cholera on, 223, 224, 225, 227-229, 233, 234, 339, 371. See California, and Oregon

Osage Indians, language like that of Kansas, 6; camp on Arkansas, 10. See Little Osage

Osage River, 1 note; steamboat navigation of, 77

Osage, town of, laid out, 21

Oto Indians, hostile to Pawnee, 133; and the Sioux, 174, 175; mission, 257

P

- Pacific railroad, 245; meeting to promote at St. Louis, 170; national convention at St. Louis (and Benton's famous speech), 210; northern route to Jefferson City, 242; opened five miles, 242; to Franklin, 247; northern route, 243; peril of St. Louis, 243; Benton's attitude, 244, 247, 248, 254, 264; (*Republican*), attacks Fremont, 244; for central route, 322
- Pacific stage line, projected, 282; company incorporated, 283; southern route, 310
- Pacific telegraph (1859), 339
- "*Palladium, Nebraska*," prospectus, 255, quoted, 258
- Pancas (Ponca), location of villages, 2; number of, 3
- Papin, P. D., on Platte River, 159, 172
- Paschall [Nathaniel], part owner of *Republican*, 66
- Pawnee Indians (location), on Loup and Platte, 3, 6, 36; Red River branch, 7; on the Arkansas, 49; on Salt Creek, 194; number of various bands (1811), 3; under Spanish influence, 8; treaties with United States, 17; (depredations), on Santa Fe road, 49; on Oregon road, 161, 167, 217, 231; (characterized), lack of courage, 49; "the best thieves," 187; (fight other tribes), Oto, 133; and Sioux, 147, 172, 187; and Cheyenne, 253; movements, 194-196; depleted by cholera, 210; removal to reservation, 336; treaty with Santa Fe Spaniards, 361; terror of surrounding tribes, 368; killed white hunters, 378; visited by O'Fallon and Captain Riley (1820), 378; see Indians
- Patterson, Dan, ranch on Big Sandy, 314
- Pike, Lieutenant Zebulon M., and Pawnee, 8; monument on his Republican route, 10
- Pike's Peak gold field, emigrants from Nebraska, 315; population, 1859, 323-324; emigrants classified, 324; flocking back, 331, 341; Denver deserted, 333; Gregory's Diggings, richness of, 333; mail from Missouri River, 333; mining machinery, 343; gold dust shipped to Omaha, 345, 346, 347
- Pilcher, Joshua, and Bank of St. Louis, 11; biographical sketch, 12 note; on Arikara campaign, 36; and a delegation of Sioux in Washington, 68; succeeds Clark as superintendent Indian affairs, 96; servility to Whig president, 112; but removed, 113
- Pioneer Line to Pacific coast, established, 190; progress on, 202, 204, 205, 213
- Planter's Hotel, St. Louis, opened, 11
- Platte Bridge, owners of, 309
- Platte River, navigated by fur traders, 64, 159; fords (1849), 200; called beautiful, 226; "Upper Ferry" (1850), 229; scorned, 278
- Plum Creek, 250
- Pony Express, 344
- Popular sovereignty popular in South, 332
- Porter, killed by Indians, near Fontenelle, 275
- Porter, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Andrew, at Cantonment Loring, 215; on way to Dalles, 225
- Potawatomi, reservation on Missouri River, 163 note; annuity at Council Bluffs, 174
- Powell, Ludwell E., elected colonel Oregon Battalion, 173, 174, 175, 371; and the expedition against Indians, 176; and the second Fort Kearny, 177, 178

- Pratte, Bernard, 11, 37, 282
 Price, Risdon H., 25
 Proctor, Major General, commands at battle of the Thames, 13
Public Advertiser (Louisville), denounces Pilcher, 37
 Public Land Strip, described, 42

R

- Railroads (across Iowa), projected, 245; Chicago and Mississippi, first connection between the Atlantic and Mississippi River, 250; Chicago and Rock Island, progress, 253; reaches Rock Island, 254
 Randall, C., and Warren's Nebraska exploration, 328-329
 Rattlesnake, on the Platte, 226
 Raymond, E. W., and Warren's Nebraska exploration, 328-329
 Reed, Captain Thomas M., death at Camp Missouri, 375
 Reid, Lazarus, chief justice of Utah, quoted, 250
 Richardson, Governor W. A., on way to Nebraska, 297; restores order by special session of assembly, 312
 Republican River, relation to the Kansas, 47 note
 Rickarees, on the Missouri, 8
 Rifle Regiment, and the Yellowstone Expedition, 25, 353, 367, 374; and Fremont, 156; and Fort Kearny, 178; and Governor Lane, 184; and Fort Childs, 185, 189; starts from Fort Leavenworth to Oregon, 192; sketch of officers, 192; progress, 199, 200, 201, 202, 215; at Fort Laramie, 208; Colonel Porter starts Cantonment Loring, 215; squadron of abandons Cantonment Loring, 222, 225
 Riley, Captain Bennett, at Fort Atkinson, 359
 Rio Grande River, western boundary of Texas and of the Texas projection, 39-40, 43; locality of its source, 41
 Robertson, Rev. [Lieutenant Beverly H.], at Battle of the Blue Water, 279
 Rocky Mountains, early fur trade in, 34, 48, 160, 359, 363; begin at Fort Laramie, 212; Lewis and Clark's pass, 367
 Ruff, Captain Charles F., at Fort Kearny, 185 and note; relieves Oregon Battalion, 189
 Rulo, sketch of founding and founders, 309
 Russell, William H., captain of California emigrant company, 148-150, 170; on Santa Fe Trail, 203, 230

S

- St. Charles, 11
 St. Joseph, *Gazette*, quoted, 295, 370, 371
 St. Louis, preface; first public library, 37; counts on control of northwestern fur trade, preface, 69-70, 107; list of steamboats for her trade, 103; and Mineral Point bank notes, 106; and settling Oregon, 128; and "Pioneer Line," 190; St. John's church, 211; pessimistic prospects, 243
 St. Louis Fur Company, 160
 St. Louis, steamboat (Yellowstone Expedition), and Colonel Atkinson, 21
 St. a Fe, see Pawnee Indians, Lieutenant Z. M. Pike, and Santa Fe trade
 "St. Mary's Gazette, The," (correct, *St. Mary Gazette*), prospectus, 247; quoted, 251
 Salt, in Arkansas valley, 9, 10
 Salt Lake City, 209, 220, 222, 232, 290, 303, 337; and immigrants, and army mules, 337

- Sanderson, Major W. F., and expedition to Oregon, 192, 199, 200, 201; complimentary resolutions, 223
- Santa Fe, trade of (1833), 54, 60, 67, 108, 113, 114, 115, 117, 118, 137, 204, 364
- Santa Fe Trail, beginning of traffic on, 34; survey and course of, 46; commissioners for marking, 47, 48, 363; traffic on, 47, 54, 113, 114-115, 122, 137, 173, 204, 230, 364; condition in 1829, 49; Indian depredations on, 49; cholera on, 203
- Sarpy county, origin of, 292 note
- Sarpy, Gregoire, 11; sells seeds from Vilmorin Andrieux, "seedsman to Napoleon," 12; death, 38
- Sarpy, John B., storekeeper, 11; in fur trade on the Platte, 175; death and sketch, 289
- Sarpy, Peter A., and Potawatomi Indians, 230-231; and *St. Mary Gazette*, 247; and his new ferry boat, 255; and his two wives, 258
- Sauk and Fox, relinquishment of lands in Iowa and of reservation in Kansas, 134-135.
- Scott, Lieutenant [Martin], 26
- Scott, General Winfield, praises General Johnston, 320 note
- Scott's Bluff, and American Fur Company's post, 208; scenery belittled, 209
- Seventh Regiment Infantry, and the Utah war, 298
- Sexton, C., editor *St. Mary Gazette*, 247
- Shehekah, Mandan chief, conveyed home via Missouri River, 1-2
- Sheldon, Mr., secretary, acknowledgment of assistance, preface
- Shippingport, situation, 18 note; its Ohio River traffic, 32
- Simonson, Brevet Major John S., 193; at Cantonment Loring, 215
- Smith, Miss Desire, missionary to Indians, 102
- Sioux City, praised, 316
- Sioux expedition (Harney's, 1855), officers of, 273, 276, 277; Battle of the Blue Water, described, 278-281
- Si-re-cher-ish, Pawnee chief, 181, 182, 187
- Sixth Regiment U. S. Infantry (and Yellowstone Expedition), arrives at Belle Fontaine, 21; starts up Missouri, 23; officers, 24; death of Captain Thomas M. Reed (Read) at Camp Missouri, 375
- Slavery, in St. Louis, 15, 34; and Nebraska Territory, 246, 269; and Kansas, 269
- Smallpox, among Upper Missouri Indians, 69, 70-76, 78
- Smith, Hyrum, killed, 128
- Smith, Jackson and Sublette, expedition to the waters of the Pacific (1830), 52; return with furs, 52, 365
- Smith, Joseph, at Nauvoo, 116; and Governor Ford, 122, 123; killed, 128; trial of murderers, 129; acquitted, 130; and polygamy, 220
- Smith, General P. F., commander of Utah army, 298; death, 299
- Smith, John W., and Warren's Nebraska exploration, 328-329
- Smoky Hill River, and the Arkansas and the Kansas, 47 note
- South Pass, discovery of, 189; wagon road, 321
- Southwestern military expedition, (1834), condemned by Whigs, 60; account of, 61
- Spalding, Josiah, first editor *Missouri Republican*, 33
- Spotted Tail, at Battle of the Blue Water, 281
- Spread Eagle*, in expedition of 1859, 335
- Squaw soldiers, at Fort Randall, 313

- Stage lines. St. Joseph to Council Bluffs, 287
- State Historical Society of Missouri, its pioneer newspapers, and acknowledgment of services, preface
- Steamboats, between St. Louis and New Orleans, 13; between St. Louis and New Orleans and the Ohio, 32-33, 35, 36, 59; on the Mississippi and the Missouri (1822), 33; (1823), 35, 36; (on the Missouri), 36, 48, 51-57, 59, 60, 62, 63, 65, 66, 69, 70, 77, 78, 96, 103-109, 111, 112, 114, 117-122, 125, 128-130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 151, 158-162, 163, 165, 166, 171-173, 175-178, 189-191, 217, 218, 221, 222; (1819), 351, 352, 353, 366, 367, 368, 369, 373, 374; (1820), 355, 369, 370, 378; (1823), 360; (1825), 362, 363; (1826), 365; (1844), 370; (1845), 370; (1846), 371; (1850), 226, 229; (1851), 233, 234; (1852), 238, 240; (1853), 241, 242, 244, 247, 250; (1854), 255, 256; (1855), 266, 273, 276; (1856), 284, 285, 287; (1857), 288-290, 294; (1858), 296, 297, 301, 302, 310, 314, 315, 316, 320; (1859), 324, 325, 331, 333, 334, 335, 338; (1860), 348, 349; on Osage River, 77; number at St. Louis wharf (1833), 55; (1835), 63; (1837), 66; entered port of St. Louis, (1838), 96; names and cost of new boats for St. Louis trade (1839), 103
- Sublette, Captain Andrew and second Fort Kearny, 175, 176
- Sublette, William L., expedition to Columbia River, 53; fight with Blackfeet, 53; catch of beaver, (1834), 59; death and biographical sketch, 132
- Sublette's cut-off, 213
- Sumner, Colonel E. V., en route to Santa Fe Trail, 225, 226 note; and the Utah expedition, 291, 292, 299
- T**
- Table Creek, 150, 151, 161, 174, 175 note, 256
- Taos, Spanish traders from, 124
- Tecumseh, Shawnee chief, at battle of the Thames, 16, 240
- Temperature, high at Fort Pierre, 334
- Tenth Regiment Infantry, and the Utah Army, 292
- Texas, territorial claims and settlement of, 39-44; secession from Mexico, 39; annexed to United States, 40; cession to United States, 41; projection of, in United States, 41-42
- Thirty-two Mile Creek, 281
- Thomas, Dr., 2
- Thames, battle of the, 13, 16, 240, 377
- Thwaites, Reuben G., misapprehension of, 197, 198
- Thompson, Brevet Major Philip R., 226 and note
- Thompson, Collins, secretary the *St. Louis Republic*, acknowledgment of courtesies, preface
- Todd, Captain John B. S., sutler at Fort Randall, 313, 314 note; and Warren's exploration, 325, 326, 328
- Transportation of troops, Council Bluffs to mouth of Columbia, cost in 1824, 38
- Traveling, quick in 1838, 77
- Treweek, Mrs. Nicholas, and telepathy, 283
- Tributary*, steamboat, and P. D. Papin, 159
- Turnley, Captain Parmenas T., and Fort Pierre, 283
- Turtle Hill River, 328. See Keyapaha River

U

- Upper California, under Spain, 40;
Mexican state, 219; see California
- Utah, territorial organization, 41;
comprised part of Texas strip,
42, 43
- Utah expedition, on the March, 290,
291, 292, 297-304, 306, 308, 309;
depredations of Cheyenne on,
291; cost of equipment and sup-
plies, 292; and General Johnston,
292, 308, 317-320; Mormons burn
supplies, 293; and Nebraska City,
294; on return, war ended, 302;
disposition of returned troops,
303, 306, 309; total force in Utah,
320 note; at Fort Scott, 322

V

- Van Vliet, Captain Stewart, 233;
and Fort Childs, 177, 179; bio-
graphical sketch, 179 note; snow-
bound at Fort Laramie, 231; and
Utah expedition, 290, 291, 292
- Vasquez, Benito, Sr., death of, 2
- Vaughan, Major, agent Blackfeet,
331

W

- Warren, Lieutenant G. K., answers
assailants of his Nebraska ex-
plorations, 325
- Washburne, Elihu B., lawyer in
Galena, 109
- Webster, Daniel, 77
- Western Engineer, building of, 17;
launched, 18; outfit, 19; de-
scribed, 21, 350; and presents for
Indians, 21; arrival at St. Louis,
22; starts from St. Louis, 23;
progress to Council Bluffs, 25,
27-30, 351, 352, 353, 355, 366, 367;
back from Council Bluffs, 370,
378; up the Mississippi, 370.
- Western Stage Co., 340, 346
- Weston, trade of (in 1842), 119
- Wetmore, Captain Alphonso, pay-
master at Fort Atkinson, 359

- Wheat, crop failure in 1858, 301
- Whisky, for Fort Atkinson, 359
- Whitney, Asa, promotes Pacific
railroad, 170
- Wildcat banks, 284, 285, 298; con-
dition of the Platte Valley Bank,
286; Bank of Tekamah, 298; in
Wisconsin, 305, 307
- Williams, Robert, and Warren's Ne-
braska exploration, 328-329
- Winnebago Indians, removal to "Ne-
braska" (1848), 371
- Winship, Brevet Major Oscar F., of
Harney's Sioux Expedition, 273
- Winter quarters, 177
- Wisconsin, lead mines of, 50, 114;
growth of capital, 66-67; proposed
capitol described, 68; site of capi-
tal and political situation (1855),
264; banks (1858), 305, 307
- Wisconsin River, navigation of, 50,
58, 67
- Wolves, in Nemaha county, 320
- Woodbury, Lieutenant, and second
Fort Kearny, 175; and Fort Lara-
mie, 201
- Wyoming, and the Texas strip, 41

Y

- Yellowstone Expedition, 22, 23, 26;
projected, 15, 16; steamboats for,
16, 17, 18; prospectus, 18, 374;
object, 19, 20, 374; scientific arm,
personnel, 19; advance detach-
ment for Martin Cantonment,
Colonel Atkinson contrives
wheels for barges, 23; *Western
Engineer, Johnson, Expedition*
and Sixth Regiment start, 23;
Johnson, Expedition and *Jeffer-
son* arrive at St. Charles, Colonel
Atkinson marches, minor officers
in keel boats, 24; Quartermaster
General Jesup superintends at
Franklin, Colonel Chambers' com-
mand arrives there, 25; keel
boats, 25, 26; further progress,

350, 351, 352, 353, 355, 366, 367; limit reached by *Expedition, Johnson*, and *Jefferson*, 368, 369; expense of, 354; reason for posts at Council Bluffs and the Mandans, 354; Benton's opinion of the expedition, 362; Martin Cantonment, 372; called Missouri Expedition, 375; appropriations cut by

Congress, 375, 376; sectional selfishness, 377

Yellowstone, Park, discovery of, 1 note.

Yellowstone, River, 54, 97

Yellow Stone steamboat, voyage to Fort Tecumseh (1831), 365; (to mouth of Yellowstone), 1832, 365; and 1833, 54, 55

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